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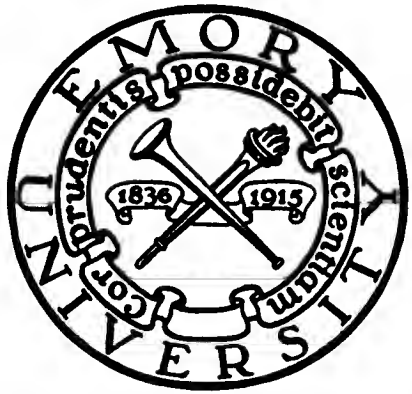

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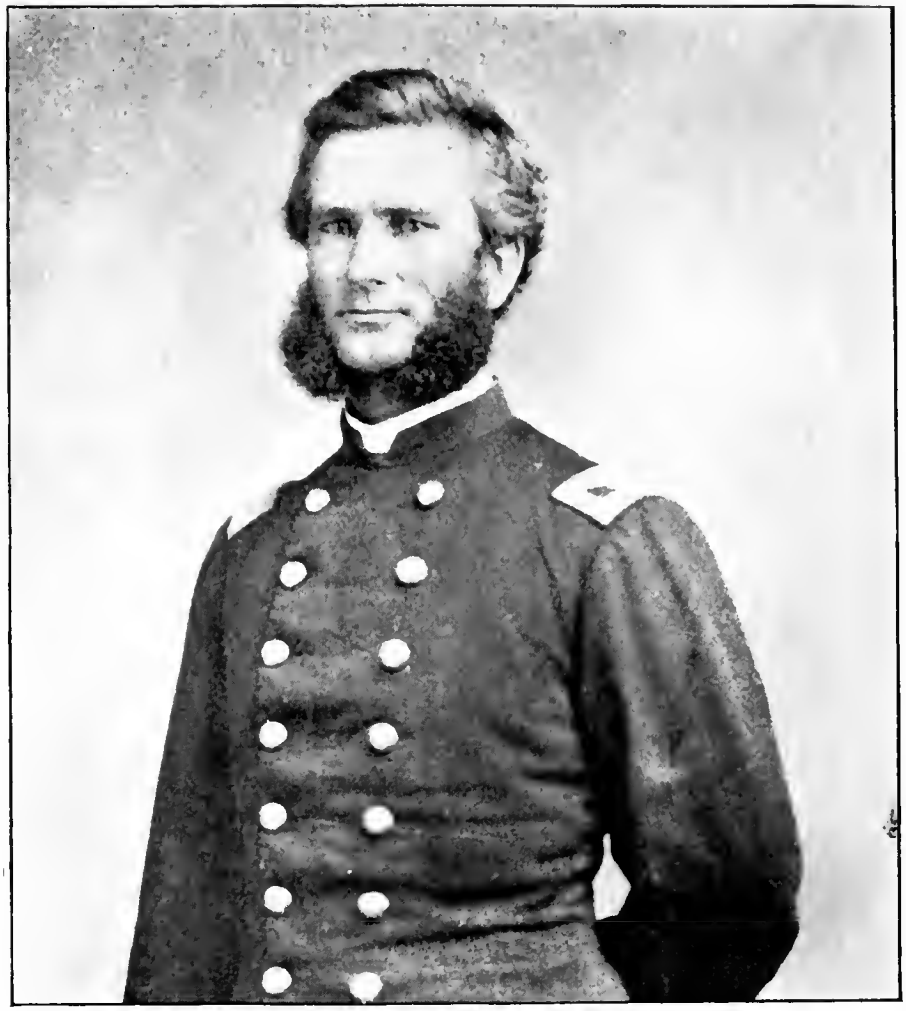


COLONEL DANIEL CHAPLIN.

THE
First Maine Heavy Artillery

1862—1865

A HISTORY OF ITS PART AND PLACE IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION, WITH AN OUTLINE OF CAUSES OF WAR AND ITS RESULTS TO OUR COUNTRY

BY HORACE H. SHAW

WITH ORGANIZATION, COMPANY, AND INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

BY CHARLES J. HOUSE

PORTLAND, MAINE

1903

MAJOR CHARLES J. HOUSE,
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON HISTORY

FORTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY,

AUGUST 21, 1903.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HISTORY

A PRINTED HISTORY of the FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY is what all the surviving members of that organization have long hoped for, often hoping against hope. More than thirty years ago the matter was agitated and discussed at our reunion at Fort Point on the Penobscot. One of our officers then agreed to write the history and a board of canvassers for the sale of the book was appointed, but nothing ever came of it.

Several years later, at our reunion at Ellsworth, a second committee was appointed, who at once sent out printed circulars to all the members asking for written contributions for the work. At our next reunion the secretary of the committee reported that he had received a compilation of the record of the members of Company E, only this and nothing more. At our reunion in Orono, some years later, a third committee was appointed, which is still in existence, with Charles J. House, chairman; Andrew C. Sawyer, treasurer, and Fred C. Low, secretary, although several names have since been added.

The chairman of your committee has continued the work which was begun at once after the appointment of the second committee, that of gathering the facts and arranging the records of the men and verifying the list of casualties which are published in this volume. Efforts were made to induce some one to undertake the writing of the history of the Regiment and several did agree to undertake the work, but each in turn failed to accomplish it.

Two years ago, Capt. Horace H. Shaw was prevailed upon to agree to write the history. From the fact that he had secured the funds for and had placed in position the MONUMENT which marks

CAPTAIN HORACE H. SHAW

INTRODUCTION.

SEVERAL previous endeavors have been made, by committees composed of the most conspicuous officers of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, to produce a history which would set the Regiment and its members in their proper place in the history of our country.

The First Maine Heavy Artillery, formerly the 18th Maine Infantry, made for itself a record it did not seek. It stands recorded as the Regiment that lost more men, killed and wounded in battle, and the largest percentage of losses in battle, and it also lost a larger number of men in a single battle than any regiment in the United States service in any war.

The object of this work is to record for the survivors and their friends a brief view of the growth of our conflict, the enormous proportions of the struggle in which we were engaged, the great army organization of which we formed a part, the battles and marches in which we participated, and the results achieved.

The author has endeavored to outline briefly the glorious results to our country and its people of the unity, freedom and power we now enjoy. Very many of the comrades have contributed to the work. While all their valuable letters and papers could not be put in print by themselves, the author has endeavored to condense and put into the subject matter of which he has written all the important facts in their narrations.

The work of preserving to posterity so many pictures of the dead and living officers and men of the Regiment, and collecting and contributing the valuable papers by Maj. Fred C. Shaw, and letters, with clippings from papers of war days, together with other valuable help, has been the work of Maj. F. C. Low. Capts. B. F. Oakes and G. R. Fernald and Lieuts. J. A. Dole, F O. Talbot, and A. P Eastman have contributed much to the work by giving facts not otherwise obtainable at this late day.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

BEGINNING OF OUR CONTEST — COLONY AT JAMESTOWN — SETTLEMENT OF NEW ENGLAND — SLAVERY IN PAST HISTORY.

Self-interest is an element found everywhere in human nature. In the noblest heights to which humanity has ascended, in whatever depths of degradation man has been found, this item had always to be dealt with. It has always been a prime factor, inspiring the movements of man.

The first permanent settlers upon our soil were inspired by greed for gold. They were more intent upon finding gold than upon making new homes in the wilderness; but for the energy and diplomacy of one man, the historic John Smith, they must have starved before punishment for their folly revealed their virtues. "The company was reported as one hundred and five persons, besides the thirty-nine sailors, of whom fifty-two were classed as gentlemen, the rest as traders and mechanics. We do not hear of farmers in this first attempt at colonization. The first addition of population, consisting of five hundred colonists, were a wretched set, for the most part the scum from English jails or ruffians picked up about the streets."

Communism was the first system of government in America. By this colony land was owned in common, and whatever food anybody raised or whatever property was got by trading with the red men was put into a common pool to be divided evenly among the settlers. The result was that the lazy ones would not work because they preferred to throw their labor upon the others. The willing ones were not willing to work because they could not reap the results of their labor. Thus the support of the colony had fallen upon a few persons of energy.

Change of rulers is sometimes good for a people. The sickness of their former governor, Lord Delaware, which compelled him to return to England, left the government in the hands of a most energetic man, Sir Thomas Bale, who proceeded at once to put an end to this state of things. Henceforth every man was to till his own

tract of land and contribute two and one-half barrels of corn to the public granary as a tax for the support of the government: whatever he should raise beyond this was to be his own private property. The lazy had land under the same requirements, but must shift for themselves. The diligent could see reward for their work, while the lazy could see starvation if they did not work. Self-interest moved both and the colony began to prosper.

So early as this, America had taught the rest of the civilized world to smoke and chew tobacco, and with a good crop of this fragrant weed they could buy whatever else they wanted. Now respectable farmers were coming to Virginia by hundreds to make their fortunes.

THE BEGINNING OF SLAVERY — SLAVERY IN HISTORY.

In order to cultivate great plantations of tobacco many laborers were needed, and cheap labor would do because the work did not require much intelligence. So the settlers, instead of working with their own hands, began to buy slaves. Rolfe says that in 1619 "there came in a Dutch Mannie of Warre that sold us twenty neegars." At first, however, there were more white than black slaves. "The crowded prisons of England were relieved by sending shiploads of these wretches to Virginia," to be sold into slavery for a term of years.

Kidnappers in English seaports did a profitable business seizing gypsies, vagabonds, and orphan children and packing them off to Virginia. These became what were known as indentured servants who were afterwards set free. Now and then some of the most capable and industrious of these would acquire small plantations for themselves. Some of them would lead idle, shiftless lives. Some would go to the frontier and hunt and fish like the Indians and sometimes with them. The descendants of some of these moved westward with the frontier and became scattered far and wide. Few of them came to this country later than 1700, by which time negroes brought from Africa were in sufficient numbers to do all the work upon the plantations.

PURITANS AND PILGRIMS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Protestant Reformation, set on foot in England in the reign of Henry VIII., was secured in 1588 by the defeat of the Spanish

Armada. It was an incomplete reform. It did not even attempt to secure freedom of thought or freedom of worship. At the present day in most civilized countries, and particularly in the United States, a man may hold any opinions that may seem right to him with regard to matters of religion. He may go to any church he likes or to no church at all. He may or may not pay something towards the support of a church, just as he pleases. He may proclaim his opinions by voice or in print so long as he does not interfere with or hinder the rights and privileges of any other person. In the time of Queen Elizabeth there was no country in the world where such liberties were allowed. No such thing had ever been heard of.

By the reform in England, the sovereign was made the head of the church in that country instead of the Pope, and there were some changes made in doctrines and ceremonials; but everybody was required to conform to the church as thus modified and everybody was taxed to support it. Those who refused were persecuted both by the Romish and the Reformed Church. There were many who wanted to reform and purify the church. These were called the Puritans. Most of them had no idea of leaving the Established Church: but, having no success within, under the leadership of a man named Brown many of them accepted the policy of separation and began holding services in houses, barns and groves. These were called Separatists.

They were accused of sedition. Many were cast into jail, some were hanged, and others fled from the country. At Scrooby, a hamlet in Nottinghamshire, England, a congregation of Separatists listened to the eloquent preaching of John Robinson. In 1608, to escape persecution, they fled in a body to Holland, where there was more religious liberty than in England or any other country in the world. They settled in Holland at Leyden where they were joined by others from England until there were more than a thousand of them. They were well treated in Holland, but they knew if they stayed in that country their children and grandchildren would soon lose their English speech and would become Dutch. They decided to go like pilgrims to America. They got permission from the London company to settle on the coast of New Jersey. Some English merchants furnished them with money on hard terms. King James refused them a charter but made no objections to their going.

In July, 1620, a small band of Pilgrims sailed from Delfts Haven in the ship Speedwell for Southampton, England, where the Mayflower was awaiting them with friends. They encountered bad weather and did not come to anchor on the American coast until the 21st of November. They had gone so far out of their way that instead of New Jersey it was the northern shore of Cape Cod where they found themselves. They concluded to stay there and easily obtained permission from the Plymouth Company which had preceded them and were anxious to have settlers. More than half their number, including their first Governor, John Carver, died that winter, but instead of going home in the spring the survivors set about building houses for themselves and preparing for another winter to come. They wisely made treaties with the Indians by which they procured food until they could raise it for themselves, and averted conflicts.

In 1640 the Plymouth Colony reached three thousand. By 1670 it had reached eight thousand and had twenty towns. At the beginning of the reign of Charles I., in 1625, the Puritan party in England had become powerful and comprised many men of wealth, culture, and social position. Many of these had emigrated to America before 1640. In 1628 John Endicott, of Dorchester, took command of a place the Indians called Naumkeag, and called the little colony by the Bible name of Salem, or "Peace." It seems a homely illustration of the fact that human nature is never wholly free from selfishness, prejudice, and cruelty, that these Puritans who had fled from persecution, seeking for freedom of religious thought and privilege, should themselves be oppresssive and tyrannical. But here in this large new world, these Puritans, attempting to force others to accept their doctrines and belief, banished the Baptists, hanged the Quakers, burned the witches, and in doing this seemed to believe they were doing God's service.

There were many slaves in Virginia. The profitable culture of tobacco by this cheap labor, the value of their strong arms in felling the great forests and preparing the fields for the cotton and the corn, was a great convenience and comfort to the Southern settlers, who were neither well adapted nor disposed to hard labor under sunny skies and in a heated atmosphere. The introduction of cotton planting greatly increased the profit of slave labor. We must con-

clude that our Southern brethren of those early days found in their rapidly accumulating wealth the inspiration which confirmed them in the belief that slavery was of divine origin. Here again self-interest sits in judgment.

There were some slaves in New England. The settlers upon the rugged New England coast, beneath the crisp, invigorating air of a Northern clime, had discovered that the personal labor of themselves and their sons was more profitable than the employment of slave labor. They too were clearing away the forests and bringing the land to their service. They were planning institutions of learning and looking earnestly to God for His blessing upon all their endeavors. When the first Massachusetts towns were settled each had but one church. Thus the inhabitants of the town and the congregation of the church were the same persons. When they met for church business it was a parish meeting, and when they met for civil business, as to appropriate money for making a road or building a schoolhouse, it was a town meeting; in either case it was a meeting of free people who governed themselves. When settlers came over from England to Massachusetts, they usually came in congregations, led by their ministers, and settled together in parishes or townships. In this way the soil of Massachusetts gradually became covered with little self-governing republics called towns, each about six miles square, with the village street for its center, surrounded by spreading farms whose occupants were the owners of the soil. The church in the village was not only used for religious services, but for a townhouse and also for a schoolhouse. The building of houses, fences, roads, and bridges was going on briskly. Lumber, furs, and salted fish were sent to England in exchange for clothes, tools, and books or whatever articles were needed. Thousands of cattle were already grazing in the pastures; pigs were rooting in the clearings, helping to make ready the land for the plowman. Wheat, rye, and other European grains were soon made to grow here, but the settlers were greatly benefited by the native maize or Indian corn which they found cultivated by the red men. Amid the hurry of pioneer work, education was not forgotten. In order to fit growing children for membership in the congregational churches it was necessary that they should know how to read the Bible, and schools were founded for this purpose. So many of the leading settlers

were university graduates, mostly from Cambridge, England, that a college seemed necessary for the colony. In 1636 it was voted to establish such a college at Newtowne, afterwards Cambridge. Two years later a young clergyman, John Harvard, dying childless, bequeathed his books and half his estate to the new college. It was forthwith called by his name, while in honor of the mother university in England the name of the town was changed to Cambridge. Thus it appears that our forefathers, the Puritans and those who came with them, while clearing the forests, building their homes, and laying the foundations of a goodly prosperity wherein they might enjoy the religious freedom they came here to seek, were at the same time laying down wide and deep the foundations for a broad and generous education and for a new type of civil and religious liberty.

Here again it appears that self-interest moved the disappearance of slavery in New England for lack of profit; that the coming here of a large number of men from the halls of learning in England, hungry for education for their children, inspired the zeal for educational institutions. The reader will also note that the conditions under which the two colonies began and grew were as different as the results which appeared in the march of their respective civilizations. Intercourse between them was not frequent, neither was the commerce great. The Dutch had settled New York, the Quakers at Philadelphia, and other colonies had been planted along the New Jersey coast wherein also slavery existed. We have thus noted the growth of the Massachusetts and Virginia colonies. The sin of slavery did not worry the consciences of the people in either colony, for slavery had existed among nearly every people from the earliest dawn of history. Kidnapping was a common mode of obtaining slaves for commerce among ancient people, and it was extensively followed by the Phœnicians as much as three thousand years ago, and the slave trade was then in full vigor.

Slavery first appears in Chinese records about thirteen centuries before Christ. Slavery existed among the Assyrians, Babylonians, and the Persians after they had become conquerors. The Hebrews had some form of slavery from the time of Abraham. The Grecians obtained their slaves through war, commerce, piracy, and kidnapping. There were regular markets for their sale at

Athens, Samos, and Chios. Negro slaves were by them imported from Egypt. They were valued for their complexion and were considered as luxuries. Unlike the Romans, the Greeks did not seek to possess many slaves from motives of luxury and ostentation, but of profit. Fifty slaves was a large number for a wealthy Athenian to own, while some Romans owned twenty thousand. The Etruscans had negro slaves, and the Romans had slaves at the earliest dates of their annals. The first slaves of the Romans were prisoners of war made from the peoples in their immediate vicinity. So long as the wars of the Romans were confined to their own immediate part of the world the numbers obtained were not large, but when their armies began to conquer distant peoples they were counted by myriads. One of the consequences of the success of Æmilius Paulus in Macedonia was the sale of 150,000 Epirotes who had been seized because their country was friendly to Perseus. In the camp of Lucullus in Pontos men were sold for about sixty-two cents of our money. In the Jewish war which ended in the destruction of Jerusalem, 90,000 persons were made captive. At the height of her power Rome had slaves from Briton, Gaul, Scandinavia, Dacia, Sarmatia, Germany, Spain, Ethiopia, Greece, Elyria, Thrace, Macedonia, Bithnia, Campadosia, Syria, Media, and almost every other country into which ambition or avarice could lead the soldier or trader to penetrate. Good doctors, actors, cooks, beautiful women, and skilled artists brought heavy sums and ruled high, so did handsome boys, eunuchs, and fools. Learned men, grammarians and rhetoricians, also sold at high rates. Some descriptions of artisans and laborers were sold at upwards of three hundred dollars of our money. The ancients had for the most part white slaves. Such details as we have concerning the black slaves of antiquity all serve to show that they were not numerous, far less indeed than slaves belonging to some of the highest of the white races.

Soon after the discovery of America the Spaniards began to enslave the natives, large numbers of whom were sent to Spain in 1495. The French, Dutch, and other European nations were engaged in the slave traffic. The culture of cotton began in Virginia the next year after the landing of twenty slaves at Jamestown previously noted. Slavery soon came into existence in nearly every part of North America, and Indians were enslaved as well as

negroes. The son of King Philip was sold as a slave. The trade between North America and Africa was carried on with vigor. Some of the colonies remonstrated against the trade, but they did not meet with success as the mother country encouraged it.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY CONTESTS OVER SLAVERY—ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY—THE RACE FOR POWER ADDS TO OUR COUNTRY'S GREATNESS—RESULTS OF MEXICAN WAR.

In 1776 it was resolved by the Continental Congress that no more slaves should be imported, but when the American constitution was formed, in 1788, Congress was prohibited from interdicting the habit for twenty years. America was thus in advance of other countries in fixing a time for the cessation of a traffic which has been as generally condemned as it has been persistently pursued for four centuries. "The compromises upon the slavery question inserted in the constitution were among the essential conditions upon which the Federal Government was organized. If the African slave trade had not been permitted to continue for twenty years, if it had not been conceded that three-fifths of the slaves should be counted in the apportionment of representatives in Congress, if it had not been agreed that fugitives from service should be returned to their owners, the thirteen States would not have been able in 1787 to form a more perfect Union." "These adjustments in the constitution were effected after the old confederation had dedicated the whole northwest territory to freedom." The ancient Commonwealth of Virginia had generously and for the good of all surrendered the whole of the territory north of the Ohio River to the General Government, and in it slavery had forever been prohibited. This vast territory comprised what now constitutes five populous and prosperous States with no inconsiderable portion of a sixth. This was the first territory over which the General Government had exclusive control, and the prompt prohibition of slavery therein by the ordinance of 1787 is an important and significant fact. The founders of the Government not only looked to the speedy extinction of slavery, but they abhorred the idea of the geographical line with freedom decreed on one side and slavery established on the other. But the territory south of the Ohio River belonged to the Southern States of the Union: Kentucky to Virginia, Tennessee to North

Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi to Georgia, with certain co-extensive claims put forth by South Carolina. When cessions of this Southern territory were made to the General Government, the States owning it exacted in every case a stipulation that slavery should not be prohibited. Thus it came to pass that the Ohio River was the dividing line. "North of it freedom was forever decreed; south of it slavery was firmly established."

"Within the limits of the Union as originally formed, the slavery question had therefore been compromised, the common territory partitioned, and the republic, 'half slave, half free, organized and set forth upon its mission. The thirteen States whose independence had been acknowledged by George III. comprised a vast area, aggregating more than 850,000 square miles. Extensive as was this domain, the early statesman did not fail to perceive that our boundaries would not be satisfactory. The Mississippi River was our western boundary. On its farther bank from the Balize to the Lake of the Woods floated the flag of Spain. Our southern boundary was the thirty-first parallel, with the Spanish Floridas, stretching across to the Mississippi, between us and the Gulf of Mexico. Although we had acquired from Spain the right of deposit and export at New Orleans, our western settlers were irritated to have their highway to the sea controlled by foreigners and practically intercepting and controlling their trade. To remove this embarrassment, secure their prosperity, and make them as loyal to the Union as they were patriotic, was one of the great problems confronting the founders of the Union. The opportunity for relief came from remote and foreign causes, without our own agency; but the courageous statesmanship which discerned and grasped the opportunity deserved, as it has received, the commemoration of four generations. The boundaries of the Union were vastly enlarged, but the geographical change was not greater than the effect produced upon the political and social conditions of the people. The ambitions developed by the acquisition of the new territory led to serious conflicts of opinion between the North and South — conflicts which steadily grew in intensity until by the convulsions of war slavery was finally extinguished."

"A great European struggle which ended twelve years before our Revolution began had wrought important changes upon the political control of North America. The seven years' war in

Europe, identical in time with the French and Indian War in America, was closed in 1763 by numerous treaties to which every great power in Europe was in some sense a party. One of the most important results to us on this side of the Atlantic was the cession of Florida to Great Britain by Spain in exchange for the release of Cuba, which the English and Colonial forces under Lord Albemarle had wrested from Spain and Spanish authority the preceding year. England held Florida for twenty years, when among the disasters brought upon her by our Revolution was its retrocession to Spain in 1783. Still more striking were the losses of France. Fifty years before, by the treaty of Utrecht, France had surrendered to England the island of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, then including New Brunswick, and the Hudson Bay territory. She now gave up Canada and Cape Breton, acknowledged the sovereignty of Great Britain in the original thirteen colonies as extending to the Mississippi, and by a separate treaty surrendered Louisiana on the west side of the Mississippi with New Orleans on the east side to Spain."

Thus in 1763 French power disappeared from North America. "The last square mile of the most valuable colonial territory ever possessed by a European sovereign was lost to France under the weak and effeminate rule of Louis XV The country which France surrendered to Spain was of vast but indefinite extent. Added to her other North American colonies, it gave to Spain control of more than one-half of the continent. She continued in possession of Louisiana until the year 1800, when during some European negotiations Bonaparte concluded a treaty with Charles IV by which the entire territory was retroceded to France. When Napoleon acquired Louisiana he appeared to look forward to a career of peace. He added to his prestige as a ruler when he regained from Spain the American empire which the Bourbons had weakly surrendered thirty-seven years before, and he expected a large and valuable addition to the trade and resources of France from this vast colonial possession. The formal transfer of so great a territory on a distant continent was necessarily delayed, and before the captain-general of France reached New Orleans, in 1803, Spanish authority, still in possession, had become so odious to the inhabitants of the western section of the Union, by their suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans, that there was constant danger of an armed collision."

Nothing but the careful prudence of President Jefferson could have restrained the people from raising an army during the intense excitement and marching upon New Orleans. Such a transaction must have involved us in a war with Spain, from which everything might be lost and from which nothing could be gained.

"Meanwhile Mr. Robert Livingstone, our minister at Paris, was pressing the French government for concessions touching the right of deposit at New Orleans, and was speaking to the First Consul, as a French historian observes, in a tone which 'arrested his attention and aroused him to a sense of the new power that was growing beyond the sea. Mr. Monroe was sent out by President Jefferson to reinforce Mr. Livingstone, to purchase New Orleans on the east side of the Mississippi, and if possible to acquire Florida. France was then or about to become its owner. Events beyond the ocean were working more rapidly for the interests of the United States than any power they could themselves exert. Before Mr. Monroe reached France in the spring of 1803, another war cloud of portentous magnitude was hanging over Europe. Fearing that in the threatened conflict England, by her superior naval force, would deprive him of his newly acquired possessions, Napoleon resolved to put it beyond her reach. He called his Prime Minister from his bed at night and, after discussing the matter with him, ordered him to enter at once into negotiations with Mr. Livingstone for the sale of the entire territory of Louisiana to the United States. He needed money, a vast amount, for the carrying on of a great war. He preferred to sell Louisiana to the United States rather than lose it to England, knowing that by the acquisition of this valuable American empire England would greatly enhance her power. Bonaparte, by a dash in diplomacy as quick and as brilliant as his tactics on the field of battle, placed Louisiana beyond the reach of British power. The timely arrival of Mr. Monroe, who was willing to assume responsibilities far beyond his instructions, doubtless secured to us the greatest land bargain ever made by a government purchase. We paid for Louisiana $15,000,000, a sum which, reckoned by the ability of the United States to pay, was greater than one thousand millions would be at the present time. The President of a feeble republic, contending for a prize which was held by the greatest military power of the world, Mr. Jefferson, through his

trusted and chosen agents, so conducted his important negotiations that the ambition of the United States was successfully interposed between the necessities of France and the ambitious designs of England. Willing to side with either of those great powers for the interests of his own country, not underrating the dangers of war, yet ready to engage in it for the control of the great water way to the Gulf, President Jefferson made the largest conquest ever peacefully achieved, and at a cost so small that the total sum expended for the entire territory does not equal the revenue which has since been collected on this soil in a single month in a time of great public peril. The country thus acquired forms to-day the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota west of the Mississippi, Colorado north of the Arkansas River, North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, besides the Indian Territory, from which has recently been carved Oklahoma. Texas was also included in the transfer. The Oregon Territory, which was in the Louisiana purchase, did not extend beyond the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and our title to that large area, which is included in the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, rests upon a different foundation, or rather upon a series of claims each of which was strong under the law of nations. It is not, however, probable that we should have been able to maintain our title to Oregon if we had not secured the intervening country. It was certainly our purchase of Louisiana that enabled us to secure the Spanish title to the shores of the Pacific, and without that title we could hardly have maintained our claim. As against England, our title seemed to us to be perfect, but against Spain our case was not so strong. The purchase of Louisiana may therefore be fairly said to have carried with it and secured to us our possession of Oregon. The acquisition of Louisiana brought incalculable wealth, power, and prestige to the Union, and must always be regarded as a master stroke of policy which advanced the United States from a comparatively feeble nation, lying between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, to a continental power of assured strength and boundless promise."

The transfer of this vast territory from France to the United States was an overwhelming surprise and disappointment to the British Government. Had England acquired Louisiana, it would have proved in the highest degree embarrassing, if not disastrous, to

the Union. If England had seized Louisiana as Bonaparte feared, the Floridas, cut off from the other colonies of Spain, would certainly have fallen into her hands by easy and prompt negotiations, as they did a few years after into the hands of the United States. England would thus have had her colonies planted on three land sides of the Union, while on the ocean side her formidable navy confronted the young republic. No colonial acquisition ever made by her on any continent has been so profitable to her commerce and so strengthening to her military possessions as that of Louisiana would have proved. That England did not at once attempt to seize it in disregard of Bonaparte's cession has been a source of surprise to many historians. Fortunately for the United States, the patriotic and far-seeing administration of President Jefferson was as energetic in confirming as it had been in acquiring our title to the invaluable domain.

As soon as the treaty was received the President called an extra session of Congress which assembled on the 17th of October, 1803. Before one month the treaty was confirmed and the President was authorized to take possession of the territory of Louisiana and to maintain therein the authority of the United States.

"The conflict of arms did not occur in Europe until nine years after; and it is a curious and not unimportant fact that the most notable defeat of the British troops in the Second War of Independence, as the struggle of 1812 has been well named, occurred on the soil of the territory for whose protection the original precaution had been taken by Jefferson."

In that war the last movement of the British was against New Orleans. An army of 12,000 men under Sir Edward Pakenham landed below that city in December; General Jackson with about half as many men awaited the attack and was strongly intrenched in position. It was foolish in Pakenham to try an assault, but he and his men were Wellington's veterans. No such word as defeat was in their dictionary, but the 8th of January, 1815, wrote that word for them in big letters. Their assault on Jackson's lines lasted about twenty-five minutes, then they made all haste from the field, leaving 2,600 killed and wounded; Pakenham was among the slain. The American loss was only eight killed and thirteen wounded, for they kept mowing down the British ranks so fast that the latter had

no chance to return their fire. Never in all the history of England previous to that time was a British army so badly defeated.

This affair made Andrew Jackson the most prominent personage in the country, and as a consequence he was elected President of the United States in 1828. In its effect upon the growth, grandeur, and prosperity of the United States, no single acquisition of territory by any nation has ever surpassed or even equaled it. It seems scarcely credible that the acquisition of Louisiana by Jefferson was denounced with a bitterness surpassing the partisan rancor with which later generations have been familiar. No abuse was too malignant, no epithet too coarse, no imprecation too savage to be employed by the assailants of the great philosophic statesman who laid so broad and deep the foundations of his country's growth and grandeur.

EXTENSION OF SLAVERY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

We have previously noted that the famous ordinance of 1787, which organized the Northwest Territory, prohibited slavery forever within its limits, and so all States north of the Ohio came into the Union as free States. The Ohio River was the boundary line between freedom and slavery for black men. This boundary line ended at the Mississippi River. The vast newly acquired Louisiana Territory was national domain. The first State made from it was Louisiana, which was admitted as a slave State in 1812, without much opposition from the North.

Between the years 1790 and 1820 the population of the United States increased from four to ten millions. As soon as the war was over, in 1815, the effects of this began to be seen in the growing up of new Western States. Indiana was added to the Union in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, and Alabama in 1819. It will be noticed that in the admission of the above-named States to the Union a kind of balance was preserved between North and South; Mississippi was a counter-weight to Indiana and Alabama to Illinois; that so long as the South had territory from which to carve out a slave State south of Mason and Dixon's line, no free State could be admitted to the Union without the admission of a slave State at the same time, thus preserving the balance of power for the South in the Senate.

Six years after Louisiana entered the Union Missouri applied for admission as a slave State. A violent agitation which continued for two years was finally allayed by the famous Missouri Compromise of 1820. The Missouri question formally appeared in Congress in December, 1818. When the bill proposing to admit the State came before the House, an amendment was introduced providing that the further introduction of slavery be prohibited in said State of Missouri, and that all children born in the State after its admission to the Union shall be free at the age of twenty-five years. After exciting and acrimonious debate both branches of the amendment were adopted by the House. The Senate rejected the amendment; the House refused to recede.

"On the second day after the opening of the next Congress, in 1819, a memorial was presented in the House of Representatives from a convention lately held in the District of Maine, praying for the admission of said District into the Union as a separate State on equal footing with the original States. On the same day the memorial presented in the previous Congress for the admission of Missouri was again presented, asking the admission of Missouri on the same terms of independence and equality with the old States as prayed for by Maine. Southern men were unwilling that Maine should be admitted unless the Enabling Act for Missouri should be passed at the same time, and Northern men were unwilling that any Enabling Act should be passed for Missouri which did not contain an anti-slavery restriction. The House adopted the bill with the anti-slavery restriction applied to Missouri; the Senate refused to concur, united Maine and Missouri in one bill and passed it with an entirely new feature. That feature was simply the provision since so widely known as the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited slavery north of 36° and 30′ in all the territory acquired from France by the Louisiana purchase. The Missouri question marked a distinct era in the political thought of the country and made a pronounced impression on the minds of patriotic men. Suddenly without warning the North and the South, the free and the slave States, found themselves arrayed against each other in violent and absorbing conflict."

The rapid increase in the production of cotton, the invention of the cotton gin, the enlarged demand for slave labor, had changed the trend of the Southern mind both as to the moral and economic

aspects of slavery. "With the settlement of the Missouri question, the anti-slavery agitation subsided as rapidly as it had arisen. The Northern States felt that they had absolutely secured to freedom a large territory west and north of Missouri. The Southern States believed they had an implied and honorable understanding that the new States south of the Missouri line could be admitted with slavery as they desired."

"The great political parties then dividing the country accepted the result, and for the next twenty years no agitation of the slavery question appeared in any political convention or affected any considerable body of people."

In the last war with England, ending in 1815, both Great Britain and the United States laid claim to that portion of the Pacific coast between California, which belonged to Mexico, and Alaska, which belonged to Russia. This country had been held since 1818 as a sort of neutral ground subject to the joint control of Great Britain and the United States. By 1842 a stream of western emigration of Americans was beginning to overflow into the fertile Oregon valley and it became a burning question as to whom that country should belong. At first the Americans claimed the whole up to the parallel of 54° 40′, the southern boundary of Alaska. Many veterans of the Civil War who are still living can remember of hearing in their childhood the old political war cry of "54–40 or fight." But in 1846 it was agreed to divide the territory at the 49th parallel. All north of that became British Columbia. Out of the southern portion we made in due time the noble States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Our readers will notice by reading the history of our country, that, after the admission of Maine and Missouri, whenever a State from the North sought admission to the Union, the Southern representatives of both branches of Congress insisted that no such admission should be allowed unless at the same time a new Southern State should be admitted together with it or at about the same time. The astute statesmen of the South were quick to foresee that unless more territory for slave States could be acquired south of Mason and Dixon's line, the rapid development of northern territory would speedily transfer the balance of power in the government to the free States. It will be remembered that in 1803, Spain having receded Louisiana to France, that power sold it to the United States, and as

there had been no well-defined boundary between Louisiana and the old Spanish possessions west of it, a controversy at once ensued between Spain and the United States on the question of boundaries; Spain claiming the region east of the Sabine River and the United States urging that they were entitled to the country west as far as the Rio Grande.

In 1819 the long controversy between the United States and Spain in regard to the Texan boundary was terminated by the establishment of the Sabine as the boundary line. This treaty occasioned much dissatisfaction on the part of the Southern and Western States. Before 1844 Texas, under the leadership of Gen. Samuel Houston, had become a republic whose independence had been acknowledged by France, England, Holland, Belgium, and also by the United States. The treaty for its annexation to the United States was completed and signed by the Texas commissioners and Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, April 12, 1844, but was rejected by the United States Senate on June 8th. Joint resolutions providing for the annexation of Texas passed the United States House of Representatives January 25, 1845, and the Senate on February 27, 1845. On March 1st these resolutions were approved by President Tyler. On December 29th a joint resolution of Congress declared Texas admitted into the Union as a State. Its annexation led to a war with Mexico which terminated in 1848.

It has been previously noted that from the great territory acquired in the Louisiana purchase only the State of Louisiana was admitted singly, without opposition or slavery restriction. That thereafter, so long as the South had territory, States were practically admitted in pairs. Thus Kentucky and Vermont, Tennessee and Ohio, Mississippi and Indiana, Alabama and Illinois, Missouri and Maine, Arkansas and Michigan, Florida and Iowa, came into the Union in pairs, not precisely at the same moment in every case, but always with reference each to the other in order named.

Of the original thirteen States seven had become free and six maintained slavery. Of the fifteen that were added to the Union prior to the annexation of Texas eight were slave and seven were free. With one-half the Senate under the control of the slave-holding States and with the constitution declaring that no amendment to it should ever destroy the equality of the States in the Senate,

the Southern leaders occupied a commanding position. Most of them were educated, admirably trained as debaters, and highly skilled in the management of parliamentary bodies. Looking into the future, the Southern men took alarm lest the equality of their section should be lost in the Senate and their long control of the Federal Government ended by the rapid growth of population in the new free territory of the Northwest. After the admission of the several States in pairs, the South had no more room for expansion, for the Indian Territory blocked up all the space left south of the Missouri Compromise line, whereas to the north of that line there was room enough for a dozen States. It was evident the North was destined soon to outweigh the South in Congress, and the South dwelt in actual fear that sooner or later the stronger North would attempt to abolish slavery. This fear was intensified by a spirit of reforming abuses of all sorts which was rapidly growing in the North. Along with the improvement of prisons and asylums and poorhouses, along with reform of criminal law and the growth of charitable societies, assaults began to be made upon negro slavery.

Such leaders as William Lloyd Garrison, the editor, Wendel Phillips, the silver-tongued orator, and Theodore Parker, the learned and powerful preacher, were followed by a company of men, small in number but eminently respectable, conspicuously able and determined. In the national House of Representatives the subject of slavery was seldom allowed to rest. The venerable ex-President John Quincy Adams had returned to the House and was a member from 1831 until his death in 1848. The more Southern members tried to suppress discussion on the slavery question and to deny to Abolitionists and Quakers the right to be heard by petition, the more ruthlessly he carried on the discussion and insisted upon the right of these parties to be heard. Moreover such eminent literary writers as Bryant, Irving, Cooper, Poe, and Hawthorne, followed by Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, Prescott, and Emerson, had come to distinction in our country. Some had attacked slavery, while all were hostile to it. Here we note another important forward movement inspired by self-interest. Southern people now felt that in self-defense they were driven to acquire more territory. The republic of Texas was close at hand; a fine country as large as the Austrian Empire with Italy and Switzerland thrown in. The

acquisition of Texas was followed as a consequence by the Mexican War, which was severely denounced by honest and thinking men as the crime of our republic. It was characterized as a land-robbing scheme."

"By the treaty of Gaudaloup Hidalgo we acquired from Mexico, as a result of the war with that country, the disputed territory in Texas and the conquest of the vast country lying between Texas and Oregon, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, a domain equal in area to Germany, France and Spain.

"When a bill appeared in Congress for the appropriation of two million dollars to be applied under the direction of the President to any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in our foreign intercourse, the bill was modified so as to specify expressly that the money was granted for the purpose of negotiating peace with Mexico. While this bill was in discussion, David Wilmot, on the 8th day of August, 1846, moved a proviso to the two-million-dollar bill, declaring it to be an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from Mexico, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist therein. Mr. Wilmot was in the first session of his first Congress, was but thirty-three years of age, and up to that moment had not been known beyond his district. His amendment made his name familiar at once throughout the length and breadth of the republic. No question had arisen since the slavery agitation of 1820 that was so elaborately debated. The Wilmot Proviso absorbed the attention of Congress for a longer time than the Missouri Compromise: it produced a wider and deeper excitement in the country, and it threatened a more serious danger to the peace and integrity of the Union. The consecration of the territory of the United States to freedom became from that day a rallying cry for every shade of anti-slavery sentiment. The feeling in all sections became intense on the issue thus presented, and it proved a sword which cleft asunder political associations that had been close and intimate for a lifetime."

"The bill with the Wilmot Proviso attached failed of a passage, but the country was aroused to this burning question on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. A battle was on between the giants which was to rage in angry discussion until amid the lurid flames of the Civil War slavery should be forever extinguished."

CHAPTER III.

DISCUSSIONS AND COMPROMISES OF 1850 — FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW — "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" — NAMES OF MEN WE KNEW IN WAR TIMES — REPEAL OF MISSOURI COMPROMISE — THREATENED DISUNION — KANSAS–NEBRASKA TURMOIL — DRED SCOTT DECISION — DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN — JOHN BROWN.

While considering the questions known as the Compromise of 1850, it was hoped by many that the slavery question could be finally settled by prolonging the Missouri Compromise line of 36° and 30′ to the Pacific coast, and allowing slavery to the south of it, a potent factor had appeared in the discovery of gold in California. The rush of population into this immense empire, extending along the Pacific coast from Oregon to Mexico partly north and partly south of 36° and 30′, promptly applied for admission as a free State. It it were to be admitted as a free State the South demanded some kind of an equivalent. After a long and heated debate, the question was settled by the adoption of a group of compromises proposed by the venerable Henry Clay, whose Missouri Compromise had for thirty years done so much to preserve the Union in peace. California was admitted as a free State and in return two new Territories, Utah and New Mexico, were organized without the Wilmot Proviso. Slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia and in return a stringent law was passed for the the arrest of fugitive slaves in the Northern States. It was believed that these compromises would set the slavery question at rest. In his inaugural address President Pierce pledged himself to the upholding of these compromise measures. There is no doubt that a large majority of the people of the United States, North and South, were satisfied with the proclamation. The year 1853 was politically as quiet as Monroe's era of good feeling, and when Congress came together in its closing month, President Pierce, in his first message, dwelt impressively upon the dangers we had passed and upon the blessings that were in store for us. He solemnly declared that "when the grave shall have closed over all that are

now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period of anxious apprehension." Evidently remembering the compromise measures of that year and the pledge given by the convention which nominated him, to resist all attempts at renewing the agitation of the slavery question in or out of Congress, he gave assurance that this repose should suffer no shock during his term if he had power to avert it. These words were addressed to Congress on the 5th day of December, 1853, and were approved perhaps by a majority in every State both North and South.

Notwithstanding all the vows of fealty to the compromise of 1850 the pro-slavery leaders of the South were not contented with the aspect of affairs. In one month from the utterance of the President's prophetic words, an ominous movement was made in Congress. The result of the Mexican War was disappointing to the South. Its most striking effect was the addition to the Union of a large and imposing free State on the Pacific. Since the admission of Louisiana, in 1812, the balancing of power in the Senate had been sacredly observed, but now by the admission of California the claim of equality had been disregarded. The superstition which upheld it was dispelled and the defenders of slavery could only see a long procession of free States marching in from the northwest to reinforce a power already irresistibly strong. "Webster and Clay had recently died; in their place were to be seen, among the foremost figures of the North, Seward, of New York, Chase, of Ohio, Sumner, of Massachusetts, men prepared to take a bolder stand against slavery. Calhoun had also been removed by death, and among the Southern leaders Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was coming to the front."

The first source of irritation in the compromises was the fugitive slave law. It is true that the purpose of this measure was simply to enforce provisions which had always formed part of the Federal constitution. With the growth of anti-slavery sentiment at the North, as slave catching grew more and more unpopular, several Northern States passed personal liberty laws for the protection of negroes from persons claiming them as slaves. These personal liberty laws annoyed the slaveholders and the fugitive slave law of 1850 was revised by Congress in such a manner as to counteract

them. In response to the amended fugitive slave law, several Northern States passed new and stronger personal liberty laws, some of which went to the very verge of nullifying an act of Congress. The publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in 1852, was probably the most effective response to the fugitive slave law and did more to arouse public sentiment against slavery than any other publication of the period.

Directly after the assurance so impressively given by President Pierce, an ominous movement was made, not by Southern men but by a Northern senator. Stephen A. Douglas, senator from Illinois, brought in a bill for organizing two territorial governments as the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, on the principle of "squatter sovereignty." It was the principle of local option applied to slavery. Douglas wished to have territorial government set up for what was known as the Platte country, and on this occasion he thought he saw a chance for allaying the excitement about slavery. The principle was: Let slaveholders and free people, as many as will, settle the territory without let or hindrance. When people enough have settled to be admitted as a State, let them determine the question of slavery or no slavery by a vote in convention.

Many of those who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill believed that this concession to the slaveholders would at last put a stop to the agitation. Nothing could have been more shortsighted or done more to increase the friction. In point of fact it immediately solidified North and South against each other and led speedily to the great Civil War. In the course of 1854 and 1855 all Northern men, of whatever party, who were resolved that slavery should extend no further, drew together in the name of anti-Nebraska men. They soon became organized into a party with the name Republican. The party was made up of anti-slavery Democrats, anti-slavery Whigs and Free-soilers, and the principle upon which it was based was that which we have formerly seen in the Wilmot Proviso, the absolute prohibition of slavery in the Territories. Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, was the first man from the South to reopen the controversy which was not to cease until the continent was drenched in blood. "He gave notice early in January, 1854, that when the bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska should come before the Senate, he would move that the Missouri Compromise be repealed

and that the citizens of the several States shall be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the Territories. It was very soon found that this was not a capricious movement by Mr. Dixon alone, but that behind him there was a settled determination on the part of the pro-slavery men to break down the ancient barrier and to remove the honored landmark of 1820." The Senate had a large Democratic majority. There was probably no one among them who had not, in the presidential contest of 1852, publicly and solemnly vowed that the compromise measures of 1850 were a final settlement of the slavery question, not in any event nor upon any pretext to be disturbed. It was especially embarrassing and perilous to Northern senators to violate pledges so recently made and so frequently repeated. To escape the sharp edge of condemnation, sure to follow such a transaction, a pretense was put forth that the compromise of 1820 was in conflict with the compromise of 1850, and that it was necessary to repeal the former in order that the doctrine of non-intervention with slavery in the Territories should become the recognized policy for all the public domain of the United States. Mr. Douglas was the first to adopt this construction and indeed he was the inventor of it. He called it the Doctrine of Non-intervention. In one of the sections of the bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was declared to be inoperative and void, because inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories as recognized by the compromise measures of 1850. The bill further declared that its true intent and meaning was not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, and not to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

"The North was fairly stunned by the proposition. Had he proposed to abolish the constitution itself, the shock could hardly have been greater. Thenceforward new alliances were rapidly formed. The anti-slavery development in the North was not more intense than the pro-slavery development in the South. Every other issue was merged in the one absorbing demand by Southern slaveholders for what they sincerely believed to be their rights in the Territories. The indignation of the people knew no bounds. Old

political landmarks disappeared, and party alliances of three generations were swept aside in a day. It was felt to be a question not of expediency but of morality, not of policy but of honor. It not only enlisted men, but women took part in the agitation. The power of the church on both sides of the dividing line was used with great effect in shaping public opinion and directing political action.

"The Missouri Compromise was repealed in May. Before the end of the year a large majority of the people of the North and South were arrayed against each other on a question which touched the interest, the pride, the conscience and the religion of all who were concerned in the controversy. Each felt itself to be altogether right. Thus the two sections stood confronting each other at the close of the year 1854."

The Democratic party, now controlled by Southern leaders, determined that slavery should be allowed and entitled to protection of law in any Territory where the slaveholder saw fit to go with his slaves. These were regarded as chattels or property which a man might take with him as he would his horses, cattle or domestic animals. The administration of President Pierce appears to have been wholly subservient to Southern demands. The first trial of "squatter sovereignty" took place in Kansas because that Territory was the nearest to the slave States. It began with bloody fights between pro-slavery and anti-slavery squatters, each trying to keep the other out. From the slave States of Missouri and Arkansas squatters went in with their slaves, while on the other hand Northern emigrants, urged on by anti-slavery societies in the North, flocked into the Territory. The irregular fighting went on for three years, from 1855 to 1858; by that time the Northern settlers in Kansas were in such an overwhelming majority that all hope of making a slave State of it was abandoned. The evil passions engendered by this struggle were reflected in Congress.

On May 19 and 20, 1856, Charles Sumner, senator from Massachusetts, in a powerful speech on Kansas affairs, made some personal allusions to Senator Butler. Shortly afterward Butler's nephew, Preston Brooks, a congressman from South Carolina, attacked Sumner while he was working at his desk in the Senate chamber, beating him upon the head with a heavy cane until he had nearly murdered him. This attack created much excitement and

intense indignation in the North. A motion to expel Brooks was defeated for lack of the needful two-thirds vote. In July Brooks resigned and went home to South Carolina, where after three weeks of enthusiastic welcome and lionizing he was re-elected to Congress by an almost unanimous vote, only six votes being cast against him. The presidential campaign of 1856, in which the Democratic candidate, James Buchanan, was elected over John C. Fremont, Free Soil candidate, revealed a situation full of danger. The most noticeable thing was the great strength shown by this new party, scarcely more than two years old. It alarmed the Southern leaders. The free States had flanked them by the admission of California with an anti-slavery constitution. The Southern acquisition of Kansas would pierce the very center of the army of freedom and would enable the South thenceforth to dictate terms to the North. Instead of the line of 36° and 30′, upon which they had so frequently offered to compromise, they would have carried the northern boundary of slave territory to the 40th parallel of latitude and even beyond. Their policy was not absolute but alternative. If the slaveholders could maintain their supremacy in the Union they would prefer to remain; if not, they would break up the Government and form a confederacy of their own.

To make such a confederacy as they desired, they must not take from the Union a small section but must divide it from ocean to ocean. They aimed to secure by far the larger share of the vast domain comprising the United States. The design was audacious, but from their standpoint it was not illogical. Their entire industrial system was founded upon an institution which was bitterly opposed in the free States. They could see no way, and they no longer desired to see a way, by which they might rid themselves of the servile labor which was at once their strength and their weakness. Their point of view was so radically different than that held by a large number of Northern people, that it left scarcely an opportunity for reasoning together. In the South they saw and felt their danger and they determined at all hazards to defend themselves against the destruction of their social and industrial fabric. They did not aim at small things. They had determined at mastery within the Union or a continental empire outside of it. While the South had thus resolved to acquire control of the large Territory of

Kansas, the North had resolved to save it to freedom. The policy of the Southern leaders became aggressive to the point of recklessness. In this they were encouraged by the attitude of a large portion of the Northern people, who were ready to make extreme concessions in order to avert the threatened secession. The policy of President Buchanan's administration was one of concession. "During his administration the attacks of the abolitionists upon the institution of slavery grew fiercer day by day. The all-absorbing question was discussed by newspapers, magazines, by lecturers on the platform and by preachers in the pulpit. There was a widespread feeling of uneasiness, though few people realized how speedily the war was approaching, and it was generally believed that in some way so great a calamity could be averted. By 1857 the progress of the Kansas experiment had begun to show to the slaveholders that 'squatter sovereignty' would not help them. In peopling a new Territory Northern resources were too great for them. Under President Buchanan they kept up the demand that the Federal Government should protect slavery in all the Territories, an extreme policy which the subserviency of President Pierce encouraged them to demand, until at last they had alienated the great body of Northern Democrats and thus prepared the way for Republican victory."

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The Democratic party, led by the slaveholders of the South, controlled every department of the Government. The effort to force slavery upon Kansas was resumed with increased zeal. The supreme court came to their aid and not long after the new administration was installed delivered their famous decision in the Dred Scott case. "Dred Scott was the slave of an army surgeon, whose home was in Missouri. In 1834 his master took him to Illinois, where he lived four years, thence Dred accompanied the surgeon into the Minnesota Territory, where slavery was forbidden by the act of Congress called the Missouri Compromise. Thence after a while they returned to Missouri. Some time afterward Dred was whipped and brought suit for damages in an action of assault and battery. He claimed to be a free man. He could not have remained a slave in Illinois and Minnesota and had therefore come back to Missouri as a free negro. The case was carried before one court after another and

one judgment was in Dred's favor. At length the case reached the supreme court of the United States, which gave its decision in 1857. The question before the supreme court was a question of jurisdiction. The court decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void from the start; that Dred Scott was not a citizen of Missouri, but a thing; that slave owners could migrate from one part of the Union to another, and take their negroes with them, just as they could their horses and dogs. The practical effect of the Dred Scott Decision would have been in course of time to make the whole area of the United States slave territory." Instead of strengthening the Democratic party the whole effect of the Dred Scott Decision was to develop a more determined type of the anti-slavery agitation. This tendency was promoted by the lucid and exhaustive opinion of Benjamin R. Curtis, one of the two dissenting judges. It upheld with unanswerable argument the absolute right of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the Union. It represented the well-settled conclusion of the most learned jurists; was in harmony with the enlightened conscience of the North and gave a powerful rallying cry to the opponents of slavery. The recklessness of the Southern leaders, probably increased by this decision, was shown in two things. In accordance with the express understanding at the time the constitution was framed, Congress in 1808 prohibited the importation of slaves from Africa. "By 1857 it was becoming apparent that the illegal traffic had been resumed on a considerable scale and that African slaves were brought into our Southern ports with small attempt at concealment. The Government did little to hinder this slave trade, and it went on growing in dimensions until it was stopped by the Civil War. A small party in Kansas with the aid of the President and a party in Congress tried to force a slave constitution, known as the 'Lecompton Constitution,' upon Kansas, in spite of the determined opposition of the great majority of the people of that Territory." The fraudulent legislature of Kansas called a convention which met at Lecompton and submitted a pro-slavery constitution to the people, preparatory to asking the admission of Kansas as a State. "The people were not permitted to vote for or against the constitution, but were narrowed to the choice of taking the constitution with slavery or the constitution without slavery." If the decision should

be adverse to slavery, there were still some provisions in the constitution not submitted to popular decision which would postpone the operation of the free clause. The whole contrivance was fraudulent, wicked and incredible. The free State men refused to have anything to do with the scandalous device. The constitution with slavery was therefore adopted by an almost unanimous vote of those who were not citizens of Kansas. Many thousand votes were returned which were never cast at all, either by citizens of Kansas or marauders from Missouri. No moderate language can describe the enormity of the whole transaction. This fraudulent constitution in no way represented the will or the wishes of the people of Kansas. Shameful and shameless as was the entire procedure, it was approved by President Buchanan. The "Lecompton Constitution" was transmitted to Congress, accompanied by a message from the President recommending the prompt admission of the State. He treated the anti-slavery population of Kansas as in rebellion against lawful authority, recognized the invaders from Missouri as rightfully entitled to form a constitution for the State and declared that "Kansas is at this moment, February 2, 1858, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina." Referring to the Dred Scott Decision the President declared that "it had been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution of the United States."

"The attempt to admit Kansas under the fraudulent Lecompton Constitution proved disastrous to the Democratic party. The first decided break was that between Buchanan and Douglas. Douglas, the champion of 'squatter sovereignty,' refused to sustain the iniquity of 'squatter sovereignty.' He had gone far with the extreme pro-slavery men, but refused to take this step. When the Dred Scott Decision was delivered he applauded it, and as Mr. Lincoln charged had assented to it before it was pronounced, but events traveled too fast for him."

SELF-INTEREST AGAIN CONTROLS ACTION.

"The pro-slavery men of the South were so eager for the possession of Kansas that they could not adjust their measures to the needs of Mr. Douglas's political situation. They looked at the question from one point, Mr. Douglas from another. They saw that

if Kansas could be forced into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution they would gain a slave State. Mr. Douglas saw that if he should continue to aid that political crime he would lose the support of his own State, Illinois. It was more important to the South to secure Kansas as a slave State than to carry Illinois for Mr. Douglas. It was more important for Mr. Douglas to hold Illinois for himself than to give the control of Kansas to the South. His Northern friends had been for some time persuaded that his only escape from the dangerous embarrassments surrounding him was the admission of Kansas as a free State. He determined, therefore, to take a bold stand against the admission on this issue. It was an important event not only to himself, but to his party and still more important to the country.

"Rarely in our history has the action of a single person been attended by a public interest so universal, by applause so hearty in the North, by denunciation so bitter in the South. In the memorable struggle of Mr. Douglas with the pro-slavery element in Congress he was bravely sustained by Senator Broderick, of California. The contest grew so bitter in that State that it led to a duel, in 1859, between Mr. Broderick and Judge Terry, a prominent Democrat of Southern birth. This bloody tragedy created an excitement greater than had ever attended a duel, excepting only that in which Hamilton fell at the hands of Burr. The oration of Senator Baker delivered in San Francisco by Senator Broderick so stirred the people that violence was feared. Its influence contributed to the triumph of Mr. Lincoln in California the following year.

"Without the aid of Douglas the crime against Kansas would have been complete; with his aid it was prevented. The Lecompton bill passed the United States Senate by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-five. The administration of Buchanan with all its zeal could not force the Lecompton bill through the National House. Finding this bill defeated, William H. English, of Indiana, offered a new bill, submitting the entire constitution to the people. If adopted, the constitution carried a generous land grant to the State; if rejected, the alternative was the withdrawal of the land grant and the indefinite postponement of the whole question of admission as a State. This bill was at last forced through the House. The Senate promptly concurred. But Kansas would not sell her birthright for

a mess of pottage. She had at last a chance for a free vote and rejected the nefarious constitution *in toto*, land grant and all. The struggle was over. The South was defeated. The North was victorious.

"The repeal of the Missouri Compromise had not brought profit or honor to those who planned it. It had engendered strife, anger and hatred between the North and South. It produced evil only and that continually. The repeal in the judgment of the North was a great conspiracy against human freedom. In the Southern States it was viewed as an honest effort to recover rights of which they had been unjustly deprived. Each section held with firmness to its own belief and the four years of agitation had separated them so widely that a return to fraternal feeling seemed impossible. Confidence, the plant of slowest growth, had been destroyed. Who could restore it to life and strength? In the South Mr. Douglas was covered with maledictions; the administration at Washington was intensely hostile to him. The Democrats of Illinois and indeed the whole North were in a forgiving spirit towards him, but Illinois Republicans were less amiable. They would not forget that he had broken down the anti-slavery barrier which had been reared with toil and sanctified with time. He had not, as they alleged, turned back from any test exacted by the South until he had reached the point where another step forward involved political death for himself. The disruption in the Democratic party inspired the strong Republican party in Illinois and they prepared to contest the return of Douglas to the Senate by formally nominating Abraham Lincoln as an opposing candidate. The contest that ensued was memorable. The Democratic party, which sustained Douglas, was rent with factions. The administration was irrevocably hostile to him. The Republicans were earnest and aggressive. He had before him an Herculean task. He was everywhere known as a debater of singular skill, fertile in resources and master of logic. He was an able, audacious, and almost an unconquerable opponent in public discussion. Idolized by his followers, it would have been impossible to find any man of the same type able to meet him before the people of Illinois. Mr. Lincoln, the man who was chosen to meet him, who challenged him to combat, was radically different in every phase of character. Scarcely could there be two men more unlike in

mental and moral constitution than Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Lincoln was calm and philosophic; he loved truth for the sake of truth. He would not be himself deceived nor deceive others by false premises. He had pondered deeply on the issues and had given anxious thought to the problems of free government and to the destiny of the republic. His logic was severe and faultless. He did not resort to fallacy and could detect it in his opponent and expose it with merciless directness."

"Thus fitted for the contest these men proceeded to a discussion which chained the attention of the nation. Its immediate effect was so striking as to affect the organization of parties, and its subsequent effect so powerful as to change the fate of millions. Contrary to the advice of time-serving friends and politicians and fully cognizant of the magnitude of the important contest, Mr. Lincoln frankly stated his convictions. 'I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free; a house divided against itself cannot stand. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved, I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.' At the close of the debate in a certain sense each had won a victory and each had incurred a defeat. Douglas was re-elected to the Senate, but the means by which his election was won proved to be his destruction in the wider field. Mr. Lincoln's victory and defeat combined in the end to promote his political fortunes and to open to him the illustrious career which followed. This notable debate was not a mere incident in American politics, it marked an era. Its influence and effect were co-extensive with the republic. The political leaders of the South discovered that Douglas had been forced by Democratic public opinion in the North to renounce the very doctrine which to them was the only safeguard of their peculiar institution of slavery; that in renouncing it he had in fact, if not in form, accepted the very principles laid down by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln had become in fact the sage and prophet of his people. So acute a statesman as Douglas could not fail to see that at every step of his controversy with Southern Democrats he was justifying the philosophy of Lincoln that the country was to become wholly free or wholly under control of the slave power. The controversy thus precipitated between Douglas and the South

threatened disruption of the Democratic party. Efforts to harmonize proved futile. In Congress the breach was continually widening. That a party whose history was interwoven with the glory of the republic should now come to its end in a quarrel over the status of the negro in a region where his labor was not wanted was to many of its members as incomprehensible as it was sorrowful. Exasperating anger was aroused and men refused to listen to reason. They were borne along they knew not whither or by what force. Time might have restored the party to harmony, but at the very height of the factional contest in the party the representatives of both sections were hurried forward to the national convention of 1860 with principles subordinated to passion and with judgment dissipated by a desire for revenge. The South was unnaturally and unjustifiably excited. In this condition of mind, when the most ordinary events were measured with misapprehension, they were startled by an occurrence of extraordinary character."

JOHN BROWN.

"On a quiet morning in October, 1859, with no warning whatever to the inhabitants, the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, was found to be in the possession of an invading mob. The town was besieged, many of its citizens made prisoners, telegraph wires cut, railway trains stopped by a force which the people, as they were aroused from sleep, had no means of estimating. A resisting body was soon organized, militia came in from the surrounding country, and regular troops were hurried from Washington. By the opening of the second day, a force of 1,500 men surrounded the arsenal, and when the insurgents surrendered it was found there had been but twenty-two in all, four only were alive, including their leader, John Brown. The matter was taken up with hot wrath by the South, Congress promptly investigated. The committee found no sentiment in the North justifying Brown, but the irritating, offensive course of Mr. Mason, the Virginia senator, called forth a great deal of defiant anti-slavery expression which in his judgment was tantamount to treason. Brown was tried and executed. The mad scheme of John Brown tended to intensify excitement and alarm the South. It had the tendency to develop and strengthen Republican conviction in the North."

CHAPTER IV

POLITICAL REVOLUTION OF 1860 — FORMATION OF NEW POLITICAL ALLIANCES.

"It was at the height of this overwrought condition of the Southern mind that the National Convention of the Democratic party met at Charleston on the 23d of April, 1860. The convention had been assembled in South Carolina as the most discontented and extreme of Southern States, in order to signify that the Democracy could harmonize on her soil and speak peace to the nation through the voice which had so often spoken peace before. But the Northern Democrats failed to comprehend their Southern allies. Southern delegates had come to the convention in a truculent spirit, as men who felt they were enduring wrongs that must then and there be righted. They wanted no evasion; they would accept no delay. The sessions of the first day were occupied in the work of organization. It was evident from the first that the spirit of the slave system, which had become the very nemesis of the nation, was there full fraught with mischievous intent. On the morning of the second day of the session, Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, was chosen permanent president of the convention, and a vice president and secretary from each State were appointed. The choice of a president was very satisfactory. On taking the chair, Mr. Cushing addressed the convention with great vigor. He declared it to be the mission of the Democratic party to 'reconcile popular freedom with constituted order, and to maintain 'the sacred reserved rights of the sovereign States.' He declared the Republicans to be those who were laboring to overthrow the constitution. He declared it to be the high and noble part of the Democratic party of the Union to withstand, to strike down and conquer these banded enemies of the constitution. These utterances formed the key-note that harmonized with the feeling of a large body of the delegates, and was a symphony to their action. There were thirty-three States in the Union in 1860, eighteen free and fifteen slave-holding. California and Oregon uniting with the South gave to that section

seventeen, and left to the North but sixteen members on all committees. The Democratic delegates from the Pacific States assumed a weighty responsibility in thus giving to the disunionists of the South preliminary control of the convention, by permitting them to shape authoritatively all the business to be submitted. The committee on resolutions promptly agreed on every article except that relating to slavery. Here they divided stubbornly and irreconcilably. The South required an explicit assertion of the right of citizens to settle in the Territories with their slaves, a right not to be destroyed or impaired by Congress or by congressional or territorial legislation. They required the further declaration, that it is the duty of the Federal Government, when necessary, to protect slavery in the Territories and wherever else its constitutional authority extended. Thus they demanded that Congress should never legislate against slavery, either to control or to suppress, but that they might and must legislate in its favor and for its protection. The Douglas men would not yield; they were more enraged by the domineering course of the Southern Democrats of the committee. The contest was transferred to the convention and there the Douglas men were in a majority. The labors of the committee resulted in the production of three reports, and on the following morning these were submitted to the convention. The majority report in substance conformed to the demand of the Southern delegates above stated. The minority report was that of the Douglas creed of Popular Sovereignty. A motion to adopt the minority report or Douglas platform slightly modified was now offered by B. M. Samuels. It was adopted by a handsome majority. In the convention, now, as in the committee, the voices of Oregon and California, free-labor States, were with those of the slave-labor States. Preconcerted rebellion now lifted its head defiantly. The spirit manifested in the resolutions, speeches and deportment of the representatives of the slave interest now assumed tangible form in action. L. P. Walker, who was afterward one of the most active insurgents against the National Government as secretary of war to Jefferson Davis, led the way. He spoke for the delegates from Alabama who had been instructed by the convention that appointed them not to acquiesce in or submit to any Popular Sovereignty platform, and in the event of such being adopted to withdraw from the convention. That

contingency had now occurred and the Alabama delegates formally withdrew in accordance with the previous arrangement. They were followed by all the delegates from Mississippi, all but two from Louisiana, all from Florida and Texas, three from Arkansas and all from South Carolina. On the following morning twenty-six of the thirty-four Georgia delegates withdrew and Senator Bayard and Representative Whitely, delegates from Delaware, also left the convention and joined the seceders, who had repaired to St. Andrews Hall the preceding evening for consultation. The disruption of the Democratic party represented in convention was now complete. The wedge of slavery had split it beyond restoration. The event had been previously and amply provided for in secret and when D. C. Glenn, of Mississippi, in announcing the withdrawal of the delegates from that State said: 'I tell Southern men here and for them I tell the North, that in less than sixty days you will find a united South standing side by side with us.' There was long and vehement cheering, especially from the South Carolinians who were joyous over the result. Charleston that night was the scene of unbounded pleasurable excitement. So the arrogant representatives of the slave-interest, with an eye single to the accomplishment of an intensely selfish end, began a rebellion, first against the dominant party then in possession of the National Government, and secondly against that Government itself, which resulted in a bloody Civil War and the utter destruction of the vast and cherished interest for the conservation of which they cast down the gauntlet and invited the arbitrament of the sword."

"The remaining delegates failed to nominate a candidate in consequence of a two-thirds rule adopted before the seceders left, requiring a two-thirds vote of a full convention. They, therefore, adjourned to meet in the city of Baltimore in Maryland on the 18th day of June following.

"The seceding delegates selected James A. Bayard as their presiding officer. They called themselves the Constitutional Convention and sneeringly called those whom they had left the 'Rump' Convention. They adjourned to meet in the city of Richmond in Virginia on the second Monday of June following for further action. The seceders reassembled in Metropolitan Hall in Richmond, Monday, the 11th of June. In the meantime some

leading Southern congressmen and other conspirators had issued an address from Washington urging that the Richmond Convention should refrain from all important action, adjourn to Baltimore, and there, re-entering the regular convention, if possible defeat the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and thus as they said, with well-feigned honesty of expression, 'make a final effort to preserve the unity and harmony of the Democratic party.'

"The adjourned Democratic National Convention reassembled in Baltimore on the 18th of June. The question of admitting the seceding delegates was the first to present itself. Mr. Cushing, again in the chair, refused to decide and referred the matter to the convention. The discussion upon the two reports of the committee on credentials was heated and acrimonious. Finally the majority report was adopted, admitting the Douglas men. Again there was rebellion against the fairly expressed will of the majority. The whole or a part of the delegation from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, California, Delaware and Missouri withdrew. On the following morning the hopes of those desiring unity were utterly blasted when Mr. Cushing, the president of the convention, and a majority of the Massachusetts delegates also withdrew. 'We put our withdrawal before you,' said Mr. Butler of that delegation, 'upon the simple ground, among others, that there has been a withdrawal in part of the majority of the States, and further upon the ground that I will not sit in a convention where the African slave trade — which is piracy by the laws of my country — is approvingly advocated.' On the retirement of Mr. Cushing, Governor David Todd, of Ohio, one of the vice presidents, took the chair and the convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for President and Vice President. The final result was the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and Herschell V. Johnson, of Georgia. Thus was started the campaign of what was known as the Douglas party, whose platform of principles assumed not to know positively whether slavery might or might not have lawful existence in the Territories without the action of the inhabitants thereof, but expressed a willingness to abide by the decision of the supreme court in all cases."

The seceders, new and old, assembled on Saturday the 23d and permanently organized by the appointment of Mr. Cushing to preside. They nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for the

Presidency. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, was nominated for Vice President. Their resolutions declared that no power existed that might lawfully control slavery in the Territories; that slavery existed in any Territory in full force whenever a slaveholder and his slaves entered it, and that it was the duty of the National Government to protect it there.

Six days after the adjournment of the Democratic convention at Charleston a new political organization, not more than six months old, met in convention at Baltimore. They styled themselves the National Constitutional Union party. They nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. They adopted for their platform the following words: "The constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws." In the canvass that followed the adherents of these gentlemen were popularly known as the Bell-Everett party.

Six days after the adjournment of the National Constitutional Union Convention the representatives of the Republican party assembled in large numbers in Chicago, Illinois. It was an enthusiastic and able body of men, fully representing the young life and advanced thought of the nation. The convention was organized in due time with George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, as permanent president. A committee on resolutions, composed of one delegate from each State, was appointed, and on the following morning it submitted to the convention a platform of principles in the form of seventeen resolutions, which was adopted. After affirming that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the National Constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, congratulating the country that no Republican member of Congress had uttered or countenanced any threats of disunion, and denouncing such threats so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates as an avowal of contemplated treason, the resolutions made explicit declarations on the topic of slavery, now so largely occupying public attention. They declared that each State had the right of control of its own domestic concerns: "that the new dogma, that the constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, was a dan-

gerous political heresy, revolutionary and subversive of the peace of the country; that the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom and that neither Congress nor territorial legislature nor any individuals have authority to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States; and that the reopening of the African slave trade, then recently commenced in the Southern States under the cover of the national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, was a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age." When the vote on the platform was announced, says an eye witness, the scene that ensued was of an astounding character; probably so much enthusiasm had never before been exhibited on any political occasion since the formation of the United States as a government. In the new party now entering upon its magnificent career were men from all the old parties, joined here under a strong conviction of what they deemed to be right. They saw their duty and dared to enter upon its performance without fear of the consequences. They nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as their candidate for the Presidency, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, as candidate for Vice President.

"In the four presidential tickets in the field every shade of political opinion was represented, but only two of the candidates embodied positive policies. Mr. Lincoln was in favor of prohibiting *extension* of slavery by law. Mr. Breckenridge was in favor of protecting its *extension* by law. No issue could have been more pronounced than the one thus presented. Mr. Douglas desired to evade it. Mr. Bell desired to preserve the Union by postponing the whole question. As the canvass grew animated and the question at issue was liberally discussed before the people, the conviction became general that the supporters of Breckenridge contemplated the destruction of the Government. This was not simply the belief of the Republicans, it was quite as general among the supporters of Douglas and the supporters of Bell. Mr. Lincoln gained steadily and derived much strength from the division of his opponents. Mr. Lincoln received four electoral votes in New Jersey, though in the aggregate popular vote the majority was against him. In California and Oregon he received pluralities. He carried every other free State and was elected. Breckenridge carried every slave State except four; Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland voting for Bell and Missouri

voting for Douglas. The long political struggle was over. A more serious one was about to begin. For the first time in the history of the Government the South was defeated in a presidential election where an issue affecting the slavery question was involved. There had been grave conflicts before, sometimes followed by a compromise, oftener by a victory for the South, but the election of 1860 was the culmination of a contest which was inherent in the structure of the Government; which was foreshadowed by the Louisiana question of 1812; which became active and angry over the admission of Missouri; which was revived by the annexation of Texas and still further inflamed by the Mexican War; which was partially allayed by the compromises of 1850; which was precipitated for final settlement by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by the consequent struggle for mastery in Kansas, and by the aggressive intervention of the supreme court in the case of Dred Scott. These are the events which led directly to the political revolution of 1860."

CHAPTER V

FROM ELECTION TO INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—SECESSION RAMPANT — THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS — WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN — SECESSION OF STATES — WAR BEGINS.

"The time between the election of Mr. Lincoln and the day of his inaugural was filled with deplorable events. The two Northern Presidential candidates, Lincoln and Douglas, had absorbed almost the entire vote in the free States, while the two Southern Presidential candidates, Breckenridge and Bell, had absorbed almost the entire vote in the slave States. It was in appearance and in fact a sectional contest. It was the first time in the history of the Government in which a President was chosen without electoral votes from both the free and the slave States. The time had now come when the Southern disunionists were to be put to the test. The events had happened which they had declared in advance to be the cause of separation. The governors and legislators of several of the slave-labor States took early action against the National Government. As might have been expected, South Carolina moved first. She did not wait for the actual result of the election. Governor Gist called the Legislature of South Carolina to meet in extraordinary session for the choosing on the following (election) day presidential electors. In his message to both Houses he recommended the calling of a convention of the people to accomplish secession. He recommended arming with the most efficient weapons of modern warfare every white man in the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five and placing the whole military force of the Commonwealth in a position to be used at the shortest notice and with the greatest efficiency; also that 10,000 volunteers be accepted, officered and drilled and held in readiness for action. These recommendations to prepare for revolt were made on the day before the election of Mr. Lincoln. They met with a hearty response. Inflammatory speeches inciting the people to revolt and to rebellion were made by United States senators and other public men who were present urging the State to withdraw from the Union, which the speakers

said was their undoubted right, and assuring them that other Southern States would flock to their standard. Leading conspirators in all parts of the South urged South Carolina on. South Carolina took bold and vigorous action. Joint resolutions were offered in both Houses providing for the calling of a State convention at an early day for the withdrawal of the State from the Union, and on the 9th of November a bill calling a convention for the purpose of secession passed the Senate and was concurred in by the House on the 12th. It provided for the election of delegates on the 6th of December to meet in convention on the 17th of that month. Georgia was the first to follow the example of South Carolina."

THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

On Monday, the 3d of December, 1860, the Thirty-sixth Congress assembled at Washington in its last session. While the cotton-growing States were blazing with excitement and the slave-labor States were surging with conflicting opinions, the free-labor States were looking in amazement at the rashness of those who were preparing to resist the power of the constitution and laws of the land. The peaceful beauty of the scenery and the day without strongly contrasted with the turbulence of the spirits within the men who were assembling in the halls of legislation. "Never since the birth of the nation, more than seventy years before, had the people looked with more solemn interest upon the assembling of the National Legislature than at this time." "It was evident that a crisis in the history of the republic was present." Therefore, with the deepest anxiety, the people in all parts of the republic awaited anxiously the annual message of the President to Congress, which it was supposed would indicate with clearness and precision the line of policy which the Government intended to pursue. The telegraph carried the President's message quickly to every part of the land. The people read it with eagerness and pondered its expressions with brows saddened with disappointment. The President argued the Southern side of the question. He found that the chief grievance of the South was in the enactments of the free States known as "personal liberty laws." After urging the unconditional repeal of these upon the North, the President said: "The Southern States, standing on the basis of the constitution, have a right to demand this

act of justice from the North. Should it be refused, then the constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been wilfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event the injured States, after having used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union."

The South now had the argument of a Northern president in justification of "revolutionary resistance." By a large class the right of secession was abandoned and the right of revolution substituted. The evolutions of the President's mind led to the conclusion that "the power to destroy was in the State, the power to preserve was not in the nation." The President, however, reminded the Southern leaders that in the whole history of the Federal Government "no single act had ever passed Congress, unless the Missouri Compromise be an exception, impairing in the slightest degree the rights of the South to their property and slaves." The Missouri Compromise had been repealed, so that the entire body of national statutes from the origin of the Government to that hour was, according to President Buchanan, guiltless of transgression against the rights of slaveholders. Coming from such a source this admission was of great historic value. The message of President Buchanan, in many respects so inconsistent and so indecisive, alarmed the people. It pleased nobody North or South. Jefferson Davis, senator from Mississippi, afterwards President of the Confederate States, said that "it had all the characteristics of a diplomatic paper, for diplomacy is said to abhor certainty as nature abhors a vacuum, and it is not within the power of man to reach any fixed conclusion from that message." Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, said that if he understood the message on the subject of secession it was this: "South Carolina has just cause for seceding from the Union." The second is, "That she has no right to secede." The third is, "We have no right to prevent her from seceding."

The people saw great dangers, but could not comprehend the fearful proportions of them. They watched with great eagerness the rising storm of rebellion in the slave-labor States, and heard with alarm its tempestuous voices in the halls of Congress. They remembered in the days of their past history of a magistrate who

had courage to check such an uprising by a menace, and would have crushed it by force of arms had it been necessary. They wished for a Jackson now. In the contrast between Jackson and Buchanan, they saw cause for gloomy apprehensions. Patriotic men from all parts of the Union wrote earnest letters asking their representatives in Congress to be firm yet conciliatory. Pious and devoted clergymen of every religious denomination exhorted their people to be firm in faith, careful in conduct, patient in hope and trustful in God. October 30, 1860, the venerable Winfield Scott, general in chief of the armies of the republic, perceiving danger in the gathering storm, gave words of warning to the President and secretary of war. He predicted that there was danger of early acts of rashness, preliminary to secession, namely, the seizure of some of the Southern forts which he named. He advised that they be so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take them ridiculous. The veteran General Wool, then living, wrote to General Cass, Buchanan's secretary of state, offering his services for the preservation of the Union. This patriotic soldier urged upon the Government the absolute necessity of sending reinforcements to the forts in Charleston Harbor. He insisted that the Union could then be preserved by prompt, firm, energetic action on the part of the President; that no peaceable secession was possible and not even to be thought of. Save the country, save the prosperous South from pestilence, famine and desolation, urged this patriotic old soldier. The appeals of the two leading generals were wasted words. The President was filled with fear. Floyd, the secretary of war, was a conspirator plotting treason. Buchanan's cabinet was filled with traitors.

The most alarming feature of the situation to reflecting men in the North was that, so far as known, all the members of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet approved the destructive doctrines of the message. General Cass, secretary of state, was the first among the cabinet to perceive that, although himself a man of patriotic devotion, if the course indicated by Mr. Buchanan should be followed, the Government must be destroyed without striking one blow of resistance or uttering one word of protest. When it became known that the President would neither insist on the collection of a national revenue or upon the strengthening of the United States forts, General Cass concluded that justice to his own reputation required

his separation from the administration. He resigned nine days after Mr. Buchanan had sent his fatal message to Congress. He was succeeded by Judge Black, who had from the beginning of the administration been Mr. Buchanan's chief adviser. Although a Democrat, a believer in the principles of Democracy, he was a man of sterling character and sound judgment, and loyal to his country. Now, loaded with responsibility, he soon perceived that, in encouraging the doctrine of secession and its attendant heresies, he was playing with fire. This light dawned on Judge Black suddenly and irresistibly. He realized that, if such a man as General Cass had retired from the cabinet to preserve his record of loyalty, he was himself confronted by a grave issue affecting his own loyalty. He saw at a glance that the public opinion in the great Northwest and in his own State of Pennsylvania would not sustain him. Judge Black entered upon his duties as secretary of state upon the very day on which the disunion convention of South Carolina assembled. From the moment of the passing of South Carolina's ordinance of secession, his position towards the Southern leaders was radically changed. They were to him no longer fellow Democrats. They were the foes of the Union he loved; conspirators against the Government to which he had sworn loyalty. His influence upon the President proved a power of strength for the safety of the nation. Holt and Stanton were now his associates in the cabinet. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Toombs, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Slidell, who had been Mr. Buchanan's intimate and confidential advisers, and who had led him to the brink of ruin, found themselves suddenly supplanted and a new power installed at the White House. Foiled, no longer able to use the national administration as an instrumentality to destroy the national life, the secession leaders in Congress turned upon the President with angry reproaches. The stand taken by Judge Black and his associates caused the reorganization of the cabinet as a matter of necessity. The members who were plotting treason resigned and were replaced by loyal men. The names of Joseph Holt, Horatio King and Gen. John A. Dix will not soon be forgotten by any loyal soldier who can remember the intense agitation during the last days of December, 1860. The reconstructed cabinet was one of loyalty and power for the remaining two months of Mr. Buchanan's administration. The destinies of the country were in

the keeping of these constitutional advisers. There was everywhere the most earnest desire to avert conflict and an unwillingness to recognize the possibility of war. The majority of the Republican party in Congress was not advocating a more decided or aggressive course with the South than the cabinet with Judge Black as its head was pursuing. The change of position on the part of the President was announced in a special message to Congress on the 8th of January, 1861. The tone was so different from his message of December that it could not be recognized as coming from the same man. In this message he announced that he had no alternative but "to collect the public revenues, and to protect the public property." That his province as public executive was "to execute not to make laws." He threw upon Congress the duty of enlarging their provisions to meet exigencies as they may occur. He declared the right to use military force against those who assailed the property of the Federal Government. The North, with unaffected satisfaction, the South, with unconcealed indignation, realized that the President had entirely escaped from the influences which dictated his first message.

The time remaining of the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress seems to have been given over to withdrawals of Southern representatives and senators and to attempts at conciliation. The attitude now taken by many of the Republican members who had heretofore been pronounced in their anti-slavery principles seemed to indicate an abandonment of the principles they had professed. They seemed willing to suffer humiliation if in some way they might appease the anger of the South. The venerable Charles Francis Adams proposed that the constitution of the United States be so amended that no subsequent amendment thereto "having for its object any interference with slavery shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union." No Southern man during the long agitation of the slavery question, extending from 1820 to 1860, had ever submitted so extreme a proposition as that of Mr. Adams. Extreme as this proposition appeared, it was not more so than other propositions suggested or offered by other anti-slavery members. Such propositions as these had the precise effect which under braver moments their

authors would have anticipated; they humiliated the North without appeasing or satisfying the South.

In this passing allusion to the work of the Thirty-sixth Congress, great credit must be given to Senator Stephen A. Douglas, late Democratic candidate for President. He became a tower of strength to the Union, and to the close of his life he was a most aggressive champion and earnest supporter of the incoming administration of Mr. Lincoln. The last days of the Thirty-sixth Congress were days of triumph for Mr. Douglas. He was justified in the boast that after all the bitter agitation following the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Republicans had at last adopted its principles and even gone far beyond it in their attemps at conciliation. Humiliating as the action of anti-slavery members of Congress might seem in retrospect, it is but just for us to remember that they went no farther than was demanded by the popular sentiment of the extreme anti-slavery men in the North.

It is to the credit of this Congress, however, that the passage of what was known as the Morrill Tariff Measure accomplished a most important change in the revenue laws, a change equivalent to revolution in the economic and financial system of the Government. It was the beginning of a series of enactments which deeply affected the financial ability of the Government to endure the heavy expenditure entailed by the war which immediately followed.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

During the session of Congress described in the preceding pages startling events had been occurring throughout the South. While Congress was calm, the lobbies were resonant with the voices of excited men. Everywhere upon the avenues, at the hotels, at restaurants, and wherever men congregate together, animated and even angry discussions were heard, accompanied with violent gestures and frequent personal altercations. Rumors were rife and prophecies concerning the future prevalent. When Northern courage was at its lowest ebb and Southern defiance at its greatest height, Mr. Lincoln began his journey from his home to Washington to assume his duties as Chief Executive of a distracted and disorganized republic. Grave fears were expressed that he did not comprehend the peril of the journey; that the threats of the conspirators that they would take possession of the electoral votes and not

allow them to be counted, that they would make a violent attempt to seize the archives of the Government and to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, would be carried out. The conspirators were so confident of the success of their schemes that one of the leading Southern senators then in Congress said: "Mr. Lincoln will not dare to come to Washington after the expiration of the term of Mr. Buchanan. The city will be seized and occupied as the capital of the Southern Confederacy and Mr. Lincoln will be compelled to take his oath of office in Philadelphia or New York." But Judge Black, former attorney-general, was now secretary of state. His office had been filled by Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards secretary of war under President Lincoln. John A. Dix, a stanch patriot of New York, had succeeded Thomas, of Maryland, as secretary of the treasury. When at the close of December, 1860, Joseph Holt succeeded the traitorous Floyd as secretary of war, no troops were stationed at Washington or its vicinity. Acting under the advice of General Scott and with the approval of President Buchanan, Secretary Holt took precautions for the safety of the national capital. The quartering of troops within the national capital gave offense to the Southern men who still remained in Congress. They urged that such an act was impolitic and offensive, and if permitted it would be destructive of civil liberty and, therefore, the troops should be removed. It was ludicrous to witness the great alarm taken by the Southern conspirators at the appearance of a few troops in Washington while they were so actively engaged in seizing the forts and other property of the Government. Secretary Holt stated to the President in very plain language that "a revolution had been in progress for the preceding three months in several of the Southern States; that its history was one of surprises, treacheries and ruthless spoliations; that forts had been captured and garrisoned and hostile flags unfurled from the ramparts: that arsenals, arms, mints and treasures had been seized: that a conspiracy existed for the armed occupation of Washington as a part of the revolutionary programme." And that he could not fail to remember that "if the early admonitions in regard to the designs of lawless men in Charleston Harbor had been acted on, and adequate reinforcements sent there before the revolution began, the disastrous political complications which ensued might not have occurred."

"During January, 1861, the disloyal politicians in six of the Southern States of the Union, following the example of South Carolina, passed ordinances of secession and appointed delegates to a general convention for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy. These ordinances were passed in the following order: In Mississippi on the 9th of January, in Florida on the 10th, in Alabama on the 11th, in Georgia on the 19th, in Louisiana on the 26th, and in Texas on the 1st of February. 'At the same time large numbers of minutemen in Virginia under the control of Henry A. Wise, and others in Maryland under leaders unknown to the public, were organized and drilled for the special purpose of seizing the city of Washington and the Government buildings and the archives there.' During the same time conspirators acting under authority assumed by the free and sovereign States in the South were seizing the property of the United States Government situated within their borders. They had seized the forts and arsenals containing vast amount of cannon, of most approved kinds of small arms, military stores and ammunition, which had been distributed and stored in these forts and arsenals in the Southern States by the treacherous secretary of war, Mr. Floyd. They had also seized the mint at New Orleans with its vast treasures."

A large portion of the regular army officers, graduates from West Point, educated at the expense of the Government, had come from the South. As might have been expected, these were in command of the various military stations throughout these States. They had joined the conspirators, and, so far as possible, had persuaded their soldiers to join the seditious movements of their respective States. There were notable exceptions. The heroic Major Anderson had moved his small garrison into Fort Sumter, the strongest of the forts in Charleston Harbor, and, although abandoned by his Government, heroically stood his ground until hope was hopeless. Lieutenant Slemmer, then in command of the forts in Pensacola Harbor, Florida, bravely took his post in Fort Pickens, and sustained himself with his little band until the last extremity.

During all this time the arch conspirators, who had represented their States in the Senate and lower House of the United States Congress, retained their seats with an audacity as wicked as their

designs. While they had managed to accomplish the secession of their States they held their seats, preventing hostile legislation, counseling the Executive, perfecting plans and plotting treason. They had resorted to every means, fair and unfair, misleading and deceptive, inflaming the Southern mind and firing the Southern heart.

On the 22d of February Mr. Lincoln, President-elect, was in Philadelphia, and there unfurled a beautiful flag over the cradle of liberty. He visited Harrisburg, and acting under advice of chiefs of the United States secret service and General Scott, who had advised him of a plot for his assasination in Baltimore, he arrived at Willards Hotel, in Washington, in advance of the appointed time. Loyal hearts in Washington and the free States were at once filled with joy and exultation. Foiled malice, disappointment and chagrin met the conspirators in Washington, and throughout the South, sullen and silent, a capital plan in their mad scheme had been frustrated. They had hoped and tried for the defection of General Scott, a Virginian by birth, but they found him standing firm as a rock in the midst of the surges of secession, and he had filled the national capital with so many loyal troops that its security against any possible act of the conspirators, secret or open, was complete.

"Leaving President-elect Lincoln surrounded by his friends in Washington, let us look for a moment at the actual President of the United States, James Buchanan, who now seemed as eager as were the people for the close of his official career. We have seen him, from the opening of the session of Congress until the disruption of his cabinet at the close of December, in seeming harmony with the wishes of the conspirators. We have seen him after that surrounded by less malign influences and prevented by loyal men in his cabinet from allowing his fears or his inclinations to do the republic serious harm, and in his Fast Day message sent to Congress he spoke some brief words, saying it was his right and his duty to use military force defensibly against those who resist the officers and those who assail the property of the Federal Government. Yet he persistently refused to follow these brief words by corresponding action. He cast the responsibility of meeting the peril upon Congress, suggesting to it the propriety of yielding to the demands of the Southern oligarchy. While the country was ringing

with plaudits for Major Anderson, because of his gallant and useful conduct at Fort Sumter, Lieutenant General Scott asked the President to act as the interpreter of the wish of millions and grant this brave officer promotion. He replied: 'I leave that for my successor.' And in all things, with a seeming desire to maintain his inoffensive position toward the conspirators, he pursued the timorous policy which greatly embarrassed his loyal counselors and heroic soldiers, and paralyzed their efforts to meet the emergency. He disappointed the North and maddened the South."

Looking at the situation in retrospect from the date of this writing, and taking into account the wiser judgment of men of both sections, the writer believes it has been conceded that, had the presidential chair been occupied by a man of the type of Jackson or of Grant, there would have been no secession, no Confederate States of America and no Civil War. The 4th of March, 1861, will ever be a memorable day in American history. The election had proclaimed in soft whispers of the ballot an unchangeable decree of freedom. The inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, was an immense relief to the country. There had been an undefined dread throughout the Northern States that Mr. Lincoln would in some way, by some act of treachery, be deprived of the presidency and instead a reign of anarchy be inaugurated, but under the wise direction of General Scott small bodies of troops had been brought into the city and so scattered that their presence was scarcely perceptible. The conspirators, however, were so impressed with the belief, heightened by imagination, that a vast concealed army was present in the city that they abandoned the scheme of seizing Washington, preventing the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and placing one of their number in the executive chair. Mr. Breckenridge, the Vice President, had performed his official duty with scrupulous fidelity, and as Vice President of the United States he had declared Mr. Lincoln to be lawfully and constitutionally elected President of the United States.

"Anarchy and disorder in the North at that time would have proved very advantageous to the leaders of secession. The fact, therefore, that Mr. Lincoln was in possession of the presidential office and quietly living at the Executive Mansion, with the Senate of the United States in session, with a quorum present, ready to act

upon his nominations, imparted a new confidence and opened a new prospect, hopeful indeed to the friends of the Union. Most of the representatives and senators from the Southern States had taken their adieus from Congress. The insulting insolence, supercilious contempt and audacious designs of these conspirators, as expressed in some of their farewell speeches, forms ludicrous reading at the present time, when considered in connection with the part borne by some of them in the war which followed. The most eloquent of their boasters did not appear to great advantage in the serious conflict which so devastated, distressed and afflicted the Southern people.

"When President Lincoln entered upon his official duties, seven of the Southern States had passed ordinances of secession. The General Government had been organized and was in active operation at Montgomery, Alabama. Nearly all the public property in these States had been seized by insurgents. The United States flag was flying nowhere except upon Fort Sumter, Fort Pickens and a few other points which the insurgents had not seized. The navy had been scattered to distant seas by a disloyal secretary of the navy, acting with the conspirators, and was unavailable for the present emergency. The border slave States of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland were ablaze with excitement and violent secession agitators were straining every resource to drag them into their revolutionary schemes. Fortress Monroe in Virginia was seriously threatened, while the insurgents had already seized the navy yard at Norfolk. Throughout the North and West there were many extreme Democrats, followers of Buchanan and of Southern leaders, who appeared to believe in the righteousness of the Southern demands and the course they were pursuing. They vehemently denied the right of the United States Government to strike a blow in defense of its own life." While Virginia was at the height of its excitement a peace conference with commissioners from eleven of the slave States and fourteen of the free-labor States assembled in Willards Hall in Washington. John Tyler, an ex-President of the United States, presided. Their deliberations were extensive, earnest and almost heated, but always dignified and diplomatic. Many propositions were put forth only to be rejected, while one known to the public as the Crittenden Resolution was the only one

which received the approval of the commissioners. This was rejected both by Congress, by the conspirators at Richmond and elsewhere throughout the Confederacy. It was evident that the leaders of the Southern revolt had determined to accept of no compromise, and that no concessions, however great, would either satisfy or appease them. Leading men of the North, holding strong anti-slavery opinions, seemed willing to make any concessions, reasonable or unreasonable, if thereby the disruption of the Union and the horrors of a civil war might be averted. It would be unfair and a perversion of facts to state that the people of the South were by any means unanimous in desiring a disruption of the Union or the formation of a Southern Confederacy. They were swept along into the vortex of the destructive conflict by the persistent urging and agitation of a band of conspirators seeking their own advancement, regardless of the welfare and with no scruples concerning the rights of the people. Some of them insisted that to hold the Confederacy together blood must be sprinkled in the faces of the people; that a blow must be struck. When the Government had decided to furnish provisions to Major Anderson and his little band in Fort Sumter, their opportunity came. They struck the blow. They made the assault upon a Government fort. They prevented the provisioning and reinforcement of Major Anderson and compelled the hauling down of the national flag over one of its strongest fortresses. The hilarious excitement and exultation in the South was not more intense than the spirit of determination this act of war produced in the North. Throughout the free-labor States all partisan lines were obliterated, all political differences were pushed aside, and a whole people suddenly awoke to a realizing sense of the peril of the Government. Concessions were no longer in order. War, stern, continuous, and relentless war, had begun.

PART II.

THE ARBITRAMENT OF ARMS.

CHAPTER VI.

UPRISING OF THE LOYAL NORTH—WILD CONFIDENCE IN THE SOUTH —PROGRESS OF EVENTS DURING FIRST YEAR OF WAR—MILITARY ORGANIZATION—THE NAVY AND ITS CONDITION.

The repossession of all property of the United States Government in every State of the Union was the one unalterable purpose in every loyal heart. The announcement of the attack upon Fort Sumter was simultaneous with the call from President Lincoln for 75,000 men, to be used for the preservation of the Government and the restoring of Government authority in all places where it had been trampled under foot. Many times the number of men called for were offered. The loyal governors of the free-labor States were at that time a remarkable line of patriots. They at once informed the President of the loyal and unwavering support of their States, and pledged the resources of the same in men and money to an unlimited extent. If for a few hours the chivalry of the South had been happy in its exultation over the fallen flag at Sumter, consternation appeared in the faces of thoughtful men when they witnessed the grim determination of the North. If they had been beguiled by their leaders into a belief that the North would not resist, that courage and determination belonged only to the chivalry of the South, they were to be undeceived. If their boasters in Congress had defiantly flaunted in the face of Northern senators the threat that to maintain the Union would cost the North a million lives and a hundred millions of dollars, they had forgotten to mention in their prophecies that the attempt to destroy this Union would cost the South a million lives and all their dollars, with a suffering untold and untellable, added also to the fearful calamity imposed upon an innocent people by scheming traitors.

Just previous to the attack upon Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces, President Lincoln had determined to send supplies to Major Anderson and his loyal troops. He wisely saw if he failed to do this it would give the South a degree of courage and the North a corresponding degree of despondency. It would discourage the

friends of the Union at home, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter a recognition abroad; in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. The President communicated his determination to relieve Major Anderson at about the same time that Secretary Seward transmitted to Jefferson Davis his refusal to receive commissioners from the so-called Confederate States. These were the events which decided the Confederate secretary of war to order the firing of the shotted guns aimed by treason at Anderson and his little band.

The fleet that was bringing relief to Sumter was too late, they arrived only in season to witness the lowering of the flag. Those who had urged Mr. Davis to strike a blow and "to sprinkle blood in the faces of the people," as a means of consolidating Southern opinion, were successful. The inhabitants of the States of the Confederacy were wild with success. They had taken from the National Government its strongest fortress on the South Atlantic coast. They had become suddenly awakened to a sense of power. They were wild with confidence in their ability to destroy the United States Government and to establish their own. They had not, however, anticipated the effect the blow would have on the Northern people. Until the assault on Sumter they had reasons for believing that Mr. Lincoln's administration was weak. They pinned their faith to the promises of Northern Democrats, their so-called allies, who had given assurance that any troops coming from the North to the rescue of the Union must march over their prostrate bodies. They believed half the population of the North had accepted Buchanan's creed; that there was no power in the constitution to coerce a sovereign State. Never was the delusion of a people so quickly and so completely dispelled. The effect of the assault on Sumter and the lowering of the national flag to the forces of the Confederacy acted upon Northern sentiment and opinions as a consolidated inspiration. It dissipated all differences and brought the whole people to an instant and unanimous determination to avenge the insult and to establish the authority of the Union.

Where doubt and fear had reigned now there was determination, courage, and the spirit of boundless sacrifice. The President's call for troops was issued specifically to every State, except the seven already in revolt. The proclamation was responded

to in every loyal State with an unparalleled outburst of enthusiasm. On the very day of its issue, hundreds of public meetings were held in every State from Maine to the Western frontier. Everybody suspended work and the whole people were aroused to patriotic ardor, to subdue the rebellion and restore the Union whatever might be the cost in treasure and life. By thousands of responses the President was made to feel that day had dawned, that out of the gloom and darkness light had broken forth. He was made to feel that however severe the open conflict might be it was far preferable to the sense of gloom, uncertainty and even despondency, into which the nation had been cast during the few weeks of his official work. He was brought to feel that anything was better than the humiliation through which the Government had been groping. There is nowhere recorded in history any such manifestations of public enthusiasm as was seen in the free States of the Union immediately following the attack on Sumter. While this feeling was too deep to brook any resistance or opposition, it was tempered with wise discretion. Suspected and outspoken opponents were promptly called upon and made to speak out for the Union. Partisan papers publishing disloyal sentiments were compelled to fling out the American flag or have their entire outfit thrown out of the windows; yet no violence occurred worth mentioning at this late day.

It is due to the Democracy of the North to say that, however strongly they had opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, they were loyal patriots now, and responded with noble fidelity to the calls to stand by the Union. Their great leader, Senator Douglas, set them a most worthy example by promptly visiting the President and thereafter coöperating with him in the struggle for the life of the nation. From the hour of actual danger Mr. Douglas had spoken no partisan word, had known no partisan division, and had labored arduously for the saving of the Government. Nearly a million and a half of men believed in his leadership and they followed him with implicit trust into the plain path of their duty as citizens. Perhaps no words spoken in those stirring times inspired more loyalty than his memorable reply to words of welcome accorded him on his return to his own State by the Republican Legislature of Illinois. During the session of Congress just closed he had been a tower of strength to the Government. He did not live to return.

His death created a profound impression in the country and the administration lost one of its surest props.

The President's call for troops created a mighty revulsion in the minds of many of the people of the border slave States. It was a test of their loyalty. The convulsions of popular opinion in those States brought to the front many strong characters not heretofore known to the general public. We shall allude to the results of the agitation in those States in a later chapter.

THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

The indignation, wrath and determination of ever so great a mass of men does not constitute a well-organized army of trained infantry, artillery, and cavalry. One regiment of a thousand green recruits does not make a formidable army any more than "one swallow makes a summer." Enthusiastic and determined as was the first popular uprising of the North, the South had manifestly the advantage at the first in the appeal to arms. They had for thirty years been preparing for this war. Particularly during the last ten years they had been making active and material preparations. Nearly all the arms, modern heavy guns and most approved patterns of small arms, with the ammunition and equipments for using the same, had been transferred to Southern arsenals and forts. All these were now in their possession, while the North was almost without either. Moreover, since the first uprising in South Carolina, the whole South had been converted into a military camp for organizing, drilling and preparing every available man for military service. For many years much the largest number of officers educated at West Point had come from the South, and Southern graduates from that institution had filled most of the prominent places in the United States Army. They had also an advantage in the fact that the use of saddle horses was common and prevalent everywhere throughout the South. They, therefore, had many good riders and had for many years been breeding an excellent class of saddle horses. The North had bred horses for the light vehicle, the stagecoach and the heavy team. We shall see, however, how all these differences were overcome by the self-reliance, the inventive spirit and the ability of the men of the free-labor States to adapt themselves to circumstances and to overcome obstacles.

Throughout the North companies were recruited in towns and in cities. They came together from the farms, from the workshops, from the mills, from the lumber camps, from the drives on the rivers, from the colleges, schools and stores. Every kind of ability and disability was represented in nearly every company. Usually men having some political influence became enlisting officers. These received commissions varying in grade, generally according to the number of recruits they brought in and the size of their "pull" with local politicians. Little regard was had to their ability or fitness, either to command, discipline, or manage troops.

The infantry regiment of the United States at that time was composed of ten companies. Each company had from seventy-two to one hundred enlisted men; one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, five sergeants, one of whom was first or orderly sergeant, and eight corporals. These officers commanded the company in the order of their grades. The orderly or first sergeant acted as clerk to the captain, ususally had charge of all details concerning the company, and according to his ability determined largely the character and well-being of the company. The field officers consisted of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, with a staff composed of quartermaster, adjutant, surgeon and two assistant surgeons and chaplain. The field officers commanded or assisted in accordance with their respective rank. The quartermaster was charged with the furnishing of tents, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, transportation, fuel and all other supplies. The adjutant acted as clerk to the commanding officer, made all details, kept all records, and communicated all official orders of the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to commanders of the companies. All official communications from commanding officers of companies were addressed to the adjutant. The surgeon had charge of the regimental hospitals, medical supplies, had general charge of the health and sanitary conditions of the regiment. His two assistants and a hospital steward and all nurses detailed for his service received their orders through him. The quartermaster was assisted by a quartermaster sergeant; also under his charge was a commissary sergeant, whose business it was to distribute rations to the different companies of the regiment. The adjutant was assisted by a non-commissioned officer known as sergeant major.

When it is remembered that most of these officers were originally hardly better fitted for their duties than many of the men in the ranks, it will seem plain that such a regiment, though composed of excellent material, would not be a competent organization or fitted for hard service for many months. Some of the early colonels, lieutenant colonels, and indeed officers of all grades, were wholly unfit for military service as officers. Their places were better filled later by younger men who fitted themselves and earned their commissions in service to their country. The development, therefore, of a fighting army had to be slow. All veterans of long service will readily agree that one regiment of a thousand men, commanded and handled by the young but veteran officers of a later day, was fully equal on a hard-fought battlefield to five such regiments as we have just described, although the material was similar in each. Officers and men had to learn the art of living in the field without tents, with the smallest possible encumbrances, and how to make themselves comfortable and keep strong without an extensive wardrobe or an elaborate commissariat. If many of the officers of regimental organizations of the early days of the war were unfit for their places, they were no more so than were many of the officers appointed to higher commands. Brigadiers and major generals received their appointments because of some political pull or influence which they themselves or some personal friend could exercise in their behalf. The same faulty system of appointments greatly injured the efficiency of the staff as well as the general. The success of a general often depends upon the skill and ability of his staff officers. A blundering, unskilled, incompetent aid can lose the best-planned battle. An inefficient brigade commander can destroy the prowess of a good division. The soldierly character of a division commander sometimes makes or unmakes the reputation of an army corps. The writer has long been of the opinion that it would have been a vast gain to the efficiency of the early volunteer army had the whole regular army organization been broken up, and all the graduates of West Point distributed to their respective States to command of regiments and batteries. The noble work done, however, by volunteer officers in the latter part of the war was ample evidence that the education which they got for themselves as military men was as effective for service as that which their comrades of the regular

establishment had received in the schools. The loyalty, patriotism and courage of both proved to be above reproach. It will now be remembered how many harmful results came to the army because of the insistence of public opinion, and the severe criticism heaped upon military men by editors and their journals.

We shall have occasion to speak of this in following the course of events.

It should be noted here that the South had a distinct advantage in the beginning of the war, from the fact that the graduates of West Point Military Academy belonging within their States were generally distributed to the commands of corps divisions, brigades and regiments. It was also true that their political generals and colonels made little better showing in their early military exploits than did those in the North. It will now be remembered that the people and even the leaders of public opinion both in the South and in the North failed to comprehend the magnitude of the struggle upon which they were entering. Many in the North believed that with a determined appearance and show of force on the part of the National Government the South would recede, and that the seceded States would be as quickly subdued as was the nullification attempt in South Carolina at an earlier day.

The first 75,000 men were enlisted for three months. Their gathering and departure seemed more an occasion of hilarity than an undertaking of grave responsibility. The political brigadiers and colonels, or at least some of them, seemed more engrossed with the beauty of their new uniforms than they were with their duties. They seemed to be more anxious to make a gorgeous display of their fine personal appearance about the hotels and theatres of Washington than to fit themselves and their troops for the arduous duties which were so soon to confront them. During the first year of the war, it was no uncommon thing to find a general or a colonel living most of the time at a hotel in Washington, while his command was at the front entrusted to the care of some junior officer.

The well-known plan of the Confederate authorities, to seize the Federal capital and set up their Government of the Confederate States in Washington, had created the necessity of concentrating the early eastern army in and about the District of Columbia. From the dome of the capitol the Confederate flag could be seen flying over

the Confederate works on the Virginia side. The hostility of the city of Baltimore, north of Washington, invited the stealthy approach from the north by a Confederate force. It was current belief at one time that the most dangerous attack upon the defenses of Washington might come from that quarter. The city of Washington itself was properly called at that time a hotbed of secession, a nest of traitors, and a shelter for Confederate spies. Coöperating with traitors in Virginia these easily passed and repassed through and by the lines of pickets detailed for the most part from new regiments. They took information from every department in the National Government. An order issued by the secretary of war was almost certain to reach the Confederate lines as soon or sooner than it did the commanding officer for whom it was intended. The exact disposition and number of troops in and about Washington was promptly communicated to the commanding officers of the Confederate forces near by. The hostile attitude of the people living in the District of Columbia and on the opposite shores of Virginia will be brought out more particularly in our chapter upon the Daughter of the Regiment.

For an understanding of what is to follow, it is sufficient to say here, that as much of our available force during the first year of the war was set apart for the protection of the property of those who were seeking the destruction of the Government as was left for use against the enemy in the Confederate lines. The general in command seemed to be exceedingly anxious lest the troops under his command should hurt the feelings of the people in the Confederacy. Great as was the failure to comprehend the situation on the part of the North, Southern opinion underestimated their undertaking no less. Their leaders had constantly proclaimed that the North would not fight; that one chivalrous Southerner could whip five Northerners, and if he were an exceedingly valiant cavalier he could subdue ten or more. It had been instilled into Southern opinion that even if a Northern army could be gathered it could not even succeed in reaching Washington, for Northern Democratic orators had been proclaiming before Southern audiences that any Northern army, attempting to invade the territory of their Southern brethren, "must pass over their prostrate bodies." It appears ludicrous at this writing to remember in how many cases the movement of Northern patriots caused the absence of these bodies. They went to Canada. They suddenly conceived the

opinion that the British possessions was a safe retreat. Had the national administration fully comprehended the magnitude of the struggle, a call for 75,000 militia would not have come alone. The limit of time for which this body of troops could be used according to law was three months. It would require a much longer time than this to organize the beginnings of a fairly efficient army. An accompanying call should rather have been made for 500,000 three years' men.

We have, on a preceding page, called attention to the fact that all the arms, ordnance stores and munitions of war, of modern character and immediately available, had been transferred to the arsenals and forts of the South, so that the Government was without these resources at the beginning. Everything had to be created. Men could be gathered in multitudes. Soldiers without arms and ammunition can build fortifications, breastworks, ditches, and abatis. Under the direction of skillful engineers they can build bombproofs, gun beds, and construct formidable-looking fortifications. They can mount cannon as they arrive, but all these preparations are as senseless clay either for defense or offensive military operations until they are put in the hands of trained soldiers, well commanded. So we must wait for arms, for uniforms, for blankets, for tents, for the equipments of soldiers.

We were compelled to wait for somebody to get ready to make these things, for there were no manufacturers for this exclusive purpose at the commencement of hostilities. Sail lofts were turned to tent factories. Boot manufacturers transformed their plants into army brogan factories. Clothing manufacturers learned to make uniforms. Harness makers became makers of soldiers' equipments. Blacksmiths forged horseshoes for the army. Wheelwrights and carriage manufacturers turned to making army wagons, artillery caissons and ambulances. Large foundries became gun makers. It is not surprising that an impatient people stirred up by shouting politicians should have cried, "Why don't the army move?" They could not comprehend the time required to transform a people, born and reared to the arts of peace, into a military and war-like nation.

THE NAVAL SITUATION.

It has been noted in a previous chapter, that the most effective naval vessels, belonging to the United States, had been sent by a

traitorous secretary of the navy to far distant seas. To prevent the escape of privateers, which the Confederate Government had begun fitting up to prey upon the commerce of the North, and to prevent the entrance of arms and munitions of war furnished by foreign countries, from supplying the Confederate armies with these necessities, a blockade of the whole Southern coast had been ordered. We had neither ships nor guns for so vast an undertaking; both these and the accompanying munitions had to be built and made. A navy does not alone consist of ships and guns, it must have sailors and men. The shipyards of the North immediately sprang into activity. Machine shops and foundries not engaged in making guns for the army were making engines and equipments for the navy. Fishermen and sailors inured to the sea hurried to answer the call of the President for sailors and marines. Many of the finest vessels, merchant ships of the North, had been seized in Southern ports.

One of the most fatal and disastrous losses to the Union, caused by hesitancy and delay, was the destruction in part and evacuation of the navy yard at Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia. Notwithstanding its great importance to the Union and to the Confederates, the late administration, in its endeavors to avoid irritating the secessionists of Virginia, had left the whole exposed to seizure or destruction. There was neither fort nor garrison to cover it. It was invitingly weak and offered strong temptation for a few bold men to seize it. The new administration had failed to exercise common prudence until after it was too late. More than a month too late Commodore Macaulay received instructions from the secretary of the navy to lose no time in arming some of his ships, to get the rest beyond danger, also to defend the vessels and other property at any hazard. The renowned Merrimac was ready for sea with crew and armament on board. She was detained by the treasonable efforts and treachery of some subordinate officers. The workmen in the yard who had been corrupted by disloyal officers were absent from roll call. Macaulay became alarmed and gave instructions for the destruction of the yard and vessels to prevent their falling into the hands of the insurgents. Had his bravery and persistence been greater, the timely arrival of Captain Paulding in the Pawnee would have saved to the Government this valuable property. The New York, the Pennsylvania, and the Dolphin were nearly destroyed.

The Raritan and Merrimac were partially burned. The Germantown was burned and sunk. The useless old United States which had won glory was not injured. The Plymouth was scuttled as was also the Columbus and Delaware. The Plymouth was afterward raised, so was the Merrimac and converted into a powerful ironclad vessel. The value of the property destroyed has been estimated at from seven to ten millions of dollars. The value of this advantage to the Confederates was many times greater. The result of its loss upon the fate of the Union cannot be computed. The fleet thus destroyed would have been of immense value in the blockade of Confederate ports then ordered. The insurgents would have had no Merrimac for the destruction of another portion of our fleet in Hampton Roads nor for a trial of strength with a new Monitor to which we shall hereafter allude. The attack on Fort Sumter on the 12th and the surrender of its little garrison on the 14th occurred without loss of life on either side.

THE EFFUSION OF BLOOD.

President's Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 troops came on the 15th, together with the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter. On the 17th Jefferson Davis replied with a proclamation authorizing the fitting out of privateers to attack the merchant ships of the United States. On Friday the 19th President Lincoln rejoined by proclaiming a blockade of the whole Southern coast from South Carolina to Texas inclusive, and declaring that Confederate privateers would be treated as pirates; thus was war emphatically declared. The first actual bloodshed occurred on the 19th of April, the anniversary of the first bloodshed that ushered in the War of Independence. On that day the 6th Massachusetts, on its way to Washington, was fired on by a mob as it was passing through Baltimore and several men were killed. The Confederates lost no time in seizing the important post and arsenal at Harper's Ferry. They would also have seized Fortress Monroe had it not been for the timely arrival of Gen. B. F. Butler with a force of loyal men sufficient to make such an attempt ridiculous. The uprising of the North had placed more than 300,000 troops at the disposal of the President.

Grand and glorious as was the uprising in all the free-labor States, the response in the border slave States was of another char-

acter. In Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia the popular feeling had been opposed to secession, but the doctrine prevailed that the Government had no right to force a seceding State. When it came to a choice between fighting against the South or against the North, they chose the latter alternative, seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy. There were many Union men, however, in all these States. The people of the eastern part of Tennessee, in spite of the action of their State Government, remained steadfastly loyal to the Union. In the western part of Virginia forty counties broke away from the old dominion of Virginia and formed a new State, which was afterwards admitted as West Virgina. By this separation Virginia lost two-thirds of her territory and one-fourth of her population. Even with this loss Virginia was first in population among the eleven seceding States and she added a military strength to the Confederacy more than proportionate to her numbers. The Confederate capital was moved from Montgomery in Alabama to Richmond in Virginia in May, 1861. The rivers in Virginia between Washington and Richmond constituted a series of strong natural defenses against an army proceeding southward. Virginia furnished the three ablest Confederate generals, Lee, Johnston and Jackson. But for the secession of Virginia the swords of these three distinguished soldiers would doubtless have been drawn in defense of the Government which had educated and made them ready for useful careers in a better cause. In many ways the secession of Virginia was a serious loss to the National Government. Great as was the loss to the Government, the disasters which this move brought to Virginia were greater still. Her territory became the eastern battle ground. The destruction within her borders was a thing horrible to contemplate at the close of the Civil War. No other of the seceding States paid so fearful a price for their mistake as did Virginia. Had she remained steadfast to the Union she must have profited largely by the war and become one of the foremost States of the Union long before this writing.

On the 10th of June occurred what was known as the battle of Big Bethel, Virginia. It was a disastrous affair in which, through the incompetency of inexperienced officers, bodies of Union troops fired at each other, both at Little Bethel and Big Bethel. The blame of this affair was at first cast upon General Butler, and more

than eclipsed the glory he had won in taking possession of Baltimore and bringing traitors there to their senses. Later investigation, however, proved the misfortune at Big Bethel to be due to the failure of a staff officer to communicate the countersign and to have the men of the different commands wear the same badges and at the same time to have the men of all the commands know what the national badge and countersign was. After the passage of the 6th Massachusetts, disloyal organizations in Baltimore tore up the Philadelphia Railway north of Baltimore and also the Maryland Central to prevent troops reaching that city from the North. Butler, arriving at Perryville, took steamer to Annapolis, seized and repaired the railroad, which traitors had torn up, opened the road to Baltimore, and suddenly one morning appeared upon Federal Hill with an armed force and cannon mounted. He issued a proclamation informing the people of Baltimore and traitors throughout Maryland that they must behave themselves. The strong Union sentiment of a great majority of the citizens of Maryland suddenly broke forth in favor of the Union and Maryland in fact became a Union State. The capture of the United States arsenal at St. Louis with its large supply of munitions of war, and the holding of that chief city of the State in the Mississippi Valley, formed a capital feature in the plan of the conspirators. The watchful Captain Lyon had not failed to observe every move of the traitorous Governor Jackson. On the morning of the 19th, finding that the commander of Camp Jackson was receiving arms and munitions of war from the Confederacy, he made a quick movement, surrounded Camp Jackson with about 6,000 troops and heavy cannon and compelled them to surrender in thirty minutes. By the promptness of Captain, afterward General, Lyon, and the sagacious management of Frank P. Blair and other loyal citizens, not only St. Louis but the State of Missouri was saved to the Union. Many of her citizens found their way into the Confederate army, but to the end Missouri was loyal as she has since been both loyal and prosperous. Had Missouri seceded she would have added to the Confederacy a larger population than Virginia carried over to it. Her military situation was extremely important. Lying on the flank of Kentucky and Tennessee, had Missouri been securely held by a Confederate force it would have been very difficult for Federal armies to penetrate into the heart of

the Confederacy by the way of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, as they afterwards did. The Government of Missouri was strongly secessionist, but the loyal people, guided by the prompt and resolute action of Mr. Blair and the brave General Lyon, saved the State to add much to the greatness of the country.

In Kentucky there was at first an attempt at neutrality between the North and South. This was, of course, impossible. Public opinion in this State was so much divided that sometimes one of the sons of a family went into the Confederate army while others joined and fought valiantly in the Northern army President Lincoln knew the people of Kentucky well, having been born there. He understood, also, the importance of letting the Confederacy commit the first act of transgression upon its soil. They did this the first week in September, 1861, when a force of 15,000 men, under General Polk, established themselves at Columbus and attempted to seize Paducah. Another Confederate force, under General Zollicoffer, entered the southeastern portion of the State. At the news of these acts of invasion the Kentucky Legislature, by a large majority, voted to hoist the national flag over the capitol at Frankfort. There was a small Union force at Cairo commanded by Col. U. S. Grant. He was commanding the district of Southern Missouri. Polk occupied Columbus. Grant immediately seized Paducah. This was a Union victory, giving the Union army a firm hold upon the two great rivers, the Tennessee and the Cumberland, two useful highways into the heart of the Confederacy. The Kentucky Legislature voted to demand the removal of Polk and his Confederate troops from the State. An attempt to order the removal of Grant's forces was defeated. Thus Kentucky was arrayed on the side of the Union.

FIRST HEAVY FIGHTING.

It has been previously observed that the intensely patriotic Northern and Western people had been pouring out troops, money and supplies. Minor battles had been fought with varying degrees of defeat and failure. A small battle had been fought at Booneville, Missouri, another at Carthage The battle of Rich Mountain, West Virginia, was fought on the 11th of July. So large an army had been concentrated in Washington and Virginia that public opinion was clamorously demanding an advance upon Rich-

mond, the Confederate capital. The cry, "On to Richmond," "On to Richmond," was heard everywhere. The people wanted the war ended in three months. So great was the clamor that the Government ordered General McDowell, then commanding a force composed mostly of partially organized volunteer troops numbering about 35,000, to advance and attack the Confederate force which had concentrated and were well intrenched around Centreville and Bull Run. There were about 23,000 Confederates, commanded by General Beauregard, who had been McDowell's classmate at West Point. At Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley was a Confederate force of 15,000, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was confronted by a similar force of Union troops, under Gen. Robert Patterson, a veteran of the War of 1812. Relying upon Patterson to detain Johnston in the valley, it was McDowell's plan to attack and defeat Beauregard, combine his force with Patterson's, defeat Johnston and thus wipe out the force threatening Washington. Owing to various causes, however, he was late in starting, found the enemy at Bull Run fully informed of his intentions, ready for battle. Johnston eluded Patterson, left Winchester on the 18th of July and reaching Bull Run on the 20th with one of his brigades took command of the whole Confederate army there, thus swelling their force to about 30,000. By the middle of the afternoon of the 21st, after considerable fighting, well sustained on both sides, McDowell seemed on the point of victory, but the arrival of a fresh force from Winchester, under Gen. Kirby Smith, turned the scale. The Union army was driven from the field, retreat became a rout, which was checked only within the intrenchments around Washington. Union losses were about 5,000 in killed and wounded. No advantage was gained by this advance except the lesson which was taught the North, not to make haste to thrust an unprepared army into battle. Much blame was cast upon McDowell. He was, however, a faithful, competent, and well-trained officer, who afterwards did good service for his country, and many experts have since expressed the opinion that the Union armies of 1861 and '62 would have been more effective had he commanded them than they were under the command of General McClellan. This battle taught the North that they must not expect to make a speedy conquest of the South and that they must prepare for a long and cruel war. It strengthened the deter-

mination of the Northern people and incited them to greater exertions. The South went wild with rejoicings over the victory. Very little else was done at the East during the rest of 1861 except that the Confederate troops that had invaded West Virginia were driven out by McClellan and Rosecrans. Undue credit was given to General McClellan for the part he bore in that region and in the autumn he succeeded the venerable General Scott, as general in chief of the United States Army. He devoted himself, however, to the task of organizing and drilling the splendid force about Washington which came to be known as the Army of the Potomac.

Towards the end of the year occurred the affair of arresting two emissaries of the Confederacy upon the high seas while they were passengers in a British steamer, named the Trent, by Captain Wilkes of the navy. President Lincoln at once disavowed the act and gave up the prisoners. This was in the highest degree creditable to President Lincoln and to the people of the United States, for this act was in direct contravention of the principles asserted by us in the War of 1812, denying the right of one neutral nation to search the ships of the other upon the high seas. This affair created much bitter feeling in England and America, which was much increased when fast Confederate cruisers were built and allowed to slip out of British ports to prey upon American commerce. The most famous of these privateers was the Alabama which did great damage to our commerce. Later on the British Government was warned by our ministers that the United States would not endure this kind of thing, and thereafter means were found to prevent such cruisers from going out.

CHAPTER VII.

REVOLUTION IN NAVAL WARFARE—THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC—EVENTS UP TO THE TIME OF OUR CALL.

We have noted in a previous chapter the destruction of naval vessels in the navy yard at Norfolk, among others the burning of the Merrimac. This stanch old ship of the line was burned to the water's edge and sunk. She was afterward raised by the Confederates, and upon her hull was put a hip or covered roof, heavily armored, with armored ports so arranged as to be opened and closed. Her fighting deck was the main deck of the old Merrimac. A new idea had been proposed at some previous time to the officers of the army for seacoast defense. It was the device of a revolving turret, containing either one or two guns. This turret in its first appearance had commanded some attention, but had received no serious consideration or likelihood of adoption. The idea, however, was not lost. Ericsson, the Swede, true to the instincts of his maritime people, had been seized with the idea of applying it to naval vessels. He had improved upon the idea, devised new appliances for its operation and had found a financial backer. When, therefore, the great crisis, threatening the destruction of our entire navy and our seaboard cities, had been brought upon the country by the first day's performance of this new armored wonder, the Merrimac, Ericsson was ready for a hearing. His new craft, manned by experienced naval officers, made haste to the scene of yesterday's conflict. When the dreaded Merrimac steamed leisurely out of Norfolk to finish what little was left of our wooden navy, she was confronted by a new antagonist, destined to fire a shot fatal to the dreaded monster; a shot that was to be heard around the world; a shot that sent consternation to the naval constructors of the new Confederacy and to the commanders of navies on every sea. She was the little one-turreted, two-gunned Monitor of Ericsson. The heavy shots of the Merrimac bounded from her steel-armored turret like peas from the side of a cast-iron kettle. A great shout of relief

went up from every loyal heart when her first day's performance was finished. She was the creature of the hour. Here was the precursor of certain naval victory for the North in this war. To the commanders of foreign fleets riding in Hampton Roads on that famous March day, 1862, she was a startling surprise. Here was the new type around which should gather the ideas for the future navies of the world. Here was the beginning of the great turreted battle ship of the future. Here was the invention from which should be developed all the powerful naval vessels of a generation. The idea embodied in the Merrimac was not new. The Yankees were not slow in applying it to river boats on the Mississippi and its tributaries. This type was used by the Confederates in their ram, Manassas, which they supposed invulnerable until a greater instrumentality appeared which made her useless. The simple torpedo attached to a pole was too powerful an agent to be resisted. We are, at the time of this writing, quite proud of the appearance and prestige of our magnificent new navy. The great achievements it wrought for us during our late war with Spain brought new glory to Americans upon the seas. The destruction of the whole Asiatic fleet of Spain in a few hours' engagement by Admiral Dewey, and the capture of an immense and valuable archipelago lying directly in the line of an unknown future trade development, was a great victory for this Monitor idea. Later in the same year the destruction of Spain's most powerful fleet, the pride of her navy, in two hours, was another feat to stimulate our pride. These two occasions were really the first trial of the real character of our new ships of war. They were in no way less successful than their famous prototype, the little Monitor. The great achievements of the Monitor class in restoring the unity of our country, by battering down the strongholds of secession, have been scarcely understood or appreciated. The amount of new respect which foreigners now feel for the American navy, since its achievements in the war with Spain, is by no means among the least of our acquisitions in that short war. The additions to our naval power since the war with Spain have added very much to our influence and standing among the nations of the earth. The construction of powerful new naval vessels is by no means a total loss to us as a country. It affords employment to thousands of skilled mechanics. It has been the beginning of a new skill which

will enable the American people to build up for themselves a new merchant marine which shall hereafter bring back to us our former glory upon the seas.

We are reminded, however, that no invention of the human mind can long remain at the front or foremost. The spirit of invention born in our struggle has not yet ceased, consequently the battle ship is passing out, its destroyer is at hand. The Holland submarine boat will shortly become an overmastering power to the largest and best battle ship afloat; able to destroy them in an instant without being herself seen. The air ship is no longer a simple experiment. She will figure in the next naval war. Her dynamite torpedoes must be met by some new invention or avoided. Land forces also have this new instrument of war to reckon with. Troops cannot hide from her observation. No projectile now known can reach her lofty heights. Battles in the air and battles under the sea are things for the next generations to meet, to understand, and to master. What will be the result? The development in naval warfare, the powerful guns upon our great battle ships, has rendered all our old land fortifications as useless as our old wooden ships. A new type of seacoast defenses has appeared. The great disappearing gun with twenty-mile range was unknown to the warfare of our day. Our hundred-pounder Parrott rifle gun and the long-range Whitworth gun, supplied to our enemies by England, were marvels of long range and accuracy in our time. They would be about as useful now as toy pistols were then. The old twenty-four and thirty-two-pound smooth bore cannon, which frowned from parapets of our earthworks around Washington in 1862 to 1865, are useful now only for their metal and as souvenirs of antiquity. The triangular piles of round solid shot, which adorned the interior of our fortifications, would be void of terror and have no place in modern warfare. It seems to us, who survived the struggle of 1861 to 1865, that while our guns and our implements of warfare have passed into antiquity we also have passed out from our usefulness as soldiers. We could no longer be valiant defenders of our nation's honor and integrity. We have, however, the satisfaction that we builded well for those who were to follow. Our last naval warfare was the best illustration that improvements in arms and implements of war do not increase the destruction of life. On the other hand, recent

developments do but prove the history of the past, that the more terrible the weapons of war the less destructive to life they seem to be.

The defensive line of the Confederates extended through Kentucky from the Mississippi River to Cumberland Gap in the Alleghanies. Its center was at Forts Henry on the Tennessee River and Donelson on the Cumberland, where it was opposed by General Grant with forces which presently formed the westernmost of the three great Federal armies and came to be known as the Army of the Tennessee. The Confederate right wing extended eastward from Bowling Green and was opposed by General Buell with the middle great Federal army, which became known as the Army of the Cumberland. Buell's left wing was commanded by General Thomas, who in January, 1862, won an important victory at Mill Spring and drove back the Confederate right. This battle has also been called the battle of Beech Grove, Fishing Creek and Somerset. The Federal loss was 39 killed and 208 wounded. The Confederate loss was 192 killed, 62 wounded and 89 prisoners. Among their killed was General Zollicoffer, whose loss at that time was irreparable. This victory was considered one of the most important that had yet been achieved by the Federal arms. It broke the lines of the Confederates in Kentucky, opened a door of deliverance for East Tennessee and prepared the way for that first of successful operations by which very soon afterward the invaders were expelled from both States. The defeat was severely felt by the Confederates, for they were wise enough to perceive its significance, foretelling, as it did, further melancholy disasters to their cause. The next month General Grant, aided by Commodore Foote and his gunboats, captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, taking 15,000 prisoners. The victory was a brilliant affair. After the Confederate line had been carried by storm and the only avenue of their retreat had been cut off, the commander asked what terms could be made. General Grant's reply was: "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." This reply so greatly pleased the people of the country that they immediately began to call General Grant, by the initials of his name, Unconditional Surrender Grant. It made him from that time one of the most conspicuous among the Union generals.

The capture of Fort Donelson was the first really great victory gained by either side and it was a severe blow to the Confederates. It forced them to give up nearly the whole of Tennessee. The next stand of the Confederates was made along the line from Memphis to Chattanooga, and they began massing their forces at Corinth. Albert Sidney Johnston, one of the ablest generals in the Confederate army, was in command, with General Beauregard who had been sent westward from Virginia second in command. Grant advanced toward them as far as Pittsburgh Landing, on the west bank of the Tennessee River, and General Buell was on the way to join him there. Johnston then moved up suddenly from Corinth, purposing to attack and crush Grant before Buell could join him. Thus occurred the great battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, otherwise known as the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, in which nearly 100,000 men were engaged and more than 20,000 were killed and wounded. General Johnston was killed on the first day, General Beauregard succeeding him in command. During the first day it seemed as if the Confederates were winning, but General Grant stubbornly held the field until nightfall, when General Buell's troops began to arrive. The outlook at the close of the 6th would have discouraged most commanders, but during that night General Grant made disposition of his own army and of the reinforcements under Buell and promptly attacked the Confederates on the morning of the 7th. After six hours of desperate fighting the Confederates were obliged to retreat with severe loss. Some weeks afterward they lost Corinth and thus their second line of defense was broken. During the latter part of 1861 the forts at Hatteras Inlet were captured and also Port Royal, South Carolina, and several small islands along the coast. Such places served as points of supply for Union fleets and for their armies which had effected a landing there, and also as lairs from which our vessels of war could pounce upon blockade runners or sally out to assail places on the coast.

In April, 1862, the Federal fleet under Farragut and Porter performed one of the most memorable exploits in naval history, when it ran by the strong forts at the mouth of the Mississippi River, defeated the Confederate fleet, captured the city of New Orleans and got control of the river nearly up to Vicksburg. At the same time the river fleet above, aided by a small land force under General

Pope, captured the island Number 10, that is the tenth island below the mouth of the Ohio River, thus opening the upper portion of the Mississippi River as far down as Memphis. The Union river fleet went down and completely destroyed the Confederate river fleet at Memphis. Thus this series of magnificent Union victories reduced the Confederates in the west to the two important positions of Vicksburg on the Mississippi River and Chattanooga in the southeastern part of Tennessee. These two places were of immense importance from a military point of view, and over each of them occurred memorable struggles to which we shall allude in a later chapter. Compared with the rapid progress of the Union armies in the west, affairs in the east seemed to stand almost still. Richmond, the Confederate capital, was conceived to be the objective point to be reached by the Army of the Potomac. General McClellan had a plan by which he wished to advance upon Richmond by way of the James River, but the Administration, careful for the safety of the national capital, desired him to advance in such a way as to keep his army interposed between the Confederate Army and the city of Washington. General McClellan decided to advance by way of the York River instead of the James, while a part of his army, under General McDowell, was started toward Richmond by the way of Fredericksburg. The other approach to Washington, through the Shenandoah Valley, was watched by small Union forces under Generals Banks and Fremont. The skillful Confederate generals against whom the cautious McClellan was pitted soon made havoc of all his arrangements. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at first commanded the Confederate forces. After detaining McClellan for a month in besieging the weak position of the Confederates at Yorktown, Johnston abandoned that place and withdrew toward Richmond. In following him McClellan's army was brought into a dangerous position. He moved one portion of his army on the south side and the other up the north side of the Chickahominy River. A sudden rise of that river nearly cut McClellan's army in two. Johnston seized his opportunity, struck the southern half of McClellan's army with nearly his whole force and in the bloody battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st, nearly destroyed one wing of McClellan's army. In this battle General Johnston was wounded and the chief command devolved upon Gen. Robert E. Lee. Meantime the famous Stonewall Jackson

suddenly swooped into the Shenandoah Valley, defeated the Federals, and excited such panic in Washington that McDowell's force had to be withdrawn to defend the capital. This was just what Jackson planned to have happen. Having accomplished his purpose, he lost no time in joining General Lee before Richmond. McClellan was sorely disappointed by the withdrawal of McDowell and he began changing his base to the James River. Lee attacked him while making the change and a week of severe fighting, known as the seven days' battle, ended at Malvern Hill, where Lee met with a bloody repulse. The tardy movements of General McClellan, his apparent inability to get more than one or two divisions of his army into a battle at one time, and his constant disposition of overestimating the forces of his adversary and to underrate his own, caused the Administration and the people to greatly distrust either his ability, his loyalty, or both. He at all times seemed much averse to hurting the dear people of the South. Although immense resources were placed at his disposal, his ability seemed to go no farther than that of organizing and engineering. Fighting battles seemed to be out of his line.

CHAPTER VIII.

FROM ENLISTMENT TO WASHINGTON — THE EVENT, THE MEN, THE RESULT.

By Lieutenant Colonel Zemro A. Smith.

July 1, 1862, the magnificent army which McClellan had been a year organizing and disciplining, which the whole loyal North believed with fullest faith would capture Richmond, lay at Harrison's Landing, on the James River, thinned and baffled. It had fought with unsurpassed gallantry: it had been directed with matchless stupidity. In detail, one or two corps at a time, it had fought the terrible odds of the whole army of Northern Virginia. In spite of explanation and protestation, the country knew that McClellan had failed.

Never were the hopes of a people so rudely shattered. In a week the loyal North knew that the war, which it confidently believed in May would end in July, would end — who could tell when? Early in July came President Lincoln's call for 300,000 more of three years' men. From the appalling failure of McClellan the loyal people turned with patriotic zeal to raising the new regiments. No longer could the sanguine recruiting officer entice men to enlist with assurances of a year's service with scarcely a prospect of battle, since the war was sure to end in a few months. Every man knew intuitively that to enlist was to go into war which might last years, filled up with bloody battles, and hardships even more fatal to life and health. But certain that enlistment meant all the perils of war, men never volunteered more freely. The earlier enthusiasm was over: the days of high bounties were more than a year distant. Now men enlisted by thousands from a sense of duty or because, as able-bodied men, they were ashamed to stay at home longer. No regiments were more quickly raised than those of Maine recruited in July and early in August of 1862. When it is added that no better regiments ever went from Maine than the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth, it is said that no more gallant were in the Union Army.

The Eighteenth Maine Volunteers, subsequently the First Maine Heavy Artillery, was recruited at the outset in Penobscot, Hancock, Piscataquis and Washington Counties. Company A was recruited in Lincoln and contiguous northeastern towns in Penobscot; Company B, largely in Bangor; Company C, in Ellsworth, Trenton, Mount Desert, Eden, Surry and the smaller towns in the vicinity; Company D, in Bangor, Brewer and adjoining towns; Company E, chiefly in Piscataquis County and Dixmont, Lee, and Bangor in Penobscot County; Company F, in Hampden, Levant and other western Penobscot towns with a few from Bangor; Company G, in Bucksport, Orland, Penobscot, Tremont and neighboring towns in Hancock; Company H, in Cherryfield, Addison, Columbia, Harrington and vicinity; Company I, in Old Town, Orono, Bradley, etc.; Company K, in Eastport, Dennysville, Pembroke and contiguous towns. They were farmers, lumbermen, seafaring men, with a sprinkling of clerks, high-school graduates, etc. The work of enlisting began about the middle of July, and by August 10th all the companies were more than full and at the rendezvous.

If the men of the Eighteenth had not been good men they would have disgraced not only themselves, but their fathers, brothers, and neighbors. The already famous Second Maine, the fighting Sixth, parts of the equally renowned Seventh and Ninth, of the splendid Eleventh and the peerless First Cavalry had been recruited from the same counties and towns. With these men, already illustrious on the field, the men of the Eighteenth had tilled the same frugal soil, cut lumber in the same forests, worked on the same "drives," sailed the same "coasters," fished in the same smacks, cut their initials, side by side, deep in the same schoolhouse desks, and together been switched therefor. The same struggle with the forces of Nature for subsistence had made both self-reliant; the same bracing climate had poured the same iron into their blood. They came forth from the same frugal and virtuous homes as did their predecessors to the call of the President, and responded, as they had: "We're coming, Father Abraham." Because the Second and the Sixth had been the best of soldiers, the men of the Eighteenth knew that they themselves would be stayers on the "gilt-edged hell of battle," on the terrible march, or wherever high spirit and robust courage were required.

As many men were added to the Regiment as recruits as were mustered in at Bangor, August 21, 1862. They came from nearly every part of the State, but they were practically Maine men, and on every occasion contributed a full share to the sacrifice and the glory of the First Maine Heavy Artillery. Put into the ranks with men who had been drilled and disciplined a year and a half, they rapidly acquired their soldierly qualities. When the Regiment first met the enemy at Spottsylvania and received its baptism of fire and blood, the man of January, 1864, stood beside the man of 1862; side by side they fell, and their mingling blood purpled the same greensward on that fatal May afternoon of 1864. For thirty days thereafter the order was, "Assault the enemy's line"; for thirty nights, "By the left flank, march"— but day and night, fighting or marching, original and recruit touched elbow. In the shuddering charge of June 18th, in which 615 men and officers were killed or bore the blood marks of battle, they were not the men of the Eighteenth nor the recruits which won a renown, beside which "The Charge of the Light Brigade" rendered immortal by Tennyson becomes commonplace, but the men of the gallant First Maine Heavy Artillery. Whatever of achievement, whatever of glory, is recorded on the pages which follow belongs to all the men on its muster rolls. In a roll of "killed and died of wounds," longer than any other Union regiment, and greater in length in proportion to the total enrolled to any in the Union Army, there is glory enough for all and for the sons and son's sons who shall come after them.

The pauseless current of time is bearing the survivors of that peerless Regiment to "that low, green tent whose curtain never outward swings." And when it shall have closed upon the last of us, the memories which are the spirit and inspiration of history will have passed to oblivion, and all that will remain of that story of high devotion and noble sacrifice will be scattered through official reports which, if they were truthful in detail, as they are not, lack the movement and the life of the narrative told by those who were of it, whose worn eyes flash with unwonted fire when the words "First Maine Heavy Artillery" fall upon their ears, and fill with tears as they meet or recall the high comradeship of those days of danger and glory. To preserve the names and deeds of the dead is not only a duty we owe to the dead, it is to confer upon the posterity of the dead and living a precious and priceless heritage.

Between the muster in at Bangor, August 21, 1862, and the last gun at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, the rolls of the First Maine Heavy Artillery bore the names of 2,200 men, of whom 441 were killed in action or died of wounds; 922 were wounded and 215 died of disease.

The foregoing figures mean that one-fifth of the number of men enrolled in the First Maine Heavy Artillery died of battle. They mean that after those dying of battle and of disease are taken from the total enrolled, 60 of every 100 of the survivors bore the marks of battle when the war ended. They mean that 1,363 men of 2,200 were killed in or bore the scars of battle. They mean that 62 of every 100 men of the total 2,200 were killed or battle-marked.

It has been admitted for years that no regiment in the service lost so many men in "killed and died of wounds" as did the First Maine Heavy Artillery. By the records of the war department, as compiled by Lieutenant Colonel Fox, the per centum of lost by the Seventh Wisconsin is a fraction larger than that of our Regiment, the per centum of the former being 19.7 and that of the latter 19.2. Thanks to the indefatigable industry of Major House every man has been accounted for, reducing the actually enrolled two men from the count of Lieutenant Colonel Fox, increasing the "killed and died of wounds" from 423 to 441, and reducing the death by disease from 260 to 215. This discrepancy is due to the fact that quite a number of men who were reported to the war department as dying of disease were found, upon investigation, to have died from wounds; also that 27 of those reported as dying of disease were members of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Maine, whose deaths were reported after their transfer to our Regiment. So to the First Maine Heavy Artillery belongs the distinction of having lost the largest number of any regiment in the service by battle and the largest per centum of the total number of men enrolled. It heads the list of the fighting regiments in battle losses.

It is curious to note that the regiments which record the heaviest losses by battle suffer the smallest loss by disease, while those whose losses by disease were almost shockingly large lost very few in battle. It is also quite remarkable that not over 150 of the 2,047 regiments in the service lost more men in battle than by disease. The 300 fighting regiments, whose records are given in full in Fox's

"Regimental Losses," embracing every regiment which lost ten per cent. of its enrolled men by battle, contributed over 60 per cent. of the 110,000 killed in battle and died of wounds. It is to tell in a simple manner, with greatest possible accuracy, the story of the Regiment which stands at the head of those losing in battle.

There need be no doubt regarding the accuracy of the statistics. Major Charles J. House has done for the First Maine Heavy Artillery what no man has done for any other regiment. He has accounted for every man on its rolls. Not one of the 2,200 has been lost. This work has required weeks and months of patient and intelligent investigation, covering a score of years. He has been assisted by others, but all will cheerfully join in saying that the service of any one man cannot be compared with that of Major House. He and he alone has made this book the complete record of men that it is. He is entitled to unstinted praise and gratitude for his incalculable service.

If one had no limit to space it would be easier to fill volumes than to condense data into one. But the history of such a regiment needs no padding; it is enough that the truth is told. To obtain the truth days and weeks have been spent, official papers have been culled, personal accounts have been verified, to the end that every name on that illustrious roll, dead and living, shall be reported by the record makers: "All present or accounted for."

COLONEL DANIEL CHAPLIN—THE RENDEZVOUS.

It was announced, as soon as the recruiting was begun, that the eastern regiment would be the Eighteenth Maine Volunteers, and that its Colonel would be Daniel Chaplin, then Major of the Second Maine. We did not know it then for we were busy recruiting, and many did not know it for a long time, but the Regiment was most fortunate in its Colonel. He was a born soldier; more than that, his was a noble nature, manly, kind and yet commanding. His presence carried authority which no one questioned. It was not necessary for him to adopt a role of petty tyranny and interference to keep his men apprised of the fact that he was Colonel. He did not patronize his subordinates or tell them that they were his equals. None of these matters ever came up. His manliness, his solicitude for the welfare of his command, his rugged sense of justice,

won the affection of all decent men who met him. Because he was such a man as he was, the Eighteenth or First Maine Heavy Artillery was what may be called a happy regiment. There were no wrangles among officers nor quarrels in companies. Every officer knew that Colonel Chaplin was his friend so long as he did his duty, and every officer knew that there would be trouble the momont he did not discharge his duties faithfully, and the dullest man was too wise to be looking after trouble with Colonel Chaplin. One never heard much of discipline in the Regiment; it was not necessary, because, under Colonel Chaplin, it became a second nature to behave well, to do duty faithfully, and to obey orders. It seemed to be no effort to maintain the authority necessary to make the First Maine Heavy Artillery the regiment it was, orderly, quiet, punctual in duty, unflinching in danger. It was largely due to the fact that Daniel Chaplin was an ideal volunteer colonel that the Regiment was what it was.

Daniel Chaplin was born in Naples, Cumberland County, Maine, January 22, 1820. He lived with his uncle on a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Bangor, where he found employment, working his way up step by step, so that when the war broke out he was the confidential clerk and bookkeeper of the then well-known firm of Thurston & Metcalf. He had taken an interest in military affairs and was connected with a uniformed company in Bangor when the war broke out He was one of the first to enlist, which he did a few days after the firing on Fort Sumter, as a private in Company F, Second Maine. He was chosen Captain of the company and saw all the service of the army of the Potomac. He was early promoted to be Major, and in that capacity served in McClellan's Peninsula campaign. So meritorious had been his service, that when a Colonel was desired for one of the new regiments Governor Washburn lost no time in tendering him the appointment. His acceptance was written from Harrison's Landing, where McClellan's army was at that time. He arrived at Bangor just before the companies of the new regiment began to assemble.

Colonel Chaplin had with him, as adjutant, Russell B. Shepherd, whose name from first to last was identified with the Regiment. He had seen no service when made Adjutant, but he picked up the

necessary information to enable him to instruct captains in making muster rolls and keeping account at the outset. He had the advantage of a liberal education, having been graduated from Waterville College in 1857. He had an organizing mind which especially fitted him for the responsible position.

Thomas H. Talbot, Lieutenant Colonel, arrived while the Regiment was forming. His name recalls one of the most influential families in eastern Maine. Colonel Talbot was a scholarly man and a well-read lawyer. He was a man of high sense of honor, a worthy example for the men of a regiment.

Charles Hamlin, the son of the then Vice President, was Major. He was one of the most popular officers in the Regiment, courteous, considerate, and enthusiastic. Soon after the Regiment was transferred to the artillery arm of the service, Major Hamlin, desiring active service, was appointed Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major, and was assigned to the famous Third Corps. In his official capacity he distinguished himself for soldierly qualities at Gettysburg.

It was the rare fortune of the Regiment to have Horatio Pitcher for its organizing Quartermaster. He had been Quartermaster Sergeant in the Second Maine. It is only in subsequent years that officers fully realized the efficiency and helpfulness of this faithful and efficient officer. He helped us over many rough places, but like several other competent officers the war department took him from us early in our history, and set him at the more responsible duty of buying horses. When the Regiment was made one of Artillery he was saved to the service by being assigned to Company C as ranking First Lieutenant. Just before the muster out in June, 1865, he came back to us.

Our first surgeon was Dr. Rotheus E. Paine, and the assistants were Dr. Jerome B. Elkins and Dr. Albert R. Lincoln, all men of skill and experience. In the field, when full surgeon, Dr. Elkins was one of those who were always kept at division hospital because of his skill in dealing with wounds. If there were better regimental doctors than Dr. Lincoln, we did not know it and did not care to.

The companies of the new Regiment began to arrive in Bangor during the first days of August. As the companies arrived they were given their letters. The Lincoln company, Capt. William C

Clark, was the first to arrive. Captain Daggett's company was the second, while the Ellsworth company, Capt. Zemro A. Smith, was a hot third. A week later the ten companies were on the ground, and two others had been sent to join the Twentieth Regiment in Portland.

When we arrived we found tents pitched, and an abundance of excellent beef, bread, and coffee provided by Hon. Llewellyn J. Morse, the agent of the State. The most of the officers were innocent of even the most elementary knowledge of anything which pertained to the duties of soldiers. Some of us could tell the difference between a company in line and in a column of fours, but if we had been compelled to form a company in column of fours we should have given the order as it was said that a colonel once did, after having seen the formation the previous day, namely: "Attention! Get into four rows and march endways as you did yesterday." Fortunately we had a few men who could drill squads, and Sergeant Major John A. Lancy drilled the officers, out of sight of the men, in company evolutions. As I now remember it, he gave a prodigious amount of exercise by his rapid evolutions. Some officers tried to drill companies by the tactics, sometimes with the tactics in hand. One order was read as follows: "To form a company in column of platoons give the order 'right or left wheel, as the case may be, into line."

Then there was a deal of surgeons' examination and swearing in. When enrolled every man was examined and sworn in. When the company was full at Bangor, the men were put through another surgeons' examination by Surgeon Paine and Assistant Surgeon Elkins and sworn into the State's service, and lastly the companies were inspected and sworn into the service of the United States. After so much swearing, it is not to be wondered at that a few men kept it up as a sort of reminder that they were in the army.

But the real transformation came the day the Regiment was notified that each man would draw clothing. The official quarters became misfit stores. There was too much of some suits, but mostly too little of many. The space between the terminus of the trousers and the tops of the new army shoes was often an illustration of the heresy of secession. Nothing in this world could bring them together. In time the men got into their new clothes, but it was

long before they felt or looked natural. Fortunately there were no looking-glasses. There was the altogether useless little army cap issued and worn at that time. Men regarded it as a joke and wore it in all forms but that of a soldier.

One day the Regiment was ordered down town to get arms and equipments. At that time the equipments consisted of an unnecessary amount of leather straps and a cartridge box. These were put on in all conceivable manners at first, but the men adjusted themselves to the harness in a brief space. As we marched back to camp that afternoon, we were sure that we were equipped as the regulations required, but oh, how wonderfully and even fearfully made up we felt ourselves to be. Fortunately there were a few men who had seen uniforms before. They were of immense service, as most of them were non-commissioned officers.

MUSTERED IN — MOVING TO THE FRONT — BARKER'S POEM.

August 18th Colonel Chaplin sent all of the captains word to keep their men well in hand. This meant that no more men were to be allowed to visit their homes to show themselves in their uniforms. It meant that muster into the United States service was at hand. No leaves of absence were granted, and all the officers did their utmost to teach the men military tactics, which they did not themselves much understand.

On the morning of August 21st we were notified that we were to be mustered into the United States service. We had been mustered in two or three times before that, but this mustering in seemed to have more of business about it. Captain Bartlett, of the United States Army, was sent to us for that purpose. Many of us had never seen a Regular Army Officer in full uniform, and if he were not a "sight for gods and men," he was a wonderment to the new men of the Regiment, who had never seen a full uniform. We will not undertake to describe him, but there was something in the bearing and the glance of this Regular Army Captain which struck most of us with awe.

We were mustered one company at a time, and from a distance the officers and the men of other companies looked to see what kind of a performance mustering into the United States service was. Captain Bartlett closely inspected every man as he stood in line;

he looked at the knapsacks and the equipments, and then, with muster roll in hand, he stood in front and called the roll, commencing with the captain of the company and ending with the last man in the list, checking those who might happen to be absent, if such there were. Fortunately there were few of these. The names called, he bade us lift our right hands and bare our heads while we repeated after him the solemn oath which made us United States soldiers.

It took nearly all day to muster the Regiment, but those of us who were well up in the letters felt that we were very much more important than were those companies down after "H"; but as a matter of fact there was no difference, except that Company K, Captain Sabine, of Eastport, had the advantage of having a well-drilled officer, and a considerable portion of his company had been drilled and had given us some examples of drill that made us wonder if we could ever attain to such a skirmish drill as he set before us.

After we had been mustered into the service the paymasters came. One of them, Colonel Robie, subsequently the honored Governor of Maine, paid the enlisted men the $55.00 State bounty and the month's advance pay; and another paymaster, whose name I do not recall, paid them the first installment of $45.00 of the $100.00 United States bounty. The commissioned officers, however, got no pay, and if any of them had money they must have borrowed it, or gotten credit of Michael Gilligan, the sutler, who was our banker, and to whose great credit it may be said that he was generous in his dealings with the officers of the Regiment. He had the uniforms made for the most of us, and did not get his pay in full for months after we entered the service.

The day we were mustered in, notice was given to keep every man in hand, for we were sure to start for Washington at an early day and with very little notice. The evening of August 23d, which was Saturday, we were notified that the Regiment would take the train the next morning, Sunday, August 24th. There was very much to do, for men as well as officers. The men had to send bundles home, containing their old clothing, and they had to see their fathers, mothers, wives, and sweethearts, who crowded to the camp ground. It seemed that they were there all the time, day and night.

Sunday morning the big Sibley tents were struck at an early hour and loaded into wagons, which took them and the camp equi-

page to the train. The men were ordered to have three days of cooked rations, but, as usual with new troops, little heed was paid to the order, and officers failed to see that the order was carried out. As a matter of fact, there was so much excitement and the men were so eager to go forward, food was not much thought of.

We marched to the train about ten o'clock, and before noon we were on our way to the front. We did not reach Portland until late in the evening, and the next morning at nine o'clock many of us saw Boston for the first time. There were no incidents of any importance during our trip to Washington; all was new to the most of us. We were crowded into cars, two men to a seat, night and day. The Pullman car was unknown to the volunteer of 1862, who was glad for a seat in an ordinary car.

It would be interesting to note some of the incidents of the route. All survivors will remember our reception at the cooper shop in Philadelphia, — the refreshing bath that many had and the excellent supper, — and the younger ones will remember the lines of young ladies that they passed as the dusk closed upon us on our way to the station, and doubtless a few will remember how they were saluted in a small way, after the manner of Hobson.

We arrived in Washington about noon the 27th. It was no novelty to Washington to see marching soldiers at that time. Indeed the guns of the enemy could almost be heard from Centerville, for this was the time they were pushing Gen. John Pope to disastrous defeat.

We were quickly unloaded from the cars and marched into a huge barrack, where we were served with a slice of bread and a piece of boiled beef, with poor coffee to drink. Some of us wondered if this was the sort of thing we were coming to, bread and beef and no butter, and no place to sit down. Such soldiers as had a little money purchased the dreadful pies that were for sale by not very clean-looking women with baskets. Very naturally we all saw rebels on every hand, and we heard stories of pies with pulverized glass in them being sold to men, as if the pies themselves were not deadly enough without the glass. In fact, most of us thought that we were in the midst of rebeldom, and that everybody, male or female, who did not wear a uniform, was a rebel, and that nothing would have made him happier than to have killed us.

I shall always remember the remark of one volunteer as he sat gazing out of the window early one morning while we were passing through Maryland. He saw a house with the chimney built outside, and having come from the country where the chimneys were hospitably entertained by being inclosed, this was a wonderment to him, and after gazing on it for a few moments he made the following remark: "The secesh down here are so tarnal mean that they turn their chimbleys outdoors."

After we had had our dinner, and had learned that the country was uncomfortably warm, we were ordered into line and given a good hard march down by the navy yard and across the east branch of the Potomac to Fort Baker. It was a very tiring march in the heat of the day for the men with heavy knapsacks, but it was only a foretaste of what they became accustomed to in the years that followed.

That night we were encamped without tents on the side of a hill which had been washed by the rain, leaving upon the surface stones about the size of a robin's egg. We had not been used to that sort of thing, and we became very restless upon the gravel We did not have very much to eat, but some way the men did not seem to think much about it.

The next morning we went in swimming by the hundreds, and in the afternoon were marched back to Washington and out on Seventh Street, where we went into camp near where Fort Massachusetts was then building.

This may be said to conclude our movement from Bangor in Maine to Washington, while the future movements of the regiments will be as soldiers in the field.

One of the spectators, while we marched through the streets of Bangor to take the cars, was the poet, David Barker. He was so moved by the sight that he wrote the following lines, without which this history would be incomplete:

Addressed to the Eighteenth Maine Regiment on its departure for the seat of war, 1862.

YOU THOUSAND OF MEN.

Say, where are you going, you thousand of men?
Now one thing is certain,

That never, ah never
This side the deep river,
This side the dark curtain
Just flung out to screen us,
Which drops down between us
And those who've passed over
That cold, stormy river,
No, never again
Shall this crowd ever meet you,
Shall this throng ever greet you
In a bodily form
With your hearts beating warm —
You thousand of men!

But, thank the Great Giver,
Though crossing that river
Your barks may be shattered,
Your outer garbs tattered —
Thank God that again
From the mount you inherit
You may come back in spirit,
All you who pass over
That cold, stormy river —
You may come back to meet us,
You may come back to greet us
With your hearts beating warm
In a blesseder form —
You thousand of men!

With the clearest of vision
I have witnessed the yearning
Of the troops now returning
From the land so elysian;
Of the troops who passed over
That cold, stormy river
'Mid the roar and the rattle
Of a nation in battle —
So, quickly again
From the mount you inherit
You must come back to meet us,
You must come back to greet us,
You must come back in spirit
With your hearts beating warm
In a blissfuller form,
All you who pass over
That cold, stormy river —
From you thousand of men!

CHAPTER IX.

HOW WASHINGTON STRUCK US — FOREST FELLING AND FORT BUILDING — LISTENING TO SOUNDS OF BATTLE — LEARNING THE ART OF WAR.

Our first march from the train in Washington to Fort Baker, across the East Branch or Anacostia River, and up the long hill to our camping place, was unfortunate for our future. We wore our uniform coats, flannel shirts, and carried overcoats and blankets, with spare clothing in knapsacks. Besides this, every soldier had in his knapsack several weighty tokens of affection bestowed upon him by mothers, sisters, and friends, which were thought to be needful to his comfort. Major Hamlin was in command on this march from Washington to Fort Baker. Like the rest of us he had not made many long marches on foot, carrying heavy equipments. He rode a good horse and so could not himself feel the fatigue which was forcing the sweat from the flanks and sides of his excellent animal, and causing the perspiration to flow down our backs and limbs most mercilessly. Such a march was a bad preparation for our first night's slumbers upon the cold, pebbly ground. We moved next to Camp Stetson, near Fort Massachusetts, where many of our men appeared on the sick list. There were camping in the vicinity, in what was known as the invalid's camp, a large number of men who showed in their bronzed and pinched faces the fearful ravages of malaria, caused by McClellan's fatal delay around the Chickahominy. Before many days we found employment in felling the heavy growth in front of the lines, laid out by the engineers for the future formidable defenses around Washington. We were occupied part of the time in this work, and some of the time drilling in preparation for what was to follow. We had not yet learned the best methods of making ourselves comfortable with little, as we did later on, nor had we been well instructed in what soldiers might eat and be well, or what things they might eat if they wanted to be sick. Getting acclimated and educated in the best ways of living in camp constituted no small part of our future education.

During our labors around the fortifications in the vicinity of Fort Simmons, on the 28th and 29th of August, we were listening to the roar of the battle around Groveton and Centerville, and on the 30th at Bull Run. At about this time we received orders to join the army across the river, but for some reason unknown to us we were ordered to return. We learned afterward that our services would be more needed on the north than on the south side of the Potomac. What remained of McClellan's and McDowell's army went streaming past us and through our picket lines on the acqueduct road and out through Tenally Town and up the pike toward Antietam, for Lee was crossing into Maryland. Some of us were sent far out to watch the fords of the Potomac. We were given our first view of the ravages war made upon the health of soldiers campaigning in malarial regions. Some of us who had followed the events of the war closely did not fail to perceive how weak our army was from lack of an able and experienced commander over the whole, nor did we fail to notice that political generals and political pressure were nearly as fatal to the success of our eastern armies as was the army of General Lee. Our respect for "Little Mack," as General McClellan was called, was rapidly waning. We were gratified, however, to learn that although relieved from his position as general in chief by General Halleck, he still insisted upon going with his troops, assumed command of the forces at Antietam, and although far from his post and tardy there as heretofore, he no doubt rendered valuable service in that memorable struggle. As it is much easier to find fault than to do valorous deeds, let us give General McClellan credit for what he did do in these last days of his usefulness as a general of the United States Army. General Halleck had been called to the chief command of the United States armies. He had gained some reflected glory from the operations of Generals Grant and Pope in the west. He no doubt did valorous service in his exalted position, but his timorous and vacillating methods appeared to some of us to be more of a hindrance than a help to the good work others were attempting to do. Self-interest and self-glorification appeared to be more of an object with some of our generals than to gain glory for the country by defeating its enemies. We must remember, however, that if we were much afflicted by many commanders of this sort, our enemies were none the less so.

We heard the roar of the battle at Antietam, expecting every hour when we should be ordered to leave our post and go to reinforce the troops on that field. We soon learned, however, of our victory, regretting with the rest of the country that it was not followed up, and settled down to our labor of making the defenses of Washington impregnable.

In looking upon our experiences, and not only ours but upon the experiences of all the troops which volunteered for service in the Civil War, the writer cannot neglect here to comment upon the vast gain that would have accrued to the Union Army had our Regular Army been disbanded, its trained officers used for field and staff officers in volunteer regiments and its best soldiers as non-commissioned officers. Thus the trade of the soldier in all its bearings, including discipline, would have been sooner learned by our excellent volunteers. After several moves along the line of our tree-felling and fort-building work, we finally brought up at one of the most important points in the defenses of Washington, at what was called Forts Alexander, Franklin, and Ripley. These were afterward transformed into a great fortification known as Fort Sumner. Company K of our Regiment was stationed at Battery Cameron, one of the interior defenses under command of Captain Sabine, a most studious, progressive, and competent officer. Company E, under Capt. W. S. Clark, was at Battery Vermont, covering Chain Bridge. Our encampment was upon a place formerly and afterward known as Oak Hill. Of the dwellers near by who came to be much known to us were the excellent family of Mr. Brooke, proprietor of Oak Hill, and not far away the house of Mr. Lodge, from whom the boys bought milk and other things, and from whom the officers hired horses when they would ride to Washington. Mr. Brooke was a most affable and agreeable gentleman, of the high type of loyal Southerners, who did very much to make our stay agreeable after he became acquainted with us. He had two most interesting daughters, Maria and Annie, who had, at first, little use or respect for Northern Yankees. After finding we were quite human they became very friendly and mingled much with the officers and ladies of the Regiment who came to dwell among us, and the older of the daughters became a great favorite, and was finally adopted as the Daughter of the Regiment. Our readers will become better

acquainted with her in our chapter entitled "The Daughter of the Regiment."

With the diligent use of axes in front, with the teams hauling timber, with pick and spade, crosscut saw, broadax, and other tools which the Government furnished, under the strong and skillful hands of the industrious men of this Regiment, Fort Sumner rapidly grew into a great stronghold, with ditches, bombproof magazines, and many comforts for soldiers. The officers for the most part built themselves log houses with tent flies for covers and stone fireplaces for heat. We were using our Sibley tents, that most awkward and ill-contrived thing ever invented for sheltering soldiers, fifteen men to a tent. The cold weather set us shivering and thinking. The non-commissioned officers of Company F, thirteen in number, adopted a plan of their orderly sergeant and, marking around the bottom of their Sibley tent, dug a ditch, set up a stockade of timber clear around, six feet above ground, mounted their tent on the top of this stockade, substituted a tree for the Sibley pole, built bunks for fourteen men, made straw ticks of grain bags, filled them with straw

SKIRMISH DRILL AND BAYONET EXERCISE ON A COLD, WINDY DAY.

drawn from the quartermaster, and were soon sleeping on spring beds of their own make with great comfort. They pooled their small capital, bought a cook stove, running the smoke pipe through the top of their Sibley tent, drew their rations uncooked, made a trade with the famous woods cook, Corporal Wing, to cook their food while they did his duty in turn, and were shortly living like nabobs. This type of comfortable quarters was immediately adopted by the whole Regiment. It proved a most effective protection from the cold and wet, and a great comfort to the troops during the severe winter that followed.

During our first winter in camp at Fort Sumner much time was given to the instruction of the men in all the duties of a soldier in squad, company, and battalion drill. We were also trained as Heavy Artillery-men, drilling upon the big guns which we were mounting as fast as our fortifications were ready, and received some practice in firing these guns at targets. Some of our younger officers, who had been students before entering the service, went far beyond the ordinary drill in their studies of engineering, field works, and field fortifications, permanent earth works, ordnance and gunnery, theory of projectiles and artillery practice, studies which made them useful in their after service and especially so during the siege of Petersburg.

Our work of making the fortifications strong and impregnable was constantly progressing meanwhile. During the winter of 1863, the Eighteenth Maine Infantry was changed into heavy artillery and designated as the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and orders were issued to have it filled up to twelve companies of one hundred and fifty men each, instead of ten companies of one hundred men each. Our organization now was as follows:

Field and Staff: one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, with one captain and two first and two second lieutenants to each company. There is no regimental quartermaster or adjutant with an artillery organization, but some first lieutenant of the line is detailed for special service in these capacities. They are usually selected on account of their fitness for such staff positions. All officers and men of the Heavy Artillery organization are or should be prepared to serve as infantry or heavy artillery, that is, serving the guns in fortifications and siege works, and it is also desirable that they be well trained in the light artillery or field service.

During the spring and summer of 1863 we received a large amount of instruction in drilling as a brigade in conjunction with the 7th and 9th New York Heavy Artillery. Our drill place was usually Fort Simmons, a point at about the center of the line held by the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 22d Army Corps.

Many of our Regiment will doubtless remember the pretty maneuvers of Captain Emil Schubert's 9th New York Light Battery which were stationed for many months with our brigade. Probably

GEN. C. C. AUGUR,
22d Army Corps, Department of Washington.

GEN. J. A. HASKINS
Commanding 1st Division, 22d Army Corps.

GEN. LEWIS O. MORRIS,
Commanding 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 2d Army Corps.

BRIGADE STAFF

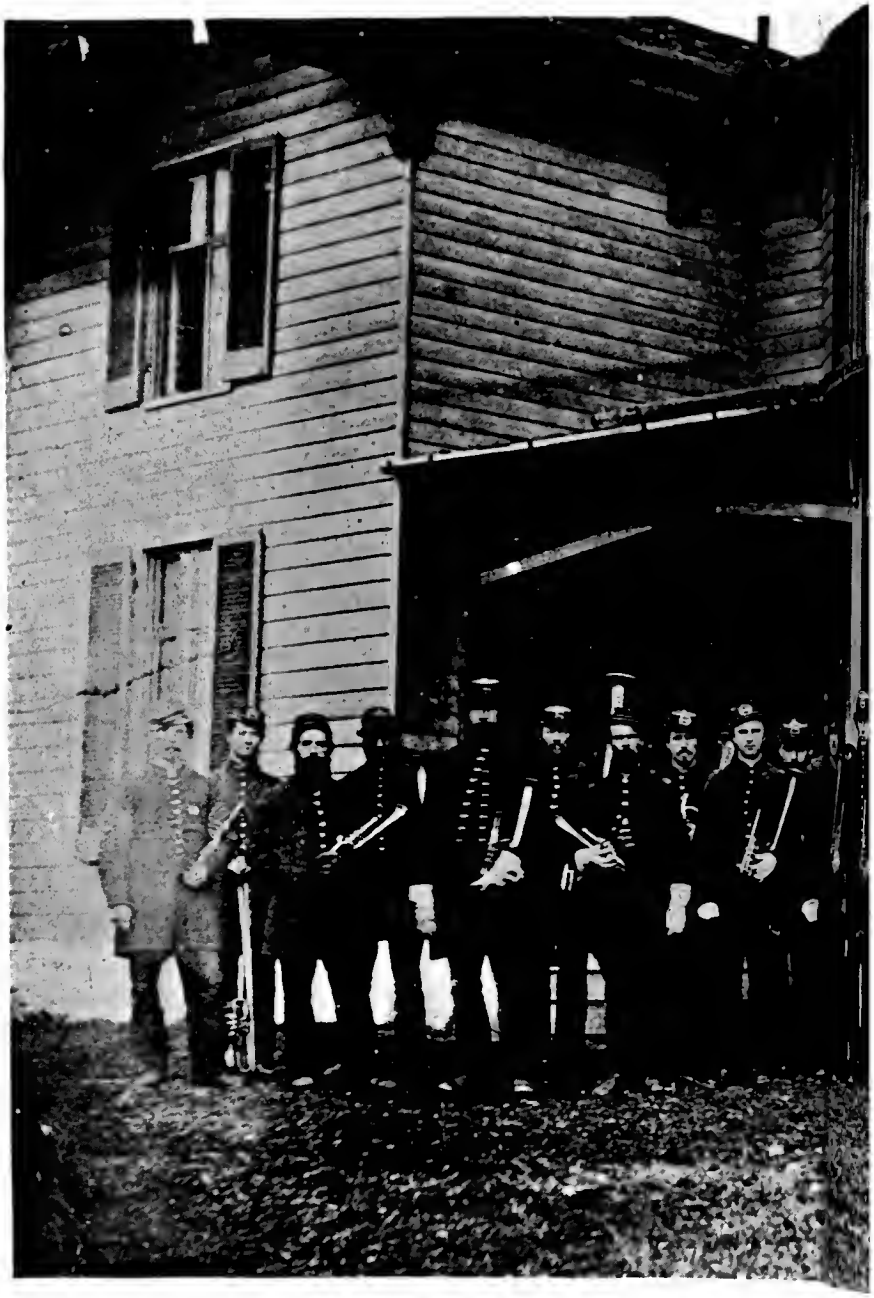
Asst. Adjt. General, George H. Treadwell, 1st N. Y.

Aids, Lieut. Horace H. Shaw, 1st Maine, Lieut. James A. Orr, 7th N. Y.

Inspector, Charles C. Hobbs, 7th N. Y.

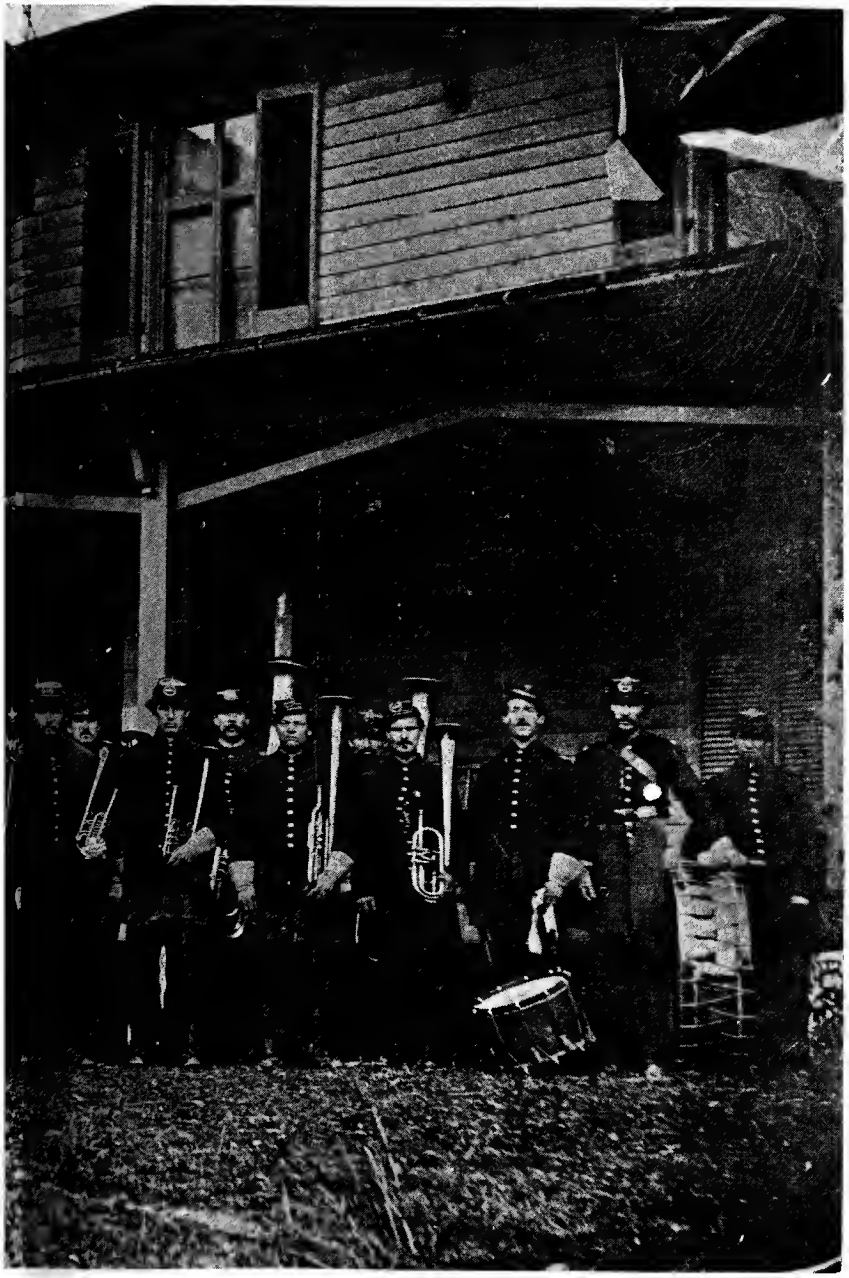
Brigade Quartermaster, Fred E. Scripture, 9th N. Y.

Surgeon, James F. Pomfret, 7th N. Y.



C. R. Lavalley, A. Goodwin, S. P. Jones, G. P. Smith, C. F. Davis, H. Peters
N. R. Witham, F. A. Edwards, A. M. Bragg, F. Swett, A. C. Sawyer, A. Condon, G. Grout

FIRST MAINE BAND AT THE BROO



vis, G. McPheters, L. Palmer, M. A. Colburn,
lon, N. S. Grout, W. C. Shaw, W. McFarland, C. W. Beal, E. S. Lawrence, E. L. Hall.

THE BROOKE RESIDENCE.

most of our members of the old Eighteenth Maine will remember how quickly the fifty recruits who came to our company developed into good soldiers, by serving with well-trained and disciplined troops and coming under the care and instruction of competent, well-informed officers. Certainly none of our field officers can forget how much more quickly the new companies, L and M, developed into good soldiers under their trained officers than did any of the original companies under officers with no more training at the start than the men had. What was true of our Regiment was true of all the other regiments which came out as infantry and was afterward changed to Heavy Artillery and filled up. It is an old saying that soldiers must growl. Every company had its chief growler, with several other growlers who served as sort of staff to the chief. These and not a few of the more valorous officers complained grievously of being kept so long in the defenses of Washington, digging, building, and drilling. They expressed a great desire to be sent to the front where they could mow down the rebels in heaps. They had plenty of opportunity later. I believe the same growlers growled still more vigorously at the front, but they changed their growl while their hearts longed for still more work in the defenses. The writer noticed that skill in using the spade and the axe were valuable acomplishments in the field and in the siege of Petersburg.

During the winter of 1863 some of our original captains, who did not seem well fitted for military life, resigned and were replaced usually by their first lieutenants, who were better adapted for this kind of service. As the writer remembers them, these captains were all worthy men of good ability and excellent character. No doubt they would have proved as brave in the presence of an enemy as others who remained. Very many officers of all grades had to be dropped for the general good of the service and for the same reason. Those of us who were watching the operations in the field at large were much mortified and grieved at the disastrous campaign of General Burnside around Fredericksburg.

It seemed to some of us that the Army of the Potomac had too many commanders and too much politics. The affair between Burnside and several of his generals made it appear that there should be a school for the discipline of generals as well as soldiers;

that had they devoted as much thought to defeating the enemy as they did to defeating each other our war would have ended sooner. The whole army in the east believed in General Hooker. The disastrous results of his Chancellorsville campaign filled us with many doubts of his abilities as a commander of large bodies of troops. While he was moving into Pennsylvania some of us feared that we might have opportunity to serve our country right where we were in the defenses of Washington before the campaign ended. The result of the battle of Gettysburg relieved our anxiety and cheered the whole country. We received the news of the surrender of Vicksburg and of Lee's defeat at Gettysburg by General Meade at about the same time. I think every soldier in the eastern army hoped that the time was near when all the armies would be placed under an efficient commander and that we might have opportunity to help finish the struggle. We were delighted when we learned that General Grant had been promoted to lieutenant general and given the command of all the United States armies. We were convinced then that the time had passed when General Lee could concentrate his troops first upon one detachment and then another of our army, defeating them in detail. We all had confidence that the man had appeared who had the capacity not only to command a division or corps, but who could command a large army and even several armies.

CHAPTER X.

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT — A FAIR REBEL — ATTITUDE OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY TO YANKEES.

Adjoining our encampment toward Washington, and extending from the road passing northeast of us to Georgetown and the Potomac, was the plantation home of Edmund H. Brooke, chief clerk in the office of paymaster general, and afterward major and paymaster in the Regular Army until his death in Detroit in 1890.

He had been a slave owner, and had suffered severe loss by his slaves taking sudden leave, after destroying much of his property. He was a Southern gentleman of rare refinement and culture, grown amidst Southern institutions. His active mind and affable temperament had been impressed by long years of service in a department of the Government where, as in all other departments at Washington, Southern influence had long predominated. But above all he was a gentleman, loyal and discreet. Whatever his sentiment at the start, he plainly foresaw that the end of slavery must come with victory for the North, or the end of American Free Government come with victory for the South. He loved his whole country more than any institution: hence his loyalty.

His wife had gone to her reward, leaving to our friend two daughters, Maria and Annie. Since the loss of the mother, the children had been left much to the care of servants, as father must be at his post in the department during each day.

Maria Brooke, the subject of this chapter, was at the time of our coming a young lady of eighteen years. She had inherited the strong personality and courtly graces of her father, and combined with them the womanly tenderness of a devout mother, whose memory was held in saintly reverence by those who had known her.

From a little girl she had ridden with her father to and from school daily, mostly on horseback, and was a fearless, dashing rider. Since her mother's death she had been father's daughter, housekeeper, and constant companion. She was self-reliant and resourceful. She had been reared in Southern society, and believed in slavery as a divine institution. She was fully convinced that all this fuss and war, this loss and suffering, and this excitement, was due to the wild imaginings, perverse distractions, and evil intent of Northern Yankees. She, like most young ladies in the South, not only believed all this and many more awful things about the Yankees and their cause, but she believed in asserting herself and in defending her opinions and her sacred rights.

Thus inspired, she induced her father to instruct her in the use of firearms. She attained the exact skill of which refined woman is capable. Her house became a veritable small armory. In contemplation of the outrageous conduct of the hated Yankee hordes to come, she imagined their blood drawn by her resentful bullets, hardened her heart, steeled her resolution, and steadied her nerves for any emergency.

Dutch troops came at first. They committed some depredations. Fruit and vegetables went without gathering; chickens went out calling late at night and never came back; turkeys strayed away to roost and got lost. Miss Brooke was not the girl to cry about such things. She would let them know she was not afraid of them. She rode fearlessly and furiously out and in past their parades and inspections. Who of us that ever saw her flying past, looking like a Venus grown to a horse, would find fault with a Dutch officer for tilting his sword and turning his head, or the Dutch line for dropping arms and wavering at such a dash of feminine resentment?

One of them, with more audacity than discretion, concluded to speak to her. He was roaming by, Maria was feeding a pretty flock of turkeys in a side yard. The Dutch-Yankee officer approached

her from behind. "Goo moggin! goo moggin!" "Sir!" Dutchy fairly jumped his boots clear off the ground, adjusted his equipoise, and stood at attention, touching his hat. She went on feeding her birds. "Goo moggin, miss!" "Sir! SIR!" Dutchy started and began to perspire, but tried again. "I didn't mean dot." "What do you mean, sir?" demanded Maria. "Zeider Zee, what a gale!" grunted Dutchy, struggling for breath. "Say! yer don't want ter sell one er dem turkeys, hey?" "I have no turkeys to sell, sir." "Wus yer fadder in der house? How many slaves did he own?" "That is none of your business, sir. Move out quick!" she commanded. Dutchy retreated double-quick to the road and faced for camp, exclaiming: "Mein Got! how I schweat! I never go dere no more. I drudder eat crow, turkey buzzard, enyting. I don t want no turkey!"

One rainy afternoon came a large new regiment, nine companies, and pitched their cone-shaped, tall Sibley tents. A large field of the Oak Hill Farm was taken for a drill ground. Every stump, stone, and hubble was cleaned off. This field was made smooth. They had a good band and a drum corps. Both practiced daily in the woods, at the rear of the Brooke home, toward the river. To Maria the Dutch Yankees had been vexatious. These real, tall, native-born, full-bred Yanks from way up in Maine must be unbearable. But Father Brooke called at camp to bespeak the good will of the officers, was kindly assured, and field and staff returned his call; so did the line officers. Mr. Brooke and little Annie were the entertainers at first. They were getting on wonderfully well and liked the newcomers, but Maria was standing by her principles, keeping her firearms loaded and her powder dry.

Still she was just aching to see what those horrid Maniacs from Maine were like. She slyly peeked at the officers riding by, and listened (out of sight) to the enjoyment papa and Annie were having with them on the veranda. She fairly went into ecstacies over the music of the band, which soon came to serenade her, when papa and lots of officers were filling veranda and grounds. She hummed their patriotic airs, wept over the plaintive strains of "Tenting To-night," sang, whistled, and danced to "Dixie Land." But she had loaded arms she must fire, and she did. She fairly pelted them with delicate attentions, sweetmeats, and good things. She attended

Sunday service and worshiped with them. She was present at all parades where music was a feature, for music was her passion. It was part of her existence. She sang by day, working or playing. Her father said she sang in her sleep.

There were many fine players and singers in the Regiment. She soon came to know them. The wife of Colonel Chaplin, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Talbot, and wife and daughters of Chaplain Leonard came to camp, and Miss Brooke was much with them, especially the beautiful daughter of our chaplain. Miss Brooke was an accomplished horsewoman. All the officers fine horses were at her service. The most mettlesome of these, Quartermaster Pitcher's black "Nell," Colonel Chaplin's magnificent roan, "Warrior," and the Adjutant's stripe-faced "Dick," were her favorites. Major Hamlin's vicious "Beauregard" was alone forbidden. So she captured the Maine Regiment, wretches, horrid Yankees, and settled herself gracefully to keep her prisoners. She rode in and out alone, or among them in parties, generally riding on ahead with a gay company of officers and wives for her staff.

In such a way this Yankee hater enjoyed her captives. She ate with them, sang and danced with them; she larked and worshiped with them. She nursed and comforted their sick and wept over their suffering and dying, and became so much a part of their daily life that they elected her the "Daughter of the Regiment."

To recall the happy life this young typical female rebel enjoyed among us, comrades must remember her activity. The picture does her no justice. It does not make her look pert and jaunty enough, delicate and blushing, bashful and retiring, brave and audacious enough. It would require the kinetoscope to bring her out in life, — this fair young miss, blushing maiden, yet dignified, womanly matron, presiding in her father's home. Rollicking romp on foot or horseback among her young companions, delightful entertainer of friends, supercilious scorner of whomsoever she disliked, tenderhearted nurse to the sick, motherly woman to the helpless and needy, and spiteful tormentor to the shiftless; attracting suitors, yet spurning softness and repelling audacity in any. She is a loyal Unionist now. She married Mr. Spencer Watkins, and at this writing is still living in Washington. Like the rest of us, time has been speeding her along. Children have grown to maturity and married,

but she still retains the sprightliness and graces of her youth. She writes of her love for the First Maine as one of the sweetest memories of her young life. She writes one story, illustrative of her audacity.

One of our captains was much enamored with Miss Leonard, the chaplain's beautiful daughter, the elder girl with mother in our group. The captain was very precise and immaculate in his personal appearance. He was brigade officer of the day and, riding up to camp from Chain Bridge, had dismounted to water his horse, where the creek crossed our military road leading to the fort. Miss Brooke was out riding. She saw the captain, holding his rein on the opposite side, as she rode down toward the creek. Seized with an impulse to spatter him, she gave rein to her horse and dashed across the brook at full gallop. The captain's plight can be imagined. The story is told regretfully by her, as he paid his full part for his country with his life at Petersburg, the following June.

MRS. SPENCER WATKINS

CHAPTER XI.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PETERSBURG — BATTLES OF SPOTTSYLVANIA, MILFORD STATION, NORTH ANNA, TOTOPOTOMOY, COLD HARBOR — CROSSING THE JAMES — THREE DAYS' BATTLE — THE BLOODIEST BATTLE IN HISTORY — GENERAL WALKER'S ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY.

During the latter part of April, 1864, some of us who were serving in staff capacities knew that we should not have long to wait for a call to active service. Each of the regimental commanders had been forewarned to get his command ready to move at short notice. A request from General Grant to his chief of staff at Washington, to have General Augur with 10,000 of his best troops from the defenses of Washington join him at once, sent hurry orders to all regiments in the line about the defenses of Washington and brought bustle and hurry to all camps. Disposing of all extra clothing and baggage was the business of the first day. The march of one after the other of these splendid regiments, each 1,800 strong, with full complements of officers, splendidly equipped, trained like regulars, was a sight which called throngs of spectators to witness their passing.

As fast as steamers could be supplied, regiment after regiment went on board and was speedily transferred to Belle Plain Landing. Here they were grouped together into brigades all under the command of Gen. R. O. Tyler. Colonel Morris, formerly a regular army officer, commanded our brigade, composed of the First Maine Heavy Artillery and his own, 7th New York. We marched through Fredericksburg, out over the Wilderness battlefield, and were joined to the second army corps, commanded by

MAJ. GEN. R. O. TYLER.
4th Division, 2d Army Corps.

General Hancock. We began meeting ambulances loaded with wounded men, some on foot with their arms in slings and heads bandaged, long before we arrived at a position just in rear of our other divisions then in the front line.

We arrived upon the battlefield late at night and listened to the popping of the pickets on the advanced lines during our slumbers among the pines. Early the next morning we were moved around to a position close in the rear of a part of the sixth and the right of our own second corps, where an immediate attack was expected. The artillery fire from both sides was very heavy in our front, with much infantry firing. Shells and fragments of shells from the enemy's guns were passing over our heads, much too low down in many cases to be appreciated. While lying there we had many narrow escapes, but were getting our nerves steadied to situations we should frequently face in the future. Next day we were moved to another position farther to our right and directly in front of a farm road over which troops were moving to our left. They seemed to be passing us nearly all night. They were a part of the fifth corps, under General Warren, moving toward the left. In the morning we were moved around to a position southeast of the Fredericksburg road and not far from army headquarters. Our brigade was left in two openings, not far apart and out of sight of the enemy, to cover the withdrawal of the second corps, which had moved out early in the morning on its way to Guinea's and Milford Station and was then in position in the rear of Warren's fifth corps. The other brigades of our fourth division, under General Tyler, had also moved toward the left. General Lee, believing that our right had been uncovered, moved Ewell's and a part of Hill's corps across the Ny River and attempted to get upon our rear to capture our supply trains.

In the early part of the afternoon of the 19th one of the aids of our brigade, Lieutenant Shaw, discovered that our supply trains, which were ordered to go by the Massaponax Church road, were moving down on the Spottsylvania Courthouse road directly toward the enemy's lines and that Confederate troops were moving toward this road from the direction of the Landrum and Stevens place. He immediately gave notice to the brigade commander. The brigade was instantly under arms, leaving their knapsacks in piles under

guard, and went on the double-quick to the position where the enemy were already attacking the wagon trains near the Harris farm. Finding the enemy in heavy force on both sides of the train and receiving their fire from a piece of woods to our left as we were moving, the 7th New York, then leading, were ordered by the left flank and to charge the woods immediately The First Maine were ordered to pass by their rear, moving a little to the right through the wagon train, and were then ordered to charge at once down on both sides of the road. This they did in fine style, sweeping the Confederates away from the train, recovering what they had taken, and driving them speedily back through the woods, swinging around toward the left and following their column as they retreated across an opening and through a point of woods extending down into a small creek, where we were halted, with the 7th New York far on our left hotly engaged. Colonel Morris, commanding the brigade, was with the left, leaving his aid, Lieutenant Shaw, in charge of the right.

Confederate troops were seen moving to our right with the evident intention of overlapping and attacking our right flank. Upon notice from our aid, some troops belonging to our fourth division, which had just come up beyond the woods, were put in on our right and directed to advance up to the edge of the opening, which they did promptly and in good order. Word was sent speedily to the commander of the colored troops, requesting that he make a display of force far out from the train on the Fredericksburg pike, and about the same time orders were sent from army headquarters for General Ferrero, commanding the colored division, to move well out and make a stout resistance should the enemy detach beyond our right and attack him for the purpose of getting the trains. There was still an opening between the right of our line thus formed and the troops moving toward our brigade along the Fredericksburg pike. This weakness was speedily remedied by the prompt action of General Hancock in hastening Birney's division out to the right of Tyler's line and posting Gibbon's division as a reserve. Our vigorous attack in the early part of the afternoon and the stubborn tenacity with which the "raw troops," as we were called, held on to their ground against Ewell's whole corps gave the Confederates a sudden check and forced them back, until the timely arrival of Hancock's veteran troops completed their defeat.

Warren was ordered to get on Ewell's flank and in his rear and cut him off from his intrenchments, but his efforts were so feeble that, under cover of the night, Ewell got back with a loss of a few hundred prisoners besides his killed and wounded, which were many. We were engaged until after dark, with heavy loss.

General Grant in his Memoirs, in speaking of this attack by Ewell's corps, says: "These artillery troops fought with the steadiness of veterans. The impression made upon the old organizations of the army established the reputation of all these new arrivals as well-disciplined veterans worthy to be classed with an equal number of regulars." It is unquestionably true that had we been engaged in several less encounters and in connection with old troops we should have sooner become accustomed to the scattering, covering, and crawling-up style of the field, instead of using more formal style of the books in fighting and our losses would have been much less, while our effectiveness would have been increased.

It must be remembered in this connection that the progress of our war developed many new methods in fighting. Some of these methods had been learned from the skulking and hiding tactics of the Indians, fighting out of sight. Their rough riding and dismounted fighting had been used by our cavalry. The long, rapid flanking movements of our war were much used by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War greatly to their advantage. General Von Moltke, the Prussian commander, did not hesitate to adopt Grant's tactics. We had not yet fully learned the habit of the old troops in digging themselves into a hole in the ground the minute they stopped in the presence of an enemy. We were not long in adopting this method also. We could outdig the diggers in getting into our holes by the time we reached Milford Station.

It was a great sorrow to some of us to perform for the first time the duty of burying the dead upon the battlefield. When they had been brought together, we saw among them the upturned and bloody faces of many young and worthy officers, and men who were our friends and whose friends at home we knew. We had read and heard much of these sad experiences, but until now we had actually known nothing of the anguish we were to experience when we gave to our own comrades the rude burial in the long trench upon the battlefield. We could only cover their faces tenderly and faithfully

mark, as best we could, their names, regiment, and company at their heads. Two of our most worthy captains, Parker and Pattengall, were laid at the head of this column of the dead. The next year it became the duty of this writer to make arrangements for Dr. Lincoln and Adjutant Gatchell to go from Fort Baker to Spottsylvania to procure the bodies of these two officers and restore them to their friends in Maine.

On the night of the 20th we moved with the second corps by way of Guinea's on to Milford Station through Bowling Green. We advanced across a broad strip of bottom ground up to high and wooded ground not far from the railroad station and very near the road over which General Lee must pass. In throwing out a heavy skirmish line here we encountered the head of Pickett's division on its way to meet and reinforce General Lee, who was moving rapidly toward Richmond. In the conflict with this body of troops we lost some men and the affair became known as the Battle of Milford Station. Lee now had a superb opportunity from the nature of our position either to attack Wright and Burnside alone, who were back at Spottsylvania keeping up the appearance of an intended assault, or to mass his own forces with Pickett's reinforcements and attack Hancock alone before the other corps could reach him. He did not avail himself of either opportunity. He never afterward had so good a chance to deal the Army of the Potomac a staggering blow. On the night of the 21st Burnside with his ninth corps followed by Wright with the sixth corps moved out from Spottsylvania along the telegraph road, and by the morning of the 22d were at Guinea's Station. Warren moved around to Harris's store west of Milford. Wright remained at Guinea's and Burnside moved on to New Bethel Church.

On the 23d of May the second corps moved out from Milford Station around to the wooden bridge which spans the North Anna River, just west of where the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad crosses. Two brigades, Egan's and Pierce's, charged on the right and left of the road, and carried the bridge so quickly that the enemy, retreating over it hastily, had many men crowded into the river, and some of them were drowned. Our brigade supported this movement.

On the 24th a portion of our corps crossed to the south side of the river and formed a line facing southwest. The Richmond and

CHESTERFIELD BRIDGE, ACROSS NORTH ANNA RIVER

Fredericksburg Railroad in our rear was taken possession of and destroyed as far as possible. Lee now had his entire army south of the North Anna River, with his left thrown back from Oxford Ford on the North Anna to New Market on the Little River, crossing the Virginia Central Railroad near Anderson's Station. Facing this portion of his line was Warren's fifth corps with one division of the ninth corps supporting and Wright's sixth corps on Warren's right, with their right flank thrown back to a line nearly parallel with the two rivers. Lee's main line extended from Oxford Ford on the North Anna to Hanover Junction, and around to Hayes Farm and Maurice's Bridge on the North Anna below. Hancock's corps, forming the left wing of the army, was on this point of land between Lee's army and the North Anna River, with six miles separating the wings of the Union Army covered by only a single division. To get from one wing of the National Army to the other the river would have to be crossed twice. Lee was rapidly receiving reinforcements. Under a less skillful commander than General Grant, the situation of our army might have been critical at this

point. Our base of supplies had been changed from the York River to Whitehouse on the Pamunkey, and to this point all supply trains not with the army had been moved. Lee could reinforce any part of his line from all points in a short march, or could have concentrated the whole of it on either wing of our army He did not avail himself of this grand opportunity to cripple one wing or the other of the Union Army.

Before our withdrawal General Lee had been reinforced largely. Pickett with a full division from Richmond was up. Hoke had come from North Carolina with a brigade. Breckenridge had arrived, making his reinforcements altogether not less than 15,000 men. Lee would not come out of his intrenchments to fight even under these favorable conditions.

Nothing could now induce General Lee to give battle in the open. As nothing more could be done with the army in its present position, General Grant began the delicate and skillful performance of withdrawing his army from the presence of the enemy on the south side of the North Anna. Trains and spare artillery were

DESTROYING RAILROAD BRIDGE, NORTH ANNA RIVER.

moved to Hanover Town. Wilson's cavalry was moved from the extreme left to the extreme right of our army, crossed the North Anna, marched past our right flank as far as Little River, and made a feint as though it were his intention to attack Lee's left. While this was going on all the troops except our second corps were withdrawn and passed off to the left, following Sheridan's cavalry, which had again crossed the river at Taylor's and Little Page's fords. As soon as Warren's and Wright's corps had passed by the rear of Burnside's and Hancock's we were withdrawn, leaving pickets out confronting the enemy. Wilson's cavalry followed last, taking in all the pickets and watching the fords until everything had passed, then taking up the pontoons and all other bridges they became the rear guard of the army.

On the 29th all three corps were making a reconnaissance in force toward Totopotomoy Creek. On the 30th our corps reached the Totopotomoy and found the enemy strongly fortified. The sixth corps was on our right with Warren at Huntley's Corners and the ninth corps on our left. Sheridan's cavalry was watching the left toward Cold Harbor. On the 31st Sheridan's cavalry had advanced to Old Cold Harbor. This place seemed to be of great importance to the enemy and they put up a desperate fight to hold it.

Wright's sixth corps moved past our line during the night on its way to reinforce Sheridan. It was expected that Gen. "Baldy" Smith, who was marching up from Whitehouse, would meet Sheridan early on the morning of the 1st, but by some blunder he did not reach his destination until late in the afternoon. Soon after light on the 1st of June the Confederate General Anderson's corps was seen moving toward the left, along the front of the fifth corps. General Warren used his artillery upon them, but was so long getting ready for an attack that the enemy got by. By six o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st we heard heavy firing on our left, which proved to be the corps of Generals Wright and Smith making an assault which resulted in the capture and holding of the first line of rifle pits of the enemy at Cold Harbor. While this was going on, the enemy charged heavily on the fifth corps to the right of us, at the same time attacking us and Burnside's corps on our left. This was probably intended as a diversion to relieve Anderson, who was being pressed by Generals Wright and Smith. During the night of the

1st we were moved from our place in the line and went into position at the left of the sixth corps at Cold Harbor. The ninth corps moved past us to Bethesda Church. The enemy made several attacks on Warren and Burnside, while they were withdrawing from their front on the right and lost some prisoners. During the same night General Lee's forces were moving to make his line correspond to the new National lines. His line now extended from the Totopotomoy to New Cold Harbor. The National lines extended from Bethesda Church by Old Cold Harbor to the Chickahominy, with a division of cavalry watching our right. On the morning of the 3d an attack was ordered on the enemy's lines. The loss was severe and not much more was accomplished than to get our whole army on one line. During that night the enemy withdrew from our right without burying their dead. As little more could be done here, General Grant had by this time determined to make his next move to the south side of the James River, a distance of more than fifty miles. The Chickahominy River, with its marshes and heavy timbers, over which all bridges had been destroyed, had to be crossed. Lee had a shorter route and better roads over which to reach and attack Butler at Drury's Bluff, between the James and Appomattox, before General Grant could arrive. General Hunter was approaching Lynchburg from the Shenandoah Valley. General Lee might, if he saw fit, detach part of his army to destroy General Hunter's force. General Grant had to depend upon his skill in keeping the Confederate commander guessing. For this purpose General Sheridan was sent with two divisions of cavalry to break up the Virginia Central Railroad, the James River Canal, meet General Hunter near Lynchburg and bring him back with him. This canal and the Virginia Central Road were of great value to the enemy, furnishing and carrying most of the supplies to the army of Northern Virginia and to the people of Richmond.

The ninth corps was moved from the left to nearer our position and the sixth was moved down along the Chickahominy, extending to Bottom's Bridge. On the 8th the line occupied by these advanced troops was fortified along a bank overlapping the Chickahominy, under which the army could move by. All the pontoon bridge material from Washington had been ordered to City Point on the James River. All the railroad iron and equipments from the Old York

River Railroad had been ordered shipped to City Point. On the 11th we learned through Richmond papers that Generals Crook and Averill had united and were moving east. This, with the news of Hunter's successful engagement near Staunton and the knowledge that Sheridan had left with two divisions of cavalry, must have looked threatening to Lee's communications and his supplies. He lost no time in sending much of his cavalry after Sheridan. Early, with Ewell's entire corps, was sent to the Shenandoah Valley. People from outside began to pour into Richmond to eat up what little food was there. Consternation and fear now reigned in the capital city of the Confederacy. On the 12th General Smith was ordered to move to Whitehouse without stopping, to take transports around by way of James River and reinforce General Butler at Bermuda Hundred and City Point, leaving his trains and artillery to go across country with the rest of us. As soon as Warren's corps was across the Chickahominy River it marched out and joined the cavalry in holding the roads from Richmond while the rest of the army passed in their rear.

During the night of the 13th our corps reached Charles City Courthouse on the James River. Very few of us knew much about where we were going during our march from Cold Harbor to Charles City Courthouse. We were a little surprised, therefore, when we heard the tooting whistles of the steamers lying in the James River and saw the engineer corps busily constructing pontoon bridges to be used in crossing the river. Anything, however, was relief to us, for we had been fighting days and marching nights through woods, plantation roads, swamps, and thickets, until the sight of the open country around the James was a delight to us.

These new revelations and new scenes, together with the cheering news we were hearing from the Shenandoah Valley and from General Sherman in the west, made us all feel that we had certainly got the best of the Confederacy, were surely drawing near their capital, and that it was only a question of time and perseverance when the so-called Confederate States of America would be no more. Surely many of us felt, while we were preparing to cross the James River, that we were shutting the sliding door of hope upon Lee's army and could starve or beat him out in a shorter or longer time.

General Smith, who had been sent from Cold Harbor by way of Whitehouse on transports down the York and up the James

River, reached Bermuda Hundred on the evening of the 14th. His troops had been resting on the transports and were fresh and well fed.

During the 14th General Grant had visited General Butler at Bermuda Hundred. Previous to this General Butler had sent a small force, under Gilmore and Kautz, against Petersburg. They advanced within two or three miles of Petersburg. General Kautz on the left had actually entered the city, and had the infantry column under Gilmore pushed to the front they might have held it until reinforced. Now on the 14th, five days later, the attempt to capture Petersburg was renewed. On his visit to General Butler, General Grant directed that the eighteenth corps, under General Smith, in conjunction with Gilmore and Kautz, make another attempt on Petersburg. He was satisfied that such an attempt, if vigorously made, would be successful, and that we should be in possession of Petersburg within three days. The troops marched in three columns, with Kautz's cavalry well in the left, threatening the Petersburg and Norfolk Railway. Brooke led the center and Martindale the right. General Hinks with his negro brigade carried the advanced rifle pits and captured two guns. The troops were inspired with prospect of easy victory. A reconnaissance revealed a strong line of works on their front, the guns of which swept the ditches and ravines which cut valleys in various directions. General Smith paused. He did not then know how few were the soldiers behind the works he was facing, and it was nearly night before his caution would allow him to proceed. Then a part of his troops, forming a heavy skirmish line, pressed forward and drove the Confederates from this formidable line of works. Still farther on they captured a powerful salient, four redoubts, and a second line of intrenchments, fifteen guns and three hundred prisoners.

During the day and night of the 14th the crossing progressed, our corps in advance using both bridge and boats. We learned that we were in the vicinity of Fort Powhattan. We found ourselves of the second corps on the morning of the 15th on the south side of the James, waiting for rations that were to come from General Butler's command. We waited in vain, however, for they did not come.

Burnside came from his position at Cold Harbor by way of Jones's Bridge, followed by the sixth corps. Ferrero's colored division, with the supply trains, moved farther east by Window

Shades and Cole's Ferry The cavalry that had been watching our right wing at Cold Harbor was now covering the rear of the army and its trains. It is always a hard thing to wait for breakfast when you are hungry even if you are not very tired, but weary as the second corps troops were after their long campaign and last long, tedious march, it seemed harder to wait for rations that did not come when we knew they were so near; but instead of taking breakfast we took another long march. We have noticed that General Smith with his corps had been sent from Cold Harbor by way of Whitehouse on transports to General Butler at City Point. Orders had been sent through General Meade for our second corps to proceed at once upon receiving rations to reinforce General Smith, thus making the force large enough at Petersburg to hold it against all arrivals which the Confederate commander could send against us. General Hancock did not receive his orders through General Meade, but received word from General Smith to come on. General Hancock promptly moved our corps to the vicinity of Petersburg by way of Prince George Courthouse road.

General Hancock, having received no orders to seize Petersburg, proffered any assistance to General Smith, waiving rank. Smith's request was that the second corps relieve his troops in the trenches. General Smith decided to hold on where he was instead of advancing into Petersburg. The troops were ordered to rest upon their arms within the works just occupied, so during the calm hours that succeeded, the nearly full moon shining brightly until past midnight, we reposed, while nearly the whole of Lee's army was crossing the James to the south front of Richmond, and troops with artillery were streaming down toward Petersburg and filing into the lines around it. There in a few hours these Confederate troops had worked wonders. When General Smith paused on the night of the 15th there were some works with but few inferior troops between him and Petersburg. Now, on the morning of the 16th, we saw the startling apparition of a new line of Confederate works between us and the city, and a cloud of gray veterans deployed in battle order behind them. The prize General Grant so much coveted was lost. The troops were weary, but they were ready to make that extra march to get into Petersburg that night.

Some of our staff officers, who had been on the advanced lines and beyond, knew that the way to Petersburg was open and easy

and so reported, but their reports were treated as idle romance and our opportunity was lost. Whoever was responsible for the tardiness, it has been evident from that day that this delay lost us the opportunity to close the war then and there, and that its consequences brought us much hard fighting on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, and a costly siege for ten months, and another campaign with a total loss of 100,000 men before the war could close.

Had Petersburg been captured and held on the night of the 15th, Lee's army, cut off from all its sources of supplies, must have come out of his intrenchments and fought the final and decisive battle of the war, or would have been shut up there to be starved into a speedy surrender.

By the 16th the sixth and ninth corps had crossed the James and were ready to reinforce the troops already around Petersburg. That delay of twelve hours, wise or unwise, was the turning point in this campaign and was against us.

Now on the morning of the 16th of June a large portion of Lee's army were in Petersburg and within the lines in front of us or were on their way near by. General Grant, who had been at the front, ordered General Meade to post his army as quickly as possible, and to open on the Confederate lines by six o'clock. Our second corps, commanded by Birney, stormed and carried the works upon the ridge in front, but at a fearful cost. Burnside could make no impression on the lines in his front during the night, but Porter's division of that corps, in a charge on the following morning, carried the lines and captured four guns, advanced within a mile and a half of the city and held a position from which shells could be thrown into the town. The Confederates attacked Burnside's front during the night and drove his troops back with great loss.

On the morning of the 17th our second corps and the ninth renewed the attack upon the works before Petersburg, our part being the capture of the hill at the Hare house, upon which Fort Steadman was afterward built. In the afternoon the Confederates attacked the ninth corps and General Barlow's division of the second. Several times during the day desperate but unsuccessful attempts were made by the Confederates to capture what had been seized, and that night in heavy force they drove back a portion of the ninth corps.

THE PLANK ROAD IN WHICH THE FIRST MAINE FORMED AND OUT OF WHICH

UT OF WHICH THE REGIMENT SPRANG TO THE FATAL CHARGE, JUNE 18, 1864.

While these events were transpiring on the south side of the Appomattox, the Confederates, fearing for the safety of Petersburg, had drawn away many troops in front of Butler's command at Drury's Bluff. That General promptly advanced under orders from General Grant and captured the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad and attempted to destroy it, but on account of some delay by the troops who were appointed to reinforce him his advance was attacked by Pickett's division and driven back into the intrenchments at Drury's Bluff. General Grant believed that many of the Confederate troops were still in and about Richmond, and that Petersburg could be captured by assault all along the lines. A new difficulty now appeared. Confederates had abandoned their advanced and broken line and were now strongly posted in a new line, the best that engineering skill could devise, bristling with rifles in the hands of veteran troops, with artillery at every advantageous point, covering every square rod of the territory between the lines.

There is no doubt that the general attack upon the Confederate lines was intended, by the commanding general, to be made very much earlier, probably on the night of the 15th or as soon as troops could be gotten into position. One delay after another had disappointed him and by the morning of the 18th, when the grand charge was to be ordered, the new conditions and new Confederate works that had arisen in the night so changed the aspect of affairs that the final order was not given until late in the afternoon. The charge was ordered to be made along the entire front. The First Maine had been designated as the center or storming column. They were posted in a portion of the old Prince George Courthouse road, where that road made a sharp turn to the right, running northwest past old New Market Race Course and nearly parallel with the enemy's line of works, and about five hundred yards distant from them. At this point this road, partly a plank road, was dug into the ground, the dirt thrown up at the sides (a common method of making roads in Virginia), the embankments being covered with small trees and bushes a portion of the way, thus affording a good shelter from bullets and shell during the period of waiting for orders. Our Regiment was ordered to charge in three lines, its three battalions, commanded by its three majors, Shepherd, Crossman, and Captain W. S. Clark, were formed in that order, 850 strong, the whole

under command of Major R. B. Shepherd, made ready for the word to advance. Our colonel, Daniel Chaplin, commanded the brigade, the writer serving as aid. Artillery was posted upon the high ground in the rear and a little to the left where it could fire over the heads of the troops until they were near the enemy's lines. The first line were to clear away the abatis and gain the ditch. The second line were to follow closely after them, keeping the enemy from their works while the first line were making ready for the rush, and to follow in immediately to assist the first line in driving the enemy out; third line to follow the others. The whole division was to advance at the same time to draw the fire of the enemy and keep them off the parapets, to seize the enemy's works in their front as soon as a break was made in the center. The period of waiting for the word seemed an eternity. There was probably not a staff officer in Mott's division who had seen those lines that did not feel that the undertaking was well nigh impossible at this hour, but the First Maine officers and men were soldiers. The first duty of a soldier is obedience to orders. When this order came they obeyed it with alacrity. Five hundred yards across an open field in plain sight of the enemy, within easy range of their artillery posted along their works a mile in length and across the river in position to rake the field, they must run before they could reach the enemy's lines. If the attack had been made promptly by our troops all along the line as ordered, the enemy would have had plenty to attend to in their immediate front. But the veteran troops on the right and left had not forgotten their experience in assailing breastworks at the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and at Cold Harbor. They did indeed rush forward at the order, but the fire was so terrific in their faces that they fell back into their breastworks. The First Maine continued their advance, rushing for the front. The enemy's firing along their whole line was now centered into this field. The earth was literally torn up with iron and lead. The field became a burning, seething, crashing, hissing hell, in which human courage, flesh, and bone were struggling with an impossibility, either to succeed or to return with much hope of life. So in ten minutes those who were not slaughtered had returned to the road or were lying prostrate upon that awful field of carnage.

The firing from the enemy's lines and from the Union lines was constantly kept up, so that those who were wounded must be

wounded again or killed by flying missiles. When night came on a dense mist settled over the field. Some of the wounded, who could, crawled into the lines. Some were rescued by their brave comrades who went to them in the darkness. Every attempt to make a rescue was equal to the hazards of an ordinary hard-fought battle.

In the gray dawn of the morning of the 19th the writer, accompanied by comrades Dole and Drew of Company F, attempted to rescue Lieutenant Ruggles and some other comrades, who were believed to be wounded not far from the enemy's lines. Taking advantage of the dense fog, they approached to where he was supposed to have fallen, within one hundred yards of the enemy's breastworks and not far from where the monument now stands. The fog suddenly lifted, they were discovered by the enemy and fire blazed from their guns. They were obliged to drop into the field gullies where the dead were piled and to make a most perilous run to the cover of the breastworks, when the fog again shut down.

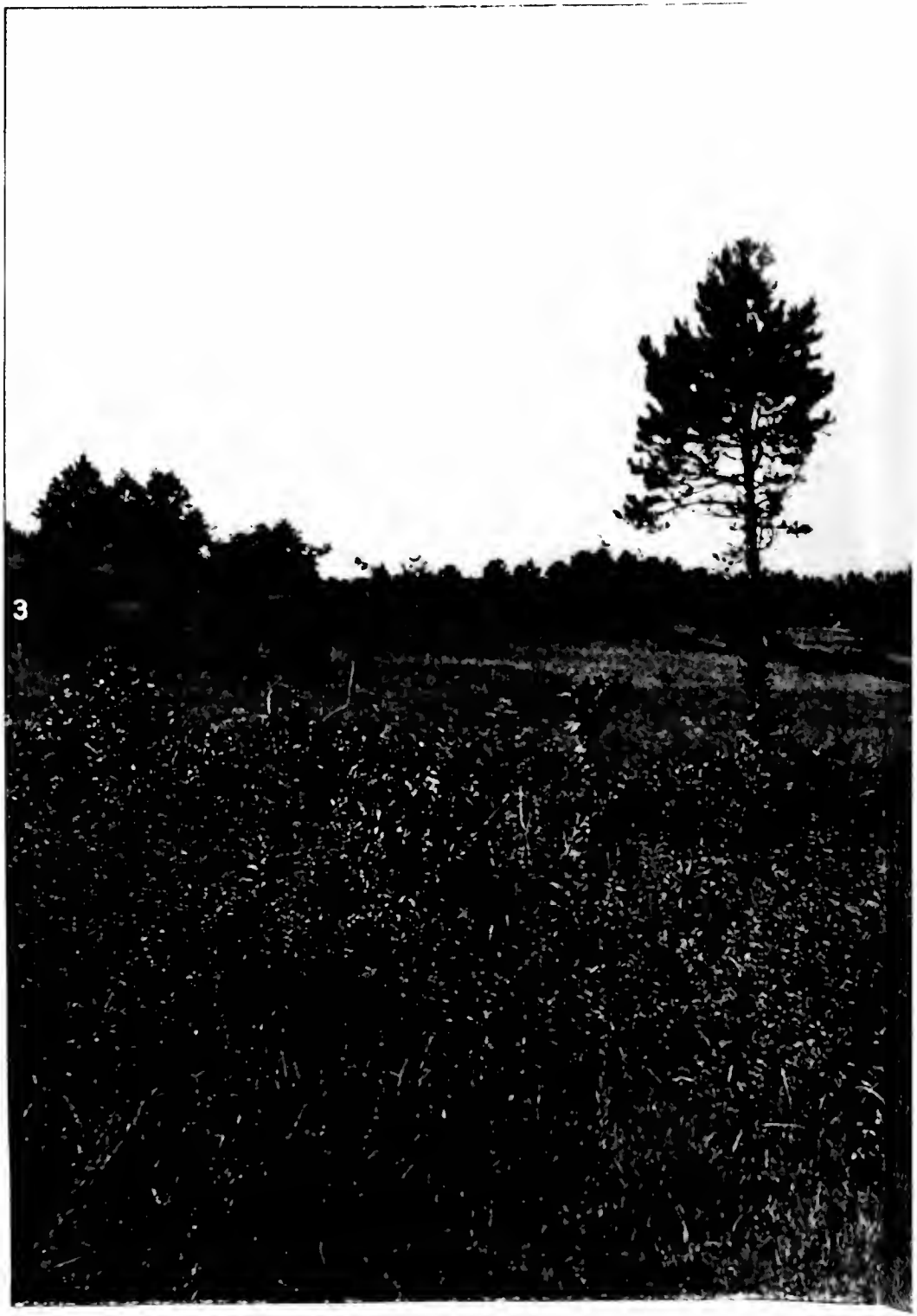
So terrible was the fire for days at this point that no further attempt was made, either to bring any off or to bury the dead, except in the darkness of the night. It was an appalling sight, to take a desperate chance for life and peer over the breastworks across this field of slaughter, strewn thick with the blue-coated bodies of those sterling sons of Maine, decomposing in the fierce rays of a Southern sun. What ghastly evidence of the inhumanity of man to man! What a spectacular evidence of the awful horrors of war! What an awful price in blood was the nation and our beloved State paying for every drop of blood drawn from the black hide of an African slave by a cruel and barbarous master in the days gone by! Had a powerful people never read before the mandates of the Almighty against oppression and cruelty, from this point they could now remember their sins of omission in permitting slavery in the years now passed. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." This was the last assault made before General Grant determined to settle down to the siege of Petersburg. The Confederates who stood behind their breastworks testified in later years that they could not but admire the gallant bravery of these men as they swept across that fateful field in the face of such a murderous fire. As the Union soldiers at Gettysburg gave vent to their admiration of the brave charge of Pickett's division, so comrades and foemen admired the

courage of this dauntless Regiment at Petersburg. Both charges failed of the desired result; both were fateful in the extreme. Had Pickett succeeded at Gettysburg the result of the war might have been different and less fortunate for both South and North. Had the charge of the 18th of June been successful and Petersburg fallen into the hands of the Union forces, the end of the war might have come sooner. The result might also have been different. It seems to us now providential that neither of these charges succeeded. It is quite probable that at either time the nation had not paid the full measure of penalty for the great sin of slavery. The South had not yet suffered enough to yield to reason; the North had not sacrificed enough to make her people careful and conscientious for the future. It seemed to us that the Confederates must realize that it could only be a question of time when they must give up, yet a divine Providence seemed to order that they must suffer the horrors of war for yet another season; that the South must endure the awful winter of '64 and '65 only to suffer at its end a more crushing humiliation as the spring burst forth in beauty.

The following morning of the 19th was a sorrowful one for the survivors. Of the 850 brave comrades who sprang from the road and swept across that fateful field, a sorrowful remnant of less than 200 now gathered together in a ravine a little back from the scene of carnage and attempted to reorganize their shattered companies. In some of the companies not even one commissioned officer was left; only two of the company commanders were left unhurt. Several companies were commanded by a sergeant. Many of the men who had not been wounded had their garments tattered and torn by bullets and shell.

During the night a few hours of fitful sleep uncovered upon the ground, and a ration of coffee in the early morning, had brought some composure to those who had not been engaged all night in the rescue of their comrades and they were trying to reorganize the little remnant of survivors.

The strongest ties between human beings are not cemented in safety, luxury, and comfort. It is the sharing together of the scanty covering, the insufficient shelter, drinking from the same cup, eating from the same plate, the dividing by a hungry soldier with a hungrier comrade the last morsel of meat or the remnant of a cracker;



FIELD CHARGED OVER JUNE 18, 1864, SEEN FROM POINT OCCUPIED BY BATTE
1, Old Road. 2, Old Race Course, right of our line. 3, Left of our line, near Hare
of Confederate works. Most of our men fell w

PIED BY BATTERY IN REAR OF ROAD FROM WHICH THE REGIMENT STARTED.
near Hare House. 4, M[illegible] point of starting. Pine woods in front are line
our men fell within a[illegible] around Monument.

the binding up of each other's wounds, the lending of courage from one heart to another: these are what create the strongest bonds between human beings. So this small remnant of men left from this gallant Regiment were not only enfeebled in body, but they were extremely sorrowful in heart on this June 19th morning. The dearest friends they ever had, outside of home, were now lying between those lines of breastworks over yonder upon that awful field of carnage, from whence was still coming the crash of infantry firing and the booming of artillery and shrieking of shells. Most of them were dead, some were dying. Many were wounded, hungry, thirsty, waiting for the moment when a lead or iron missile from friend or foe, or some daring comrade under cover of the mist of the morning or the darkness of the night, should bring them relief. If they were not stretched upon that field, they were yonder somewhere around that old house upon the hill, half a mile back of us, where all night long the corps of surgeons had been dressing wounds, amputating limbs, and probing for bullets.

The writer rode back to the division hospital at midnight and again just after daylight in the gray dawn of the 19th. To bring some courage to this great multitude of shockingly wounded men and hide the sorrow of his own breaking heart, to suppress the tears and give a hopeful greeting to such a prostrate company, every one of whom knew him and were his comrade friends, required an effort never before or since equaled, either in the sorrows or necessities of life. Every kind of a wound known to the battlefield had been inflicted upon some one or another of these comrades. Some were just emerging from the effects of the chloroform administered for the operation. Some were becoming cheerful and hopeful and encouraging others. Some were lying in a semi-unconscious condition, pale-faced, in utter helplessness. Over the ghastly faces of some the pallor of death was just creeping. Some had struggled through the operation, the forces of nature had collapsed, and they had passed over beyond the scenes of battle, to be mustered with the greater army.

The ambulance corps was being taxed to its utmost to remove those who could be moved to City Point and on board the transports to be taken to hospitals in the North, away from the intense heat.

Returning again to the Regiment, we found during the day that our losses so far as we could ascertain were 115 killed, 489 wounded,

and 28 missing, a total of 632 men lost in ten minutes. No such havoc was wrought in any other regiment during the entire war.

From the beginning of this campaign the Regiment had lost in killed and wounded as follows:

	* Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
At Spottsylvania Courthouse,	155	374	529
Intervening losses at North Anna, Totopotomoy Creek, and Cold Harbor,	7	43	50
Petersburg, 16th, 17th, and 18th of June,	242	372	614
Totals,	404	789	1,193

In addition to this, during the campaign to this time, 14 were made prisoners of whom 12 died, thus bringing the total deaths up to 416.

The duties of the writer brought him in full view of this field during this charge and on the morning following, and also during the retreat of Gordon's Confederate troops, after their capture of Fort Steadman on the 25th of the following March, when the Confederates sustained a loss in killed and wounded even greater in numbers than our brigade lost on the fatal 18th of June.

After careful studies of the battles of history, he believes that the spot around where the First Maine Monument now stands to be the one acre where more blood was spilled in battle than upon any other acre described in history. This monument also marks the spot where were made the two most audacious attempts to perform impossibilities. In both cases the assault was made too late; in both the way to victory had been forever barred.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF—THE 18TH OF JUNE.

The morning of this day found General Meade in a state of mind to demand the most strenuous and persistent assaults, with a view to carry, if possible, at any cost, the lines of the enemy defending Petersburg. Had such a temper presided over the operations of the 15th or the 16th, it is safe to assert, with what we now know, that Petersburg would have been occupied by the Union forces;

* Killed and died of wounds.

but the time that had elapsed had permitted Lee heavily to reinforce Beauregard, and had enabled the latter officer, still charged with the defense, to construct a strong interior line of works, against which our troops were vainly to be hurled, making the 18th of June one of the bloody days of the Army of the Potomac.

Most inopportunely it happened that Hancock had become at this date completely disabled. Fragments of bone, splintered at Gettysburg, had been for the past few days, as already stated, making their way to the surface; and after the close of the action of the 17th the gallant general had been obliged to relinquish his command to Birney. The history of the succeeding day can never be fully written, since no official report regarding it was ever made; and thus, although the operations were of sufficient magnitude to justify a detailed account, only general and vague statements can be given.

At daybreak General Birney pushed forward a strong skirmish line, on both the right and the left of the Prince George Court-house Road, and found that the enemy had withdrawn from the positions they held the night before to a new line beyond the Hare house. On sending this information with a prisoner from Hoke's division, Birney received the following dispatch:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
7 A. M., June 18th.

Major General Birney:—I have received your dispatch and Hoke's man. There is every reason to believe the enemy have no regularly fortified line between the one abandoned and Petersburg, but if time is given them they will make one. I have moved the whole army forward and directed the commanding officers on your right and left to communicate with you. It is of great importance the enemy should be pressed, and, if possible, forced across the Appomattox. I cannot ascertain there is any force in our front but Beauregard's, consisting of Hoke's, Ransom's, and Johnson's (Bushrod) divisions. They cannot be over thirty thousand, and we have fifty-five thousand. If we can engage them before they are fortified we ought to whip them.

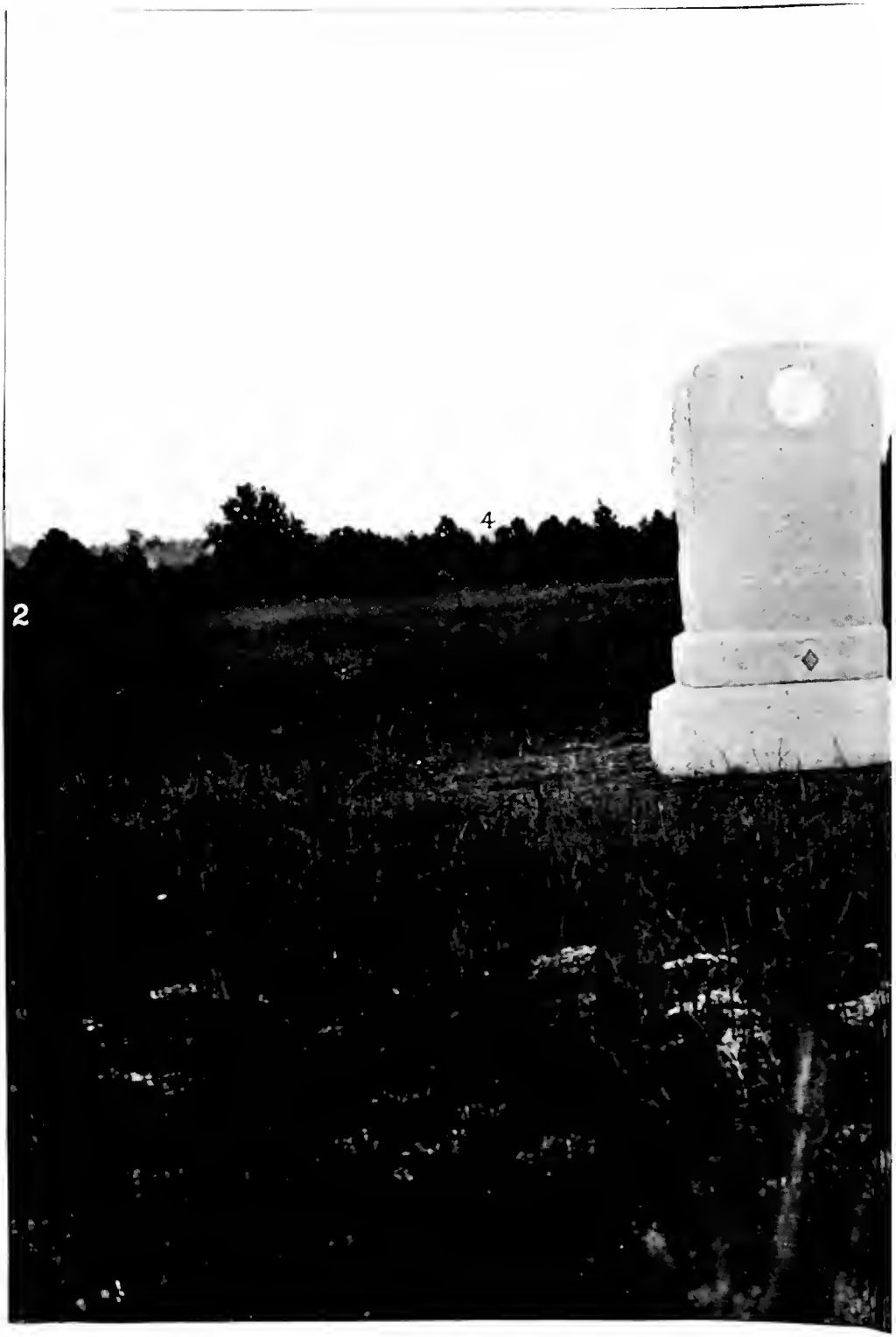
GEORGE C. MEADE.

General Meade's information regarding the force of the enemy was accurate at the date of the dispatch, but it was the fortune of the Potomac Army that Field's and Kershaw's divisions should arrive before the first assault could be delivered, followed, during the afternoon, by the troops of A. P. Hill. The corps on the left of the second had a long distance to traverse before reaching the enemy's new line and were consequently late in getting at their work; but between ten and eleven General Birney had developed the works in his front, and reported to General Meade that the Confederate position was strong, and that artillery could not assist in the attack; but that he was ready to assault as soon as the eighteenth corps, on his right, should be ready to coöperate. General Meade, in reply, directed that the attack be made precisely at noon; that the column of assault be strong, well-supported, and vigorously pushed, the troops to advance without firing until they should penetrate the enemy's line.

Promptly on the minute, Gibbon's division was thrown forward in two lines of battle but was repulsed, General Pierce, commanding brigade, being wounded. Feeling himself strongly urged by the tone of General Meade's previous dispatches, General Birney, in communicating the result, expressed his purpose to renew the assault. In reply he received the following: "You will attack again, as you propose, with the least possible delay. The order of attack this morning required strong columns of assault. Please conform to this. General Martindale (commanding two divisions of the eighteenth corps) is about advancing again and needs your coöperation. Select your own point of attack, but do not lose any time in examination."

At a later hour General Birney received the following: "I have sent a positive order to Generals Burnside and Warren to attack at all hazards with their whole force. I find it useless to appoint an hour to effect coöperation, and I am therefore compelled to give you the same order. You have a large corps, powerful and numerous, and I beg you will at once, as soon as possible, assault in a strong column. The day is fast going, and I wish the practicability of carrying the enemy's line settled before dark."

In obedience to these urgent instructions, General Birney formed the division of Mott, supported by one of Gibbon's brigades and by the division of Barlow on the left, and made a strenuous



FIELD OVER WHICH CHARGE OF JUNE 18, 1864, WAS MADE, SHOWN
1, Point in front of Confederate ditch. 2, Right of line near Race course. 3, Le
Photographed from near C

IADE, SHOWING MONUMENT STANDING IN CENTRE OF OUR GREATEST LOSS.
e course. 3, Left of line near Hare House. 4, Old road from which charge started.
hed from near Confede[illegible] mile.

assault, which was repulsed with terrible slaughter. Colonel John Ramsey, 8th New Jersey, commanding the brigade, was severely wounded. The attack of Mott, from the Hare house, was especially memorable on account of the heroic bearing and monstrous losses of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, which that general, determined to try what virtue there might be in the enthusiasm of a new, fresh, strong regiment, not yet discouraged by repeated failures, had placed in his front line. The older regiments advanced in support of the heavy artillery, to take advantage of its success should it penetrate the enemy's works. The charge was a most gallant one though unsuccessful, the Maine men advancing over a space of three hundred and fifty yards swept by musketry, and only retiring after more than six hundred of their number had fallen, the heaviest loss sustained by any regiment of the Union armies in any battle of the war.

Thus ended the last of the great series of assaults upon intrenched positions. After five o'clock General Meade had become satisfied that it was impracticable to carry the enemy's lines; but his last dispatch shows how firmly he had set his soul upon the attempt.

"Sorry to hear you could not carry the works. Get the best line you can and be prepared to hold it. I suppose you cannot make any more attacks, and I feel satisfied that all has been done that can be done."

CHAPTER XII.

AFTER THE DISASTER—NOBLE HEROISM OF THE MEN—MORALE OF THE REGIMENT—BATTLE OF WELDON ROAD, JUNE 22D—FIRST DEEP BOTTOM—MINE EXPLOSION—SECOND DEEP BOTTOM—DEATH OF COLONEL CHAPLIN—DE TROBRIAND'S ACCOUNT OF IT.

It was prophesied by some of the veteran officers of our corps and division that this magnificent Regiment, having suffered so severely and lost so many men during this one eventful campaign, would never again recover its prestige. It is often true that any organization, brigade, or regiment of intelligent American soldiers that has been uselessly sacrificed to no purpose will become cautious and even timorous in making an attack. General Grant experienced this in the last assaults made at Vicksburg and at Cold Harbor, both of which he says in his Memoirs he regretted having made, as the results did not justify the loss. The greatest losses in a charge are not made in an advance, but if the assault at the end of that charge is unsuccessful, the great loss of life occurs in getting back, for there is then no hindrance to the deadly fire of the enemy. The prophets of evil were, however, in the case of the First Maine, mistaken. On the 21st of June General Grant had determined to extend his left in the direction of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, which he desired to seize and thus envelop Petersburg with his army. The second and sixth corps were moved stealthily to the left for the purpose of turning the Confederate right, but when our second corps, which was in advance, reached the Jerusalem Plank Road between the Norfolk and Weldon Railroads, we met a heavy force and were pushed back to a position connecting with the fifth corps. On the morning of

LT. GEN. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies.

the 22d we left our breastworks and together with the sixth corps advanced, maneuvering to turn the Confederate right. We moved forward across an open space into a belt of heavy woods. During the early morning we could hear the enemy chopping and digging in our front and not far away.

The sixth corps was on our left. We were supposed to be connected, covering all the ground in the enemy's front, but such connection was not perfectly made, and a division of the command of A. P. Hill, who had been watching our movements, suddenly darted in between the sixth corps and the left of our division, and when first discovered by our staff officers they were charging directly upon our left and rear. This was a case of run or be gobbled. Most of the officers had left their horses in rear of the old line of breastworks. First the staff officers, then the regimental and company commanders, shouted the command: "Look out for yourselves; make a stand in the old line." These orders were obeyed with alacrity. Some rare exhibitions of speed were made in getting back to the old line of breastworks. During our sudden start the tattered remains of the flag presented to our Regiment by the ladies of Bangor was left sticking in the partly constructed breastworks at our right. This was rescued by one of our own officers then doing staff duty and handed over to a sergeant in rear of the old line, and later returned by the hand that rescued it to the lady who presented it, and is now at the State House in Augusta. Every soldier made a stand for himself in this rear line, the old rifle pits were quickly manned and a volley poured into the ranks of the on-coming Confederates that made them reel and stagger back. Several batteries of artillery had been strongly posted just in rear of this line. Four howitzers came crashing through the wooded road and were almost instantly in the line of breastworks, hurling grape and canister with deadly effect into the Confederate columns. They went running back to their old breastworks across the field and beyond the woods. Our own Regiment and the whole division, as also the divisions of Barlow and Gibbon, lost heavily in wounded and prisoners. General Meade came up at about the time of the finish of this brush and at about sunset ordered both corps, the second and the sixth, to advance and retake what they had lost. Confederate General Hill suddenly withdrew, but he took with him about 2,500 prisoners. On the

MAJ. GEN. GEO. G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac

morning of the 23d both corps again advanced and reached the Weldon Railroad without much opposition, but the three regiments in the advance had scarcely begun the destruction of the track when they were savagely attacked by a portion of Hill's corps and driven back on the main line with a loss of many prisoners. The Weldon Road had now been reached. The line had been extended to the left, but at a cost of about 4,000 men, chiefly captives. The loss in our Regiment was 4 killed, 15 wounded, and 21 prisoners.

While these events were going on at Petersburg, a cavalry expedition, under Generals Kautz and Wilson, had been sent out to operate on the railroads leading south of Petersburg. Wilson was in command. They destroyed the station at Reams, ten miles south of Petersburg on the Weldon Railroad, and the track for a long distance, and then pushed on to the Southside Railroad at Fords Station, about fifteen miles from Petersburg, and destroyed that road to Nottoway Station for a space of about twenty miles.

There they fought and defeated a brigade of cavalry under Fitz Hugh Lee. General Kautz then pushed on to Burkes Station, at a junction of the Southside and Danville Railroads, tore up both these roads, pushed southward along the Danville Road, meeting Wilson at Meherring Station on June 24th. Together they destroyed that road to the Staunton River. Being attacked by a gathering force, they were compelled to fight their way to Reams Station on the Weldon Road, which they expected to find in the possession of the Nationals. Instead, however, they found the cavalry of Hampton and infantry under Mahone and Finnegan in great strength. They were defeated in attacking this Confederate force and with difficulty they made their way back to the army before Petersburg with their men and horses nearly exhausted. No other raid in the rear of the Confederates was undertaken for some months after the return of this one. So dangerous and expensive a service was not deemed profitable.

Now after a sanguinary, constant, and bloody struggle for two months, both armies, the National and Confederate, were willing to have a little repose. General Grant had decided to envelop Petersburg and settle down to a regular siege. During this fierce campaign the Union army now investing Petersburg had lost nearly 70,000 men. Reinforcements had been constantly arriving and had kept up its numbers, but the quality of its material had greatly depreciated. Many veterans remained, but a vast portion of the army was composed of raw troops, who had been little drilled, were undisciplined, and lacked the buoyant spirit of the Army of the Potomac which had formerly been led by McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade. They were now facing the enemy in skillfully constructed line of redans, redoubts, and rifle pits encircling Petersburg, covering a line of nearly forty miles. This line extended from the left bank of the Appomattox around the western side of Petersburg on to and across the James River to the northeastern side of Richmond. To menace this required an equally long line by the besiegers. Reinforcements swelled our weakened ranks in every army corps, division, brigade, and regiment. Strong works and rifle pits were cast up along the front of the whole Confederate line, from the Weldon Road to the region of the Chickahominy River. On the night of the 20th of June General Butler threw the brigade of General Foster across the James River at Deep Bottom, where he formed an intrenched camp, within ten miles of Richmond. This camp was connected with the army at Bermuda Hundred by a pontoon bridge.

The lodgment of Foster on the north bank of the James and the pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom provided a way for General Grant to move heavy masses of troops quickly to the north side of the James.

All the men of our command will well remember crossing and recrossing this pontoon bridge. By the close of July a greater portion of that wonderful network of fortifications around Petersburg and Richmond, which commanded the admiration of visitors, was nearly completed and General Grant was in position to choose his own method of warfare; whether by direct assaults or by striking the flanks of the enemy and finally compelling him to surrender or come out of his works.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

While these operations had been going on from the Rapidan to the south side of Richmond, General Seigel, who had been charged with the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, had made a flat failure. He had been succeeded by General Hunter. General Grant had directed this officer to proceed up the valley and attack Lynchburg, seizing that city, passing from there to join the National forces around Richmond. General Lee had been watching for an opportunity to create a diversion which would draw General Grant's army away from Richmond. This opportunity was offered when General Hunter began retreating from before Lynchburg into Western Virginia, leaving the Shenandoah Valley and its door opening into Maryland and Harper's Ferry guarded only by a small force under General Seigel. General Lee directed Early, now in command of Ewell's whole corps, to gather all the troops in the valley of the Shenandoah, move rapidly across the Potomac into Maryland, draw the National troops from before Petersburg, procure supplies for the army, and, if possible, to capture Washington. Early obeyed promptly and, with from 15,000 to 20,000 troops, swept down the valley. Seigel retreated before him with heavy loss of stores, while General Webber, commanding at Harper's Ferry, retreated to Maryland Heights. General Grant directed Hunter, then on the Kanawha, to hasten to Harper's Ferry, but he was too slow to be of service, and Early found no troops opposed to him except the few in the middle department commanded by General Lew Wallace.

Early crossed the river at Williamsport accompanied by Bradley T Johnson and a notorious guerrilla leader named Gilmor, both bitter Maryland rebels, who now acted as guides and assistants of the chief of the invaders in bringing the horrors of war to the doors of their neighbors and friends.

Early pushed on to Hagerstown, levied a contribution of $20,000 on its inhabitants, swept over toward the Pennsylvania line, plundering friend and foe alike of horses, cattle, provisions, and money. General Lew Wallace, in command of the department at Baltimore, finding his department threatened, took immediate measures for checking the invaders at the Monocacy River with a few troops under his command. On the evening of the 6th of July he had all of his effective men that could be spared at the appointed

place under General Tyler. Grave fears being felt for the safety of Washington, General Wallace made arrangements to meet the enemy, and on the 9th made dispositions for battle. Meanwhile General Grant had ordered the sixth corps, under General Wright, to proceed from Petersburg to Washington on transports. Having defeated General Wallace's small force at the Monocacy, General Johnston, with the cavalry of Ewell's command, approached Baltimore, which he expected to capture easily. He was mistaken. Generals Lockwood and Morris were there. They had gathered thousands of loyal citizens, garrisoned the earthworks around that city and guarded every avenue of approach.

Early, made discreet by his check at the Monocacy, moved cautiously toward Washington, not to enter through a line of invalids and green troops as he expected, for when he was ready for the attack upon the defenses of Washington he was met on the picket line by the veterans of the sixth corps. General Wright was speedily reinforced by two divisions of the nineteenth corps which had come up from Fortress Monroe. Early lost no time in getting back to Virginia. Up to this time General Grant had been unable to control matters in the Shenandoah Valley. His orders for that department, sent through the war department, had been changed to suit the notions of General Halleck. Upon his arrival General Grant found General Hunter, who was in command, so perplexed by conflicting orders from Washington that he expressed a desire to be relieved, and General Grant promptly placed General Sheridan in command, with instructions to sweep out the valley of the Shenandoah and clean it up, so there would never hereafter be an inducement for the Confederates to return to it. The way Sheridan performed this task gave a fright to the timid officials at Washington, a never-to-be-forgotten set-back to the Confederacy, a powerful Republican argument to the political campaign then going on, and sealed his fame as one of the greatest generals of modern times.

He was never afterward condemned or held back by the war department on account of his youth. He was said to have remarked in one of his reports, that "henceforth, a crow flying across the valley would have to take his rations with him."

While we were reading of and observing the invasion of Maryland, Early's appearance before Washington and his driving away

by General Wright, the installing of Sheridan by General Grant as commander of the middle division, with instructions to clean up the Shenandoah Valley, important events were transpiring around Petersburg.

THE GREAT MINE DISASTER.

We have alluded to the lodgment of General Foster on the north side of the James at Deep Bottom. This was now to be used by General Grant as a part of a plan of assault on the Confederate lines at Petersburg, in connection with the blowing up of one of the enemy's most powerful forts situated not far from the cemetery, and not more than a thousand yards from Petersburg. Many of our comrades will remember working upon this mine under direction of Lieutenant Colonel Pleasants of the 48th Pennsylvania Regiment, belonging to the ninth corps. About the 23d of July this mine was ready for use, and Foster had effected his lodgment at Deep Bottom. Our second corps with a part of Sheridan's cavalry was ordered to proceed to Deep Bottom, pass by Foster's forces, flank the Confederate left, and assault Richmond. General Grant's object was to draw Confederate troops from the front of Petersburg and compel him to weaken his lines, so that the assault and blowing up the mine might promise success. Our movement had the desired effect. Between the 27th and 29th of July General Lee withdrew five of his divisions from the south side of the James. The explosion of the mine was ordered on the 30th and was entirely successful as far as the explosion was concerned.

The conception of the mine belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Pleasants. General Burnside had adopted his plan. General Meade had hesitatingly approved and committed the operation to General Burnside, commanding the ninth corps, supported by the eighteenth corps now commanded by General Ord, who had been called from the west to replace General W F Smith. The plan was an excellent one, but as it had not originated with the regular engineers of the army they refused all assistance, and took no part in the enterprise, constantly proclaiming its absurdity. Following their suggestions most of the superior officers of the army looked on as spectators more amused than interested. The courage with which Colonel Pleasants persevered in the admirable construction of a well-planned enterprise would have done great credit to some of the

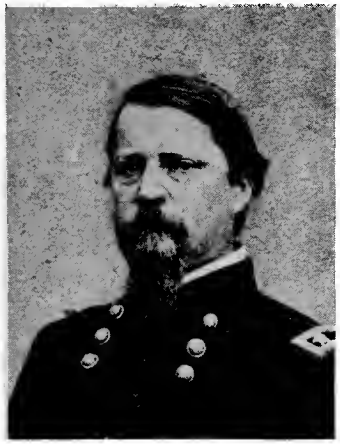
engineers who hindered it. The work was completed, that which was declared impossible had been done. The explosion, if it succeeded, and if we knew how to take the benefit of it, must deliver Petersburg into our hands. General Lee had sent more than half his forces from in front of Petersburg to head off our Deep Bottom expedition, and Hancock would keep them there with his two divisions. He would move back in the night and would be in front of Petersburg before they could recross the river. The choice of the ninth corps to lead the attack was unfortunate. They had suffered much during the campaign and many of their troops were new, with one division of colored troops. General Burnside, a former commander of the Army of the Potomac, had taken charge of the enterprise and was bound by honor to complete the work. General Meade, at the last recognizing the importance of the operation, had given minute direction as to how the charge was to be made after the explosion. General Burnside had designated his colored division, under command of General Ferrero, to make the charge. General Meade set aside this decision. One of the other divisions was selected by lot and the assault fell to General Ledlie's division, a most unfortunate selection as to the quality of its soldiery, and it was worse commanded.

From the instant of this choice our chance of success was gone. The necessary preparations had not been made in front of the works. The abatis and *chevaux-de-frise* had not been cleared away. The way of debouchment of the charging columns was not made plain or fully explained by the corps commander. Too much was left to accident. Our third division had taken the place of the eighteenth and a part of the tenth corps on Burnside's right, extending from Fort Hell to the Appomattox River. The left of our brigade was so near the enemy that our sharpshooters, distributed along the front of the works, could easily throw stones into the enemy's picket line. The arrival in the works of our third division was heard by the enemy and brought a shower of shells. There was some delay, so that the explosion did not occur at half-past three in the morning as it had been ordered. There were about 200 men in the enemy's doomed works sleeping tranquilly, a sleep from which they were never to awaken except in eternity. Silence reigned everywhere in the Confederate lines.

Their sentinels were wearily watching the gray appearing of the morning as it changed into the light of day. In our lines all eyes were open. At four o'clock it was broad daylight and nothing had happened. At a quarter past four we were impatient. "What has happened?" "Has the order been countermanded?" Suddenly the earth reeled beneath our feet. An enormous mass of earth and timber arose in the air and spread out like a wheat sheaf. The mass spread out, broke up and fell back to earth in a rain of dirt, timber, logs, and mangled human bodies, leaving a cloud of smoke and lurid flame floating away in the air The enemy's redan had disappeared. Instantly, as though the explosion had set us all on fire, our whole line blazed into fire and smoke. In an instant all our batteries opened on the enemy's intrenchments. Projectiles whistled, roared, and burst. We heard the cry of the first division as it advanced to the assault. Instead of passing to the right and left of the crater and clearing the line of the enemy as they advanced, thus opening a way for the other division to charge through and up to the Cemetery Hill, they rushed directly into the mouth of the crater and huddled down in the great pit. There was nothing in front of them. Their commanding general was in a bombproof within our lines. There was no one to intelligently direct them. The opportunity for their supports to do their work was lost. The enemy, discovering their plight, was given time to get in position and make the crater a slaughter pen. He seized his opportunity. The First Maine Heavy Artillery was not actively engaged, but remained within our line of works and lost only one man wounded.

On the whole the mine and everything connected with it was a conspicuous, disastrous, and costly failure. The Confederates were greatly encouraged by it. We remained quiet about two weeks.

General Birney was now commanding the tenth corps, General Hancock having returned to the command of our corps. On the 12th of August General Grant had ordered another movement to the right, consisting of the remainder of the tenth corps, to which Foster's division at Deep Bottom belonged. Our second corps and the cavalry under Gregg, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy, were marched to City Point, and our corps was embarked on transports; their destination was understood to be Washington. When all were on board the transports, some of the officers of the First



MAJ. GEN. W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding 2d Army Corps.

MAJ. GEN. D. B. BIRNEY,
Commanding 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

Maine, observing that the writer did not come aboard, queried him very earnestly to ascertain what he knew as to where the Regiment was going. It was some comfort to them to learn that they were probably going down river. The writer did not think it best to inform them too soon of another Deep Bottom raid. They did drop down the river, and during the night the transports steamed up to Deep Bottom, while the artillery and cavalry marched across from the Appomattox to the James River, crossing on the pontoon bridge as before. The slowness of the troops in disembarking undeceived the enemy, and the movement which was intended to begin by daybreak did not get off until late in the forenoon.

Two divisions of our corps pushed out by the Malvern Hills and New Market road to flank the Confederate defenses, while our third division threatened the enemy's front, with the tenth corps between us and the river. General Gregg with the cavalry, supported by Miles's first division of our corps, moved out on the Charles City road with the view of drawing the Confederates out of their intrenchments. While this was going on our division was attacked by a heavy force, which was repulsed after a fight of about twenty minutes, in which we were helped by Miles' division. The total loss of our corps, including the cavalry and the tenth corps, in this movement was about 5,000 men. Our losses were considerable, having met here the great disaster of losing our much beloved Colonel, Daniel Chaplin. He was on the picket line, where he had

gone to observe the position of the enemy's line, when he was struck by the bullet of a sharpshooter, which penetrated the lung. This was a great blow to every man in the Regiment. Colonel Chaplin was very much beloved and highly respected by all the officers and men. They regarded him as a sort of father of the Regiment, as well as its commander. No danger was too great for the boys if they were but following Colonel Chaplin. He was sent away on a transport never to be seen by us again. Our grief was intense. His death occurred a few days later. Besides the loss of Colonel Chaplin the Regiment had one man killed and eight wounded.

While this pressure was being put upon the enemy's left, General Grant sent Warren's corps and some cavalry who seized the Weldon Road, and though severely assaulted he held on to his position, which he afterward intrenched and continued to hold against all the assaults which General Lee made for the recovery of this valuable highway for supplying his army. General Warren's loss in all these engagements was about 4,000 men.

DE TROBRIAND'S ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF COLONEL CHAPLIN.

On the morning of the 17th Colonel Chaplin, commanding the First Regiment of Maine Artillery, was mortally wounded on my picket line. This Regiment was one of those which had been sent from Washington to reinforce the army during the first part of the campaign, and which had so brilliantly distinguished itself in its first engagement at Spottsylvania. It was then sixteen hundred strong. It lost more than a quarter in that affair. The baptism of fire cost it dearly. Arrived in front of Petersburg, there were still more than a thousand men in its ranks when, on the 18th of June, it received an order to charge the enemy's intrenchments at the front, where Fort Steadman was afterward built. The assault had no possible chance of success. It had to cross an open space three times as great as that generally assigned to charges of this sort. Nevertheless, these brave men advanced in good order, cut up by shell and musketry. They went as far as it was possible to go, melting away to the sight in a stream of blood, and strewing the ground with their dead and wounded. They were soon forced to halt. They started out more than a thousand, they returned less than four hundred. The affair lasted from twelve to fifteen minutes.

They left behind them more than six hundred, of whom thirty were officers.

These deplorable mistakes took place only too often during the war. It may have been that a corps commander too readily accepted the erroneous report of a volunteer officer of his staff. Eager for success, he gave the order to charge, without himself verifying the condition of affairs. The general of division has not always the moral courage to venture to object to such an order. The brigade commander, clearly seeing that it is a question of the useless destruction of one more of his regiments, can take it upon himself to comment upon it to his immediate superior, who will probably reply: "I know that as well as you do; but what can I do about it? The order is peremptory; it must be obeyed." It *is* obeyed, and a regiment is massacred.

Colonel Chaplin escaped in the butchery; but it struck him a mortal blow, from which he did not recover. His men belonged to the same neighborhood with him. He had organized them; he had led them from the forests of Maine. They were his great family. When he saw them sacrificed under his eyes by a fantasy as deadly as useless, a melancholy discouragement took hold on him. Sombre presentiments besieged him. He was surrounded by phantoms. He answered to the call on August 17th, when the ball of a rebel skirmisher struck him down on my picket line.

I regretted his death without being surprised at it, as I expected it. He was a doomed man to me from the first day I had seen him on taking command of the brigade. I designate in this way those on whom death has put his mark beforehand. If you ask me in what consists this mark, I would find it difficult to reply. One can scarcely define what is almost indefinable, a thing which is felt rather than perceived. This fatal seal is imprinted rather on the general manner than on the features. Its imprint is fugitive, and yet appears sometimes in the looks, at the bottom of which one divines the trembling of the soul soon about to depart; sometimes in the smile, in which appear the fleeting shadows of a cloud which does not belong to the earth; sometimes in certain movements as if worn out, in certain languid acts in which is betrayed the symptoms of a task which reaches its end. Sometimes, on the contrary, the finger of death is shown by a feverish energy without reason, forced

laughter, jerky movements. You perceive there a cord too tightly stretched, the vital cord, which must soon break. One would say that Nature is expending hurriedly forces which are soon to become useless.

I am far from contending that all those who are about to die are marked. On the contrary, the immense majority march on to death without the least previous indication of the fate awaiting them. I state only a fact which experience demonstrated to me; namely, that a small number of men carry the unmistakable mark of the near approach of the death awaiting them. I will also add that they are not themselves conscious of it, and that the number of those who can read these mysterious signs is very limited. Sometimes, in the evening, in camp, I have tried to describe the mark to officers around me. I do not remember ever having convinced any one of the truth of my theory.

One rainy day I was conversing in my tent with Captain Wilson, assistant adjutant general of my brigade. We were then marching on Fredericksburg. Lieutenant Colonel Gilluly, commanding the 5th Michigan, entered. He came simply on some detail of service, which was arranged in five minutes. When he had gone out, "Now," said I to my incredulous captain, "here is an opportunity to make a trial of my theory. Colonel Gilluly is marked." The captain evidently thought nothing of it. But in the first battle Colonel Gilluly was killed before Fredericksburg, while bravely leading his regiment in a charge.

Of all those on whom I have recognized the mark, — and they are many — one only may have escaped death. He was the colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment. He was shot through the body and lay for several weeks on the threshold of eternity. He had not recovered the last time I heard of him.

This mark is entirely distinct from a presentiment. The latter is to the victim himself. It is an inexplicable revelation, but an acknowledged fact. There are so many incontestable examples on record that it would be idle to add any more here. In my opinion veritable presentiments announce death as certainly as the setting of the sun announces the coming of the night. Thank God, there are few organizations which are subject to it. People in general are not at all susceptible to it.

A sergeant had finished his three years of service before Petersburg. Not wishing to reenlist immediately he took his discharge, and, his own master henceforth, he bade good-bye to his comrades the last evening he was to remain in camp. During the night came an order to prepare for an attack. At daylight the regiment was in line. "Well!" exclaimed the sergeant, gayly, "it shall not be said that the regiment went into a charge under my eyes without my accompanying it." He grasped a musket and took his place in the ranks and was killed. It was the last thing in the world of which he thought.

CHAPTER XIII.

RETURN FROM DEEP BOTTOM — BATTLE AT REAMS STATION — FORT HELL — LIFE UNDERGROUND — SQUIRREL LEVEL — BATTLE OF BOYDTON ROAD — NEW CORPS COMMANDER — WELDON RAID — HATCHER'S RUN — LIFE IN WINTER QUARTERS.

On the night of the 18th of August the second corps moved out from Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James River, and marched rapidly across in rear of General Butler's line, crossing the Appomattox. The first and second divisions passed in rear of our lines around Petersburg to the Weldon Railroad, striking it at Reams Station, our third division going into the lines between the Appomattox River and the Jerusalem Plank Road.

Between the 21st and 25th they tore up considerable of that road south of Reams. The Confederates made a desperate attack in which our corps lost many men and the batteries of McKnight, Perry, and Sleeper. After a desperate fight by Miles' division some of the guns were retaken. Our corps retreated to a rear line, and during the night withdrew from Reams Station. Both sides lost heavily. We now took our places in the line of intrenchments at Fort Sedgwick, commonly known among the officers and soldiers as Fort Hell.

While engaged in this duty we learned how to live under ground. The quarters of officers and men were made by excavating into the ground which sloped to the rear, throwing the dirt up toward the enemy and on either flank side, setting up stockade timbers on the same sides, covering the top with logs, then with brush and grass, banking the dirt against the rear and sides and over the log roof to the depth of five or six feet. This was a protection against bullets and direct shells. When the weather got cooler some stockading in the rear with shelter tents and improvised fireplaces made quite comfortable quarters.

Here our picket line was within a few yards of that of the enemy and both were intrenched, and while at this point the distance between the main lines was about half a mile the Confederate

Fort Hell and the ditch with abatis in front of it, taken from where we went out to picket line, showing chevaux-de-frise and ditch, which still remains.

Picket Post between Fort Hell and rebel Fort Mahone (Damnation), taken April 2, 1865, after breaking the lines.

pickets were within a few rods of Fort Hell, although at other points to the right and left the distance from our works to their picket line was much greater. This nearness of the Confederate pickets annoyed our commanding officers, and General De Trobriand conceived the idea of forcing them back in the night, which he did on the 9th of September, employing several regiments of our first brigade. It was done with a rush of two regiments deployed as skirmishers, supported by the First Maine and one or two other regiments. The enemy made a desperate attempt to recapture their lost position, but failed. We held what we had captured until the fall of Petersburg. The loss to our Regiment was six men captured.

From the time we first occupied Fort Hell to the fight at the Chimneys, as this affair was called, the pickets of the two armies had been on the most friendly terms, exchanging newspapers, trading jackknives, and swapping coffee for tobacco, but from now on to the end of the siege a straggling fire was kept up day and night, the men often firing a hundred rounds of cartridges in twenty-four hours.

About the middle of September General Wade Hampton's cavalry had come around our rear and, making a wide circuit, swept down to the vicinity of Sycamore Church, opposite Harrison's Landing, where he seized and drove back to the Confederate lines a herd of 2,500 beef cattle, captured about 300 men of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, with their horses, who were guarding the herd, also 200 mules and 32 wagons.

About this time we learned with interest of the third assault at Deep Bottom by troops under Generals Birney and Ord, who assaulted the Confederate lines and captured Battery Harrison, one of the enemy's strongest fortifications.

Battery Harrison was so important to the Confederates that they made a desperate attempt to retake it. Our troops who had captured it were mostly colored. In the Confederate attempt to retake it they lost seven battle flags, were severely repulsed, and Clingman's North Carolina brigade nearly annihilated.

SQUIRREL LEVEL.

While this last-mentioned fight was going on north of the James, General Meade, taking advantage of the absence of some of Lee's forces from the Confederate right, sent Warren with two divisions

of his own corps and General Parke with two divisions of the ninth corps and General Gregg with his cavalry division to attempt the extension of the National left toward the Southside Railroad.

MAJ. GEN. GERSHOM MOTT, Commanding 3d Division, 2d Army Corps.

The fifth and ninth corps having met with some reverses on September 30th, at Peebles' and Pegram's farms, Mott, with our division, was dispatched on October 1st to their assistance, being transported on the military railroad, the trains making several trips for the purpose, the troops arriving near Poplar Spring Church late in the afternoon in a pouring rain.

We made ourselves as comfortable as possible through the night and on the morning of October 2d advanced along the Squirrel Level road, formed our lines, and were ordered forward on double-quick, the First Maine charging across a narrow, open field amid a shower of bullets and bursting shells, into the woods beyond, where we were halted. The enemy were here shooting very low and we hugged the ground closely until four o'clock in the afternoon, when we were withdrawn and moved back toward Petersburg, halting in the covered way leading into Fort Hell at three o'clock the next morning. Our loss in this affair was four killed, three wounded, and one prisoner.

BOYDTON PLANK ROAD.

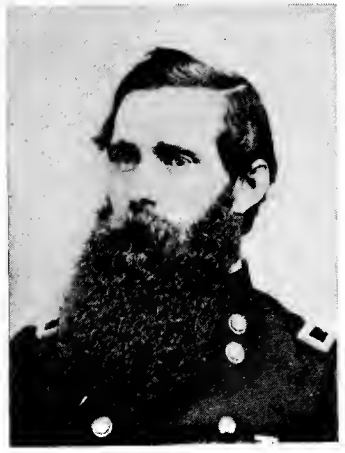
The Confederates fought desperately to maintain their advanced and intrenched positions. But they were pushed back to a position about three miles west of the Weldon Road and our lines were established near the Boydton Plank Road. This road was now Lee's chief channel of communication in that quarter. For its protection he had thrown up intrenchments along its line in the vicinity of its passage of a stream called Hatcher's Run. This line of Confederate works was also the defenses for the Southside Railroad, which ran parallel with the Plank Road. The task of attacking and turning the extreme right of that intrenched line was assigned to the ninth

corps, supported by the fifth, while our second corps, accompanied by Gregg's cavalry well to our left, under the command of General Hancock, should swing to the west side of Hatcher's Run, cross the Boydton Road, push on to the Southside Railroad, and hold it if possible.

October 27th General Parke attacked the Confederate left in their works, but was repulsed, while Warren with one division had crossed the Run in attempting to reach and turn the Confederate flank and gain its rear.

While this was going on with the ninth and fifth corps, General Hancock with the second and Gregg's cavalry had passed around further to the left and gained the Boydton Road, near Burgess' Mill, and was about to push on to the Southside Road, but was ordered by General Meade to wait for Warren, who had crossed the Run and was trying to form a connection with the right of the second corps. While Crawford's division of the fifth corps was trying to find its way through the jungle up the Run to our right and General Gibbon's division of our corps under General Egan was trying to make its way down the Run toward Crawford's left, the balance of our forces were waiting. The Confederates had been watching these movements, and while there was still a long gap of a mile between our right and the left of the fifth corps, General Heth's division of Hill's Confederate corps was sent to attack the isolated forces of our second corps before the rest of the army could cross the Run. Heth's movement was made so stealthily that the first knowledge of his presence was a furious attack upon our third division. General Pierce's brigade got away and lost two guns. The enemy eagerly pursued this brigade over an open space along the Boydton Plank Road, when they were struck heavily by Egan, who had faced to the rear and hastened to the rescue, sweeping down the Plank Road with the brigades of Generals Smythe and Willet. He drove the Confederates back, while our own brigade and some dismounted cavalry under General Kirwin attacked at the same time, recaptured the guns, and sent the Confederates flying on through the jungle down the Run. A thousand of them were made prisoners. Many others in their flight rushed into Crawford's line in the mixup and were captured. Night fell before our lines could be re-formed and connections made. In these encounters General Hancock lost about

1,500 men and the Confederates probably more. This struggle was known as the battle of the Boydton Plank Road, and known among us as the battle of the Bull Pen.



BRIG. GEN. R. B. PIERCE, Commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps.

At the time of the attack by Heth on Pierce's brigade, five regiments, including the First Maine, formed a second line in rear of Pierce. As soon as Pierce's scattered forces had passed to our rear the five regiments were ordered forward at double-quick, firing as they advanced. As soon as the enemy were cleared from the field in our front, Colonel Shepherd with the right wing of our Regiment made a run down the Boydton Road and secured about 200 prisoners and a battle flag, a force which, becoming broken from Heth's right, had taken refuge in the clump of trees on our left. As soon as Colonel Shepherd had passed down the road, Lieutenant Colonel Smith, who was in command of the left of the Regiment, assisted by his officers and men, made a rush for the guns, drove the Johnnies away, rescued the guns and took them safely within our lines.

Probably our gallant Lieutenant Colonel Smith has never done so much hard pulling in the space of ten minutes as he did in helping personally to draw off the last piece. Captain Oakes was present and rendered valuable aid. Both he and Adjutant Gatchell were afterward honored with brevets for their part in this affair through the influence of General Smith of Hancock's staff. Had Lieutenant Colonel Smith and all the officers and men who showed conspicuous bravery in this affair been recognized by brevets, many more would have been in the list. Considering the small number of men in our Regiment at this time our loss was heavy; indeed it was more than in any other engagement except at Spottsylvania and Petersburg. Ten of our men were killed or died of their wounds, 25 were wounded, and 12 were made prisoners.

We withdrew at midnight and the whole army was behind the intrenchments at Petersburg, and Warren was back holding Reams

Station next morning. This practically closed our aggressive operations for a month, and we had opportunity to make ourselves comfortable, get ready for winter and what was to follow.

On returning from the action on the Boydton Plank Road, Companies C, D, E, and F, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, took position in rear of Fort Hell, near the mouth of the covered way, doing picket duty, while Colonel Shepherd with the other eight companies did guard duty at Cedar Level Station on the military railroad to prevent the enemy from repeating the cattle raid.

November passed away without any incident or great move being made. General Hancock had been requested by the secretary of war to proceed North and, making use of the great popularity which his name had won, to organize a strong army corps, composed entirely of veterans who had been discharged. For this purpose he resigned the command of the second corps, and Gen. A. A. Humphreys, known to us as Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, became its commander.

MAJ. GEN. A. A. HUMPHREYS
Commanding 2d Army Corps.

Hundreds of our old comrades, both officers and men, who had recovered from their wounds and from sickness, now came back to us, rapidly filling up our decimated ranks. The second army corps under General Hancock had been the one marked organization upon which the commanding general could always rely for long, swift marches, unflinching fortitude, and fearless fighting, but after the series of assaults on strongly intrenched positions from the Wilderness to the Boydton Plank Road, most of its old fighters had been killed, wounded, or otherwise disabled, so that at Reams Station and at the Boydton Plank Road the Confederate troops did not consider it so dangerous an undertaking as formerly to go fooling around the flanks of the old second corps. Some of its material was then recruits and conscripts, but now, behold! our old veterans were returning. Hancock has indeed gone. But our new com-

manders are tried soldiers, who earned their promotions in the field. Our new corps commander is every inch a soldier. Officers and men believe in him. The days of the second army corps are not numbered. It is to emerge again from its dispirited condition and do deeds of valor for its country not surpassed in history, even by its own former brilliant record.

Soon after General Humphreys assumed command we were relieved from the line and moved to a position near our old line around the Peebles house, far at the left.

THE WELDON RAID.

It had become apparent to the general commanding that the Confederates were using the Weldon Railroad by hauling supplies across from that road to the Southside Road below Reams Station. To prevent this use a force was sent out on the 6th of December, consisting of the fifth corps and our division of the second corps under General Warren, for the purpose of tearing up that road beyond the Nottoway River as far down as the junction and beyond.

We struck the road beyond Jarratt's, marching over ground frozen enough to partly bear and partly break. We reached the railroad on the afternoon of December 7th and began tearing it up. Tearing up railroads became a regular trade with Union soldiers. The pioneers with draw bars would disconnect some rails, pass along the line of the road and loosen the sleepers with their crow-bars. A regiment would file along beside the road, men would take hold of the sleepers at the place where the pioneers started, lift up the track, sleepers and all, and turn it directly over, as a plow does a furrow. Other pioneers would follow along the overturned track and knock the rails off the sleepers. Another regiment would file along, pile up the sleepers on either side of the track, set them on fire, pile the rails on top of the burning sleepers with the middle directly over the fire. While the sleepers were being consumed the rails were being heated red-hot in the middle. Another regiment would march along, a couple of men would seize each end of a rail, hot in the middle, and start for a big pine tree, bend it around the tree until they came together, shift ends and go back, thus hooping the tree with railroad iron. It was a most weird and queer spectacle to look in either direction along this road during the night of destruction. The fires were burning on the roadbed, heating rails,

men were flitting about in the fire light, lugging heated rails and hooping trees. Some were taking advantage of the fires to make a dipper of coffee and take a bite from their haversacks. Here and there could be seen an aid-de-camp or a field officer, passing to and fro on horseback, directing the interesting operation. We encountered Confederate cavalry beyond Belfield, and soon after were attacked by both cavalry and infantry and withdrew during the night.

Our work having been accomplished, General Warren gave orders to return the next morning. None of us will ever forget the night of the 8th. The rain which began to fall in the evening changed to sleet, and the ground was covered with a coating of ice, thickening every hour. Trees were loaded, and the wind tearing through the branches made them snap and groan and shriek, like complaining phantoms. Colder still it grew all through the night, until a chilly-looking sun came creeping up to look out upon a crystal landscape. None of us who had occasion to be about in the night, breaking through the ice and snow into the mud, were in any humor to appreciate the beauties of the landscape in the morning. During our march toward Hicksford the negroes of the country all around had packed up their clothes, gathered some provisions, and prepared to fly to freedom. Their videttes had been watching our movements, so that as soon as we began our return they began to join us from all sides. They came in bands with bundles and bags, the strong assisting the weak, women toting their babies, leading their young. They had on the gayest costumes. They must have robbed the wardrobes of their masters and mistresses of every style of garment from the time of George III. to the great Rebellion in America. Printed calico and white muslin and oh! what hats. When our rations had been issued we found room for the old and feeble and little children in the wagons. Female slaves were never recognized as wives or mothers, since they were not married and their children were the property of the masters. They were uncles and aunties, Uncle Toms and Aunt Sallys.

After enjoying this comedy for a while we came to the Nottoway River and Sussex Courthouse. Here it became apparent to us that the farmers roundabout were acting as guerrillas. They had been riding around our vicinity, picked up some of our sick men who had not been able to keep up and had murdered a number of

them. The information was brought to us by the negroes, who offered to prove it by leading us to different places where the victims had been secretly buried during the night. Detachments were sent out to ascertain the truth, and it was found that the awful tale brought by the negroes was not fiction. We found bodies with throats cut, heads crushed in; some stabbed with knives and pitchforks; one quartered with legs and arms cut off; others with their faces blown full of shot and powder. Retribution came suddenly for this whole section of country. The courthouse was burned with all the surrounding buildings; next the plantation of a rebel colonel on which three of our men had been assassinated, also a great number of others on both sides of the road along our line of march, including the barns, cotton gins, and haystacks standing in the field. Nothing was left except the negro huts to serve the families of the supposed murderers. The last destruction noticed by any of us was a tavern not far from Nottoway, where some of the guerrillas were concealed in the cellar.

We had taken up our pontoon bridges when we first crossed the Nottoway River to prevent the enemy from following us. These bridges were relaid by the engineers for our return. When we recrossed the river on the morning of the 9th we found that some of our men, who had been sick and too weak to keep up with the rapidly moving column, had not reached the Nottoway until after the pontoons had been taken up and were unable to cross. They had evidently been murdered in cold blood by some of the natives; old men, women, or boys who were not in the Confederate Army. Some had been stabbed with knives, heads and limbs severed from their bodies by axes; others had been felled with shot from shotguns, and others stabbed with pitchforks where they had taken refuge in an old tobacco house. The rage and indignation of officers and men aroused by these sights is indescribable. Whatever the facts about the verbal order, nobody knew, but it was spread about that General Warren had given an order to clean out the country. Squads of men could be seen going in different directions from the line of march toward every dwelling place. Buildings were set on fire, after giving the inhabitants time enough to take their things and get out. The inhabitants who cared to do so and the colored people, with all the stock, moved along with the army toward Peters-

burg. Those who wished to do so were allowed to go in other directions to friends where they had any. It was indeed a motley crowd that accompanied this army back to its camping place. The Richmond papers of the following day were filled with flaming denunciations and horrid threats of what would befall the accursed and despised Yankee in the days to come; but this was war, horrid, awful, destructive war. We were no longer guarding the property of defiant rebels.

General Grant had mildly expressed the opinion, so the army understood, that before this war could end the South must be hurt, and the sooner they were hurt the less suffering would be required. We had a small snowstorm during our march back to Petersburg which rendered it impossible for us to make ourselves comfortable, as most of the boys had thrown away their blankets, and even the pine woods did not provide sufficient shelter to drive away the shivers or to make a bed very comfortable with five or six inches of snow upon the ground.

Upon reaching our old camping ground at Petersburg, we set about constructing comfortable winter quarters in the woods a little in the rear of our line of defenses. The pine trees in the neighborhood were utilized in building log huts and other quarters for our comfort in the cold weather. An officer's tent, with a stockade made from splits taken out of pine trees, around the front of equal size with the tent, with a tent fly stretched over the top, a fireplace made from sticks and mud, lined with bricks smuggled in from an old house between the picket lines, and a floor made out of the floors of the same plantation residence, made a very comfortable office; while the tent in the rear served well as a sleeping place for two. Two beds made from crotched sticks stuck in the ground, with a stick from one to the other at head and foot, with long staves split from pines for a spring bed, pine boughs shingled on to these after the fashion of making a bed in the Maine woods; a rubber blanket for a cover, blankets and overcoat to wrap up in, made both a comfortable and a wholesome sleeping room.

No matter how hard the struggles of the past they are soon forgotten by young and energetic soldiers. A little rest and bountiful rations will make their spirits buoyant. In a few days officers and men were comfortably housed.

The days of December were spent in comparative comfort. We had full rations for man and beast. Our ranks were rapidly filling up. Field and company officers were returning. We had time for drill and discipline. Our recruits, mingled with the old soldiers, were gaining in efficiency.

During all the latter part of the season desertions had been frequent by those who had joined the ranks of the different regiments as conscripts, substitutes, and bounty jumpers. To insure the effectiveness of the army in the future this had to be stopped by severe discipline. Several of these had deserted to the enemy and had afterward been captured by us. They were tried and sentenced to the ignominious death of hanging in the presence of the division to which they belonged. Other deserters were accorded the death of a soldier by being shot. On such unwelcome occasions the division would be drawn up in line, each of the three brigades forming one side of a square, the open side being reserved for the execution. Ranks would be opened wide; the front rank faced to the rear. Then the culprits were compelled to pass through between the ranks, each man following his coffin, the band playing the Rogue's March. Their march ended, their coffins were deposited at the grave, which had been previously dug. The condemned were blindfolded and seated upon their coffins. Near them were half a dozen guards with all rifles except one loaded by the marshal in charge. One rifle was loaded with a blank cartridge, so that no man knew whether he did the shooting. At a motion from the sword of the commanding officer all rifles were aimed at the breast of the condemned man. At the dropping of the sword all fired except two who had been previously designated. So frequent were the hangings of such deserters, from one to three at a time, that the old gallows were kept standing.

In such a manner ended the year 1864 with the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James.

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

While these occurrences had been going on stirring events had happened elsewhere. Traitorous fiends, emissaries of the Southern Confederacy with their infamous allies in the North, had been performing desperate acts of treason. They had attempted to raise

insurrections in the great cities; they had planned to destroy the large cities by fire, to send death and destruction by introducing pestilential diseases into the great centers of Northern population. They had planned and tried to execute wholesale murders, directing their movements from Canada; but these atrocious plans had been discovered and frustrated and in some instances dealt with as their authors deserved.

A presidential election occurred in November, after a campaign in which the arts of denunciation, vilification, abuse, and outrageous lying had been hurled against our patriotic President. Strange to say, the party making use of such diabolical means for the destruction of our country had for its standard bearer, George B. McClellan, a former commander of the United States Army.

Many of us believed then, and we believe now, that had his loyalty been more ardent our early campaign under his command would have been more effective. We came later to understand why the Confederate authorities so grievously lamented his removal from the command of the army.

Cheering news had come to us from General Sheridan, commanding the middle division, who had cleaned out the Shenandoah Valley, the highway of many of our former disasters.

General Sherman had destroyed Atlanta, and on the 15th of February started on the memorable and world-famed march to the sea, breaking through the shell of the Confederacy, trying its vitals, and living on the country.

Hood's Confederate army had marched north to Nashville, Tennessee, locked horns with Generals Thomas and Skofield and been annihilated. Much to our joy General Sherman had reached Savannah, connected with the navy, captured Savannah, and was ready for further operations before Christmas. When we crossed the James River in June, 1864, many of us believed that the Confederacy was doomed to certain destruction. Now at Christmas time, 1864, we were certain that its end was drawing near. There were still great armies to annihilate, and more hard fighting was to be done. We must, however, wait until the mud dried up so the army could move, and this we were patiently doing, but all the time busy preparing for the final blow. We had been on our raid down to Belfield, Hicksford, and Sussex Courthouse. The great army of

sick and wounded, who had been away in Northern hospitals, continued to return and swell our ranks with resolute veterans. We knew that Lee's army was every day being weakened by squads of Confederate deserters who were coming into our lines every night. Many of our captured men were being returned from Confederate prisons, almost invariably reaching the Union lines exhausted, hatless, shoeless, and nearly naked. A spirit of intense indignation and even hatred for everything connected with the Confederacy was taking hold of every officer and man in our army. Every soul of them was resolving within himself, that if ever again he could move over the face of Virginia roads and fields he would do his utmost to finish the Confederacy Moreover, the result of the presidential election had inspired us with confidence, that the overwhelming determination of the North was to finish this war successfully, no matter what the cost. We had learned that the great outcry made by the disunionists of the North was like the howling of a pack of wolves. They made a mighty big howl for so few.

A bright countryman went into a city restaurant to get a meal. In looking over an extensive bill of fare, among the things cooked to order he saw "fried frogs legs." He had never eaten any and as he knew they must be small he ordered a dozen. When his $2.00 dinner check came at the close of his meal the frogs' legs item was put down as $1.25. He kicked. He explained to the proprietor that frogs were plenty; he could get him all he wanted at a small price. He agreed to furnish the proprietor all he wanted for fifty cents a dozen, and contracted to furnish twenty dozen a day. After two days he returned bringing half a dozen. The proprietor complained because he had not kept his contract, for he had told him they were very plenty. The countryman said he had always thought so from the holler they made nights, but they were hard to find in the daytime. Copperheads and disunionists were very plenty and very noisy throughout the North when we were meeting with disasters. We often thought we would like to take a hand at converting them to good Union men when we got home; but behold! they too had very suddenly joined the Union.

On February 5th we started early in the morning by the Vaughan road on an expedition which was little different from the one of the 27th of October but this time the fifth corps was on the turning

GEN. R. DE TROBRIAND,
Commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division,
2d Army Corps.

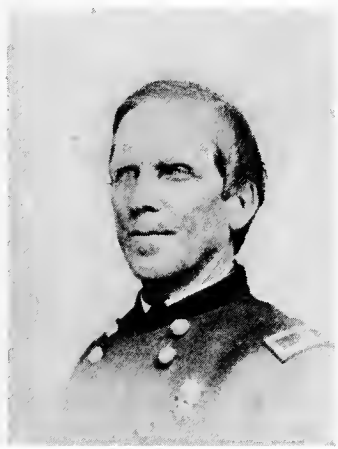
CAPT. HUDSON SAWYER,
Aid-de-camp,
General De Trobriand's Staff.

wing. The cavalry was ordered by General Humphreys to force the passage of Hatcher's Run. They could not cross on account of the mire and slashing. Our division, under General De Trobriand, was ordered to clear the way. While the sharpshooters occupied the enemy in front, General De Trobriand, followed by the 99th and 110th Pennsylvania, crossed over and carried the enemy's position on the Run. The other regiments immediately followed, while the pioneers constructed a temporary bridge for the cavalry and artillery. The 40th New York and 105th Pennsylvania pursued the enemy beyond the old sawmill. The balance of our brigade hurriedly threw up a semicircular line of intrenchments, covering the Vaughan road and also the road leading to Armstrong's Mill. While this work was going on our second brigade joined our left, stretching out to make a connection with the fifth corps, which was momentarily expected to join us farther up the Run but had not yet appeared, when the enemy made a violent attack between the third brigade of our division and the second division of our corps. This was a favorite method with the Confederates. They knew perfectly every foot of the ground and were on the alert to take advantage of any accident of the land or of any small gaps left open between our organizations. They attempted here to repeat the tactics of the 27th of October. Between General Smythe's left brigade and McAllister's brigade of our divi-

sion, they were so roughly handled they were glad to retire to their intrenchments after suffering severe loss.

On the next day the fifth corps, under General Warren, did not succeed so well. Warren had extended his lines farther to the west than the extreme of Hancock's line on October 27th, where he struck against a considerable rebel force. Crawford's division of the fifth corps was driven back in great disorder on Ayres' division.

Our division had been sent to the support of Warren's fifth corps. Our strong position and the intrenchments we had thrown up the evening before were of great help in re-forming his troops and stopping the enemy. We held on to our new position. The writer has no doubt every man in the First Maine will remember that movement and how we took down our old huts near the Peebles house, hauled them in teams to our new works and put them up again. They will also remember strengthening this captured position and covering it with an immense abatis and stretching it out to our picket line, a breadth of a thousand or twelve hundred yards. All this was in preparation for striking the decisive blow when the opportunity should arrive. These operations consumed our time during the balance of February and the early days of March, 1865.



BRIG. GEN. R. McALLISTER,
Commanding 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps.

CHAPTER XIV

BEGINNING OF THE END — GENERAL LEE'S ATTEMPT TO CUT OUT — CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE OF FORT STEADMAN — TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF CONFEDERATES WHERE OUR MONUMENT STANDS — THE BLOW WE STRUCK BACK — OUR LINES ADVANCED — GETTING READY TO FINISH THE CONFEDERACY — EVENTFUL DAYS — RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG TAKEN — FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT DAVIS — WILD REJOICING IN THE NORTH.

On the morning of the 25th of March all of us not on duty were soundly sleeping. We had been cautioned to be on the alert and watch for any attempt on the part of the enemy to escape. At the first dawn of the gray morning our sentinels awoke us and our ears were greeted by the sound of a violent cannonade, mingled with the distant rolling of musketry.

General and staff, and everybody else, were instantly tumbling into their clothes, horses were saddled, and in an incredibly short time the regiment, brigade, and division were under arms. An aid from General Mott came in at a gallop, informed us that the enemy had surprised and captured Fort Steadman, with two or three of our batteries, and with his skirmishers had captured the City Point Railroad.

While we were waiting for orders to march we hastily got some coffee, ate a hurried breakfast, crammed some hard-tack, coffee, and salt into our haversacks, and were ready to be off in an instant. About nine o'clock news came to the Regiment that Hartranft's division of the ninth corps had retaken Fort Steadman and the adjoining batteries, that 2,000 prisoners were left in our hands, and that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was enormous.

About the time Fort Steadman was retaken the writer had ridden out to the scene of the conflict to ascertain the facts and to discover the fate of the railroad, and was in time to take a look from between batteries six and seven, at the right of Fort Steadman, at the fate of the Confederates in our own former slaughter pen between

HEADQUARTERS BOMB PROOF HOUSE.

Partly under ground, at Fort Steadman, siege of Petersburg. Chimney to right, top shot off, trees peppered with bullets and perforated and splintered by artillery, mostly done on June 16, 17 and 18, 1864.

the Hare house and the race course. For a second time it was covered with dead and wounded, this time with the enemy's fallen as thickly as it had been with our own on the 18th of June, 1864, day of our famous charge.

It was now for us to move. About noon General Mott with General Humphreys came near to where we were and established headquarters at the Smith house. General Meade had given orders to capture all the enemy's fortified picket lines in front of the sixth and second corps, and to push on further if opportunity offered. The first division, holding the right, attacked first. The 20th Indiana and the 73d New York of our first brigade were thrown forward in our front, under command of Colonel Andrews, and carried all the enemy's rifle pits and captured 100 prisoners. McAllister's second brigade moved immediately afterward with equal success, but in a short time he was in trouble. Our second division was slow in

following the movement, and in consequence of the shape of the ground McAllister's left was in the air. The enemy attacked on his left and retook the rifle pits, when the 120th New York and the 11th Massachusetts promptly returned to the charge and dislodged the rebels a second time.

The enemy evidently being intent upon recovering their lost ground, General De Trobriand hurried forward the 124th New York, followed instantly by the whole brigade. The head of the brigade had scarcely crossed over a marshy creek, crossing the road, when a shower of shells from the enemy landed with such precision as to show his careful knowledge of the ground and distance. The firing was coming closer and closer, and, mingled with the repeated cheers of the squealing kind we understood so well, revealed the fact that the rebels were again charging the third brigade with success.

The left of the 73d New York had been fairly swept away and things were looking badly. Now was the time for the fighters of the First Maine. Immediately upon an order from Colonel Shepherd they rushed into the fray, hustled the Johnnies back in great confusion, and supported by the 110th Pennsylvania captured and held all that the 20th Indiana and the 73d New York had gained from the enemy two hours before.

Immediately following this, McAllister, feeling himself now strongly supported, retook the offensive and his brigade charged up for the third time into the pits so obstinately contested. We all remember General McAllister, for he was a character. In the division and among the staff officers he was known as "Mother" McAllister, but with all his effeminate ways and kindly bearing he was the noblest Roman of them all. He could discover his opportunity and take advantage of it with the rapidity and precision of a pugilist. There was little bluster or bravado about McAllister, but he got there all the same.

Our troubles were not yet over, for the enemy had not given up the struggle. Between our brigade and the first division was low and marshy ground, covered with a thicket, where the enemy had not thought it necessary to establish a line of rifle pits. It was here they tried again. The right of our brigade was held by the 40th New York and 99th Pennsylvania, both regiments made up largely of conscripts. This was their first fight and they would bear watch-

ing. It was feared the uproar in the woods and the firing along the front of the first division would shake them out of their position, but still they showed a cool front and held on, not being themselves directly engaged; but when they saw the enemy, which had been driven from Miles' front, rush upon them with a dash which characterized Lee's old soldiers, when they heard the minie balls begin to sing around their ears and spatter in the trees like hail on a skylight window, they began to hustle for the rear in fine style with their heads down and backs bent low.

As they were scooting across the road which ran in rear of the line, General De Trobriand with his staff and orderlies was coming up from the rear. They fairly made a cavalry charge in detail, with drawn sabres, upon these fleeing conscripts. They first shouted commands for them to return to their lines, which they hesitated some about obeying. Their comical appearance so amused the general and his officers that they could not help laughing at the fugitives. The laughter seemed to have more effect upon them than the oaths and whacks of the sabres, for they immediately followed the general and his staff back to their lines, where the old soldiers had held on firmly and had even passed on further, beyond the marsh.

In this encounter Colonel Weygant's 124th New York had been left a little in the rear behind a swell of the ground. His men were all lying down so as not to be seen by the enemy. On issuing from the woods in their charge, the rebels seeing nothing before them but a line of skirmishers in retreat did not hesitate to pursue rapidly. This was what Colonel Weygant had foreseen. He allowed the assailants to advance as closely as possible without seeing his men. When they had approached within about forty paces the whole regiment arose as one man, poured a deadly volley into the ranks of the charging Johnnies, and without reloading charged on the run with the bayonet. It was all done so quickly that the Johnnies were surrounded without having time to recover. As it was, Colonel Weygant had captured the 59th Alabama Regiment with its commander. In this affair Colonel Andrews of the 20th Indiana was wounded, as was also Colonel Biles of the 99th Pennsylvania. In this engagement we lost one of our best officers, Capt. Samuel J. Oakes of Company I. Our brave Lieut. Hudson Sawyer, aid to General De Trobriand, was also severely hurt by being thrown from his horse.

In addition to the 4,000 men sacrificed by General Lee in his short-lived surprise of Fort Steadman, we buried in front of our brigade 56 dead rebels, while their loss in wounded was at least 400, and a large number of prisoners fell into our hands. This day's events proved much more than a serious check to General Lee. It was a complete failure of his first plan to cut himself out from Richmond and escape. There was but one more move for him to make. That was to abandon Richmond and Petersburg, move suddenly south, join his forces to Johnston's and transfer the seat of war to its birthplace in South Carolina, the very heart of the now groaning Confederacy. General Lee had hoped that, in the event of his failure to cut out by way of Fort Steadman, he could at least capture and hold our communications with City Point. This would compel General Grant to concentrate his forces at that point, thus giving the Confederates an opportunity to pass our left and escape by the Lynchburg Railroad and the highways leading along the Appomattox, which he could not do with the second and fifth corps intrenched along the west side of Hatcher's Run. We not only speedily recaptured Fort Steadman, but our lines were advanced all along our front. We had received orders to send away all our surplus baggage of every kind, reserving only such things as we could carry. The troops to be left behind in the defenses of Petersburg were cautioned to be extremely watchful, lest the enemy should escape. General Parke's ninth corps was left in the lines in front of Petersburg with one colored division from the Army of the James, the dismounted cavalry, and the headquarters guards. General Weitzel was left in command of all the troops north of the James. General Wright's sixth corps was stretched out across Hatcher's Run to the left of the ninth. General Sheridan with his 12,000 cavalry, General Warren with the fifth corps, General Ord with the eighteenth corps, and our own second corps were to constitute the great moving army. We had orders to move out promptly on the 29th of March. General Ord's eighteenth corps had taken a position on the left of the sixth. Our second corps was on the left of the eighteenth. General Warren's fifth corps extended from the Boydton Plank Road far to our left, when General Sheridan opened the ball on the 31st of March by his movement on Five Forks. The 30th had been lost to us by a severe downpour of rain, which ren-

dered the roads impassable for trains or artillery; but if the roads were impassable we corduroyed them, rain or no rain. During the day and night of the 30th General Lee had massed all the troops he could spare from his long lines, without stripping them, on his extreme right, in the vicinity of Five Forks and along our front. On the 31st our brigade was in reserve behind Miles' first division, which was massed beyond the Boydton Plank Road. Warren, who had been in the same place, pushed his corps further out against the White Oak Road, where the Confederates had assembled a large force.

At the appearance of the first brigade, which was skirmishing in advance of the fifth corps, they threw themselves heavily on Ayres' division. Their first blow was so heavy that this division fell back upon Crawford's division, throwing them also into some disorder, but Warren was formed in echelon so that the assault, furious upon the first division, was feeble on the second and died out against the third. Griffin's division stood firm. We could hear all this, we could even hear the yells and the hurrahs, but the woods prevented us from seeing anything but smoke. We could only remain silent and watch. We were somewhat stirred by seeing our first division, under General Miles, leap over their works and disappear into the woods in the direction of the battle. A corps aid brought the information that he was charging the Confederate left, which was retreating before Warren, and that we were to support Miles and attack the enemy if he came in sight.

During the advance of the first division, Miles had left an interval between his right and the Boydton Plank Road, which our division suddenly moved in to fill up. In our front the enemy's skirmishers had been driven behind his main lines, from which our sharpshooters and pickets prevented their advancing a second time. While this engagement was going on between Warren and the Confederates along the White Oak Road, Sheridan had pushed his cavalry forward from Dinwiddie Courthouse and seized Five Forks. The enemy which had been thrown back from Warren's front, desiring to retrieve their disaster, had moved off to their right, joined their cavalry and so severely attacked Sheridan that he had to retire toward Dinwiddie. Taking advantage of some intrenchments he had thrown up before, he closed up, concentrated his line,

and, facing the enemy with his dismounted cavalry, gave him so warm a reception that he could make no further advance. This advance by Lee was a fatal error.

During the night Lee recalled his two divisions to Five Forks. The general commanding now sent orders for General Warren to hasten to Sheridan's aid. This order did not reach General Warren until after nightfall. Ayres' division, however, moved out promptly, and would have reached Sheridan at Dinwiddie in good season but for the delay caused by the destruction of a bridge over Gravelly Run. Ayres took a crossroad to the right, and, coming out on the road from Dinwiddie to Five Forks at daylight, found the cavalry there. From this on the pursuit begun by the cavalry was continued by both. The cavalry first struck the enemy in the vicinty of Five Forks, and, by a number of vigorous charges, pushed the enemy back into their intrenchments. At the same time General Sheridan ordered the fifth corps forward on the right so as to turn the Confederates left and double up their flank, while General Merritt should keep them busy on the other flank by an active demonstration.

As the enemy had not met Warren they thought him still in the vicinity of the Boydton Road, and having had to fight only with cavalry so far, which was pressing upon their front and attacking their right, they believed Merritt's move to be the development of a turning attack on their right and bent all their forces in this direction to meet it. But, in the meantime, General Warren was steadily and silently drawing up on their left, and, to make the movement more certain, General McKenzie, who had recently joined the army with a cavalry reinforcement, had received orders to sweep the White Oak Road between Five Forks and the point where it struck the right of Lee's line. He met some of the enemy and drove them back toward the Boydton Road, thus averting the danger of an attack on Warren's right by the enemy.

Late in the afternoon Warren's corps struck the isolated Confederates at Five Forks. Ayres' division immediately changed front, charged the Confederate works, and captured more than a thousand prisoners. Griffin's division charged shortly after, when Crawford came up on the only road over which the enemy could retreat. The latter, finding himself hemmed in and attacked on three sides at once, could do no less than lay down his arms and surrender. The

enemy still firmly held some ground behind a traverse on their extreme right. A bayonet charge here by the fifth corps carried this line and made its defenders prisoners. The small portion of them which escaped were hotly pursued by the cavalry of Merritt and McKenzie. The losses to the enemy were not less than 5,000 prisoners, besides the artillery, arms, and colors left in the hands of the victorious Sheridan. The quick eye of that skillful engineer, our corps commander, discovered that General Lee had put a large part of his army in an extremely dangerous position by allowing it to pursue Sheridan back toward Dinwiddie. While these things were going on in the vicinity of Five Forks, we were constantly changing positions. General Humphreys was conforming his line and situation to the movements of the fifth corps. During the absence of our first division, which had gone with Warren to Sheridan's assistance, our left had drawn to the return intrenchments which covered the Boydton Road. In the afternoon of the 1st we were moved into a rear line toward the sawmill, where it was feared an attack in force would be made. When we learned that Sheridan was back at Five Forks, we were moved again into our old position. While the troops were filing into their old intrenchments in the darkness, we heard a great clamor prolonged by hurrahs in our front. We expected a sudden attack and got ready for it, but it did not come. We learned afterward that it was the Confederates in their lines cheering at the news that Sheridan's whole army had been destroyed, cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Their joy was short; other and more discouraging news came to them with our advance upon their lines. Demonstrations from our front were constantly made during the night to ascertain whether the Confederate army were continuing to hold their lines. During the night three regiments charged in the darkness and carried the enemy's rifle pits, occupied by their pickets, but behind them was a thick wood and fallen trees. They could go no farther. They had demonstrated that the enemy's lines were still fully manned. The advance of these men into the darkness, the blazing out of their impetuous attack, the silence with which they maintained their position, and the great deliberateness with which they found their way back to the intrenchments and came in when the way was clear, was a splendid illustration of what magnificent soldiers our volunteers had become.

The commander of the army had now but one fear, and that fear was shared in by every intelligent officer and soldier. After the crushing blow given by Sheridan and Warren, General Lee could no longer hope to fight a battle. Would he get away? Certainly not if we could prevent it. Every officer and man in this whole magnificent army was fully determined to finish the rebellion here and now. What would happen on the morrow?

During the night of the 1st of April every officer in charge of any future movement was on the alert. Every intelligent commander or staff officer knew that General Lee's attack upon Sheridan's forces had inflicted upon the Confederate army a loss they could ill afford. All felt that the coming day would bring to us a decisive battle or a race after a fleeing enemy. After Sheridan's victory at Five Forks, General Grant feared that General Lee would take advantage of the night to evacuate his works around Petersburg and Richmond; that he might possibly attempt to retreat south over the White Oak Road. To make this impossible, he had sent General Miles with our first division to reinforce Sheridan, and had ordered frequent attacks all along the lines around Petersburg and Richmond for the purpose of keeping the Confederates in their works. About two o'clock on the morning of the 2d of April our brigade moved back in rear of the lines to our old position across the Boydton Road. We received information that at four o'clock the sixth and ninth corps were to assault in front of Fort Fisher, near the Peebles house, and the other in front of Fort Hell, two of our old positions with which we were very familiar. Our comrades will all remember filing along the corduroy road and going into the intrenchments on both sides of the Boydton Road, and crossing it behind the Ranie house, where General Humphreys had his headquarters. They will remember the five batteries that were there with guns in position, their limbers and teams in the rear with ammunition wagons close by and near the Boydton Road, with wagons open and the artillerymen at their posts. What excellent soldiers these artillerymen were! What generals our own captains had become!

It was daylight now. Shells from the enemy's three redoubts in our front rained around them. Bullets were whistling through the air. Some of our troops had got astray in moving up so that these guns were practically uncovered. The heavy firing in front and the whistling of bullets indicated that the enemy was near.

Bomb Proof in Fort Hell. Top of chimney knocked off by a shell. Sticks in top standing in holes made by mortar shells.

View of Fort Hell taken from breastworks to right and rear.

If our men gave way they would not be long in reaching our guns. Our last regiment, however, quickly came up, the enemy's attacking force lost ground, and the firing became more distant. Now we were listening to the uproar of artillery and roll of musketry coming from the assaults of Parke and Wright, over in front of Petersburg. Word soon came up that Parke had carried the first line at rebel Fort Mahone, that Wright had carried everything before him in front of Fort Fisher. Ord had also broken through near Hatcher's Run with two divisions of the twenty-fourth corps under General Gibbon. The two corps united, turning their faces to the right near Petersburg. It was now our turn, for it was light enough to distinguish men in the enemy's works. Every gun in our batteries opened fire upon the three redoubts; sharpshooters posted in trees picked off the enemy's gunners, so that their reply was feeble and soon subsided. In twenty minutes we saw a spout of earth and timbers ascend into the air from one of their redoubts. They had blown up their bombproof. Guns were disappearing from their embrasures. The Johnnies were leaving their lines.

It took a little time for our extended lines to be drawn in and form a line to advance on both sides of the Boydton Road. While this was being done, our pioneers had dug down the breastworks across the road, tore away the abatis; the batteries had limbered up, ammunition wagons had repaired their losses and were ready to move with the troops over across the enemy's works. The movement was so rapid, the enemy had no time to make his arrangements. We passed inside their works and found their tents standing, their breakfasts cooking on the fire, their hospital tents standing, their surgeons working over the wounded of the night and that early morning. Some of our own prisoners captured in the day and night before came running to meet us. One of our own First Maine men came toward us driving a rebel ambulance loaded with some wounded prisoners, who had fallen into the enemy's hands.

The confusion of precipitate flight was everywhere. Our own men were wild with enthusiasm, — nothing could stop them. The Johnnies were on the run and they must be after them. All that portion of Lee's army which was in front of our corps, seeing its road to Petersburg cut off by Wright and Parke, retreated in the direction of Sutherland Station on the Lynchburg Railroad. They

were not allowed to escape, however. At the news of the successful assault General Sheridan had hurried our first division back to General Humphreys. General Miles returned in haste by the way of the White Oak Road. Discovering on the way the current of retreating Johnnies from our front, he began a most energetic pursuit along the Claiborne Road. He overtook them near the station, where he met an obstinate resistance, but General Sheridan was quickly upon them, overlapping their right. They got away and fled in the wildest disorder, taking the road which ran along the Appomattox, leaving behind them their guns and many prisoners. We were now leaving behind us in our rapid march all the fine fortifications with which rebel engineers had covered the approaches to Burgess Mill, and were hurrying along toward Petersburg over the now open and free Boydton Road.

What a beautiful day! It was Sunday. We had come up out of the marshes, the mud, the flats, and the jungles. We were out in cleared and cultivated fields. The spring sun was shining brightly, the air was balmy, the new foliage was bright, the peach trees were in blossom, the enemy in full retreat. What a change in Nature! What a change for us!

The men marched and ran with joyous glee. On the right and left we were picking up prisoners in squads of tens and twenties and fifties and hundreds. They knew the war had been finished by a blow. They seemed glad and accepted captivity as a happy relief. We passed out of the woods, across a wide plain. In passing a house about fifty yards from the road we discovered a group of officers. Aids were hurrying in and out the door. An electric cry rang through the ranks. There is General Grant! He was sitting on the veranda, with the conventional cigar in mouth. Staff officers came and went for instructions, horsemen galloped in and out. Everything was hurry and excitement except the commanding general. He appeared as calm as the morning, yet the radiance of victory shown forth from his countenance.

Our struggles were, however, not yet over. We heard the grumbling of cannon between us and Petersburg and knew there was still a line of inner works, important enough to give the enemy at least a chance to hold us up while he could collect himself. He was even now endeavoring to strengthen himself by attacking some

of the positions taken this morning by the ninth corps. At about this point information came to us that Gen. A. P. Hill had just been killed in one of these assaults. The remainder of this beautiful Sabbath day passed in putting artillery in position, in conforming our movements to those of the sixth and twenty-fourth corps, so that we could carry the city by assault should the enemy attempt to hold it. Assault was, however, unnecessary. General Lee had no idea of attempting to hold either Petersburg or Richmond. The Confederates were bending all their energies to get away from the indomitable and energetic commander of the Union armies. General Sheridan, discovering that the help of his command was not necessary to finish the fight at Petersburg and Richmond, immediately started out to run down the remnants of Pickett's and Bushrod Johnson's retreating troops, and also those who had left the front of our own second corps on the Confederate right wing.

News of the events of this Sabbath morning reached Jefferson Davis, the President of the so-called Confederate States, by a dispatch which was brought him while he was attending church in Richmond.

We have noticed that General Miles with our first division had gone by order of General Grant to reinforce Sheridan, and we left him pursuing the enemy along the Claiborne Road and overtaking them at Sutherland Station. This position, naturally a strong and defensible one, was also strongly intrenched. When Sheridan came up, Miles asked and received from him permission to make an assault, which Sheridan gave. Meantime General Humphreys, with our second and third divisions, in obedience to orders from General Grant, had swung to the right and was marching toward Petersburg along the Boydton Road, thus leaving our first division alone assaulting at Sutherland Station, where it was twice repulsed.

Upon hearing of General Miles' position, General Grant ordered General Humphreys to send a division to his relief, and our division at once started in the direction of Sutherland Station. General Sheridan, before starting to sweep toward Petersburg, had sent General Merritt with his cavalry to the west to attack some Confederate cavalry that had assembled there. Merritt having driven these back to the Appomattox River, General Sheridan then striking the enemy at Sutherland Station on the reverse side from where

Miles was with our first division, the two together captured the place, with a large number of prisoners and some artillery, and put the remaining portions of three Confederate corps into a rapid run for safety; General Sheridan's cavalry following them until nightfall put a stop to the pursuit.

General Miles bivouacked for the night near Sutherland Station. During this night of Sunday, April 2d, our line was strongly intrenched from the Appomattox above Petersburg around to the same river below that city. No chance was now left for General Lee to escape south, either through or around Petersburg, or by way of the Southside Railroad, for all these were in our possession.

CHAPTER XV.

EVACUATION OF PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND — SEVEN DAYS' RACE — DEATONSVILLE AND SAILOR'S CREEK — HIGH BRIDGE — FARMVILLE — FORAGING — SOLDIERS' DAY AT APPOMATTOX — THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

After the events of Sunday morning which we have been relating, General Lee informed the authorities at Richmond that he could hold out no longer than night and there was some doubt whether he could even do that.

We have noticed that Jefferson Davis immediately left his place of devotion at the church. The congregation was also at once dismissed, with a notice that there would be no evening service. The President and Cabinet of the so-called Confederate States made hurried preparation and departed in great haste from their capital at Richmond for some more southern site and a safer location, taking along with them a fair supply of gold, much of it in English sovereigns.

During the night General Lee evacuated both Petersburg and Richmond. All the troops he could gather were directed to assemble at Amelia Courthouse, his object being to reach Burkesville Junction and get away by the Southside Railroad and, if possible, join General Johnston and make an effort to crush General Sherman before General Grant's army could get there.

General Grant had held most of the troops aloof from the intrenchments, so as to be ready to start in pursuit at once. During the night our corps had been sent to General Sheridan. General Grant, becoming assured that Lee would try to move south, notified Sheridan and directed him to move out on the Danville Railroad, on the south side of the Appomattox, as speedily as possible, but the vigilant Sheridan needed no notice. He replied to his chief that some of his command was already nine miles out. The whole army was immediately set in motion. The occupation of the two cities was left principally to the twenty-fifth army corps, composed of colored troops. One division of this corps, which had been temporarily

placed under the command of General Parke, occupied Petersburg, while the other division, under command of General Weitzel, took possession of Richmond. This was the greatest and most supreme humiliation that could have happened to the arrogant and haughty dwellers in the Confederate capital and in the hotbed of secession, Petersburg, which we had so long besieged. Now at the very seat of their overturned Government, their lives, their property, and their all were placed under the protection of the black men to whom they and their ancestors had for two centuries refused a place in the common family of humanity. What a change! What a punishment!

In their flight from their capital the Confederates had, whether purposely or not, set fire to the best portion of Richmond. When General Weitzel's troops entered, the city was in flames. The work of extinguishing them and saving the city was immediately begun by the black troops. The scenes about the city when the last of the Confederate troops were passing out and the first of the victorious Nationals were marching through its streets must have been ludicrous as it was pitiful. Disrespect of the Nation's power, defiance of its authority, was no longer in order, even if it must be enforced at the hands of black troops, formerly slaves.

Under our discreet commanders, order was immediately restored, homes and property were rendered safe. It is needless to remind our readers that no time was lost in freeing the Union prisoners, so long confined in Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, and the pens on Belle Isle. It will not be thought outrageous or inhuman that the infamous Turner, keeper and commander of Libby Prison, was immediately immured and confined in the vilest dungeon, where death had claimed so many Union soldiers by his direction. Other prominent rebels were promptly put in place of the liberated Yankees. The whole business quarter, the richest and most thickly inhabited portions of Richmond, which Jefferson Davis and his associates had delivered to the flames, were reduced to ashes. The rest of the city would have shared the same fate but for the efforts of Weitzel's colored soldiers, who saved two-thirds. At the time of this writing evidences may still be seen in Richmond which tell of what kind were these men who sacrificed not only their country, but their city, to a depraved ambition, having for its sole object the preserving of their barbarous rule over a people of another color, who had been brought here by no choice of their own.

General Lee had selected his route from Chesterfield to Amelia Courthouse and the Danville Railroad by the way of Goodes Bridge across the Appomattox. He expected to receive rations there and to proceed to Burkesville Junction at the point of intersection with the Lynchburg Railroad. If he could succeed in reaching Burkesville before our troops could get there to oppose him, he felt nearly certain of forming a junction with Johnston, who was reaching out from Smithfield, North Carolina, to meet him. Burkesville Junction was, therefore, the goal. The Confederates had the start by ten or twelve hours, but our route was shorter. The two armies started on nearly parallel roads, General Lee's army on the north side of the Appomattox and General Grant's moving up the south side. General Sheridan had moved out from Sutherland and around Five Forks, closely followed by the fifth corps. The second corps was closely following the fifth corps, with the sixth following the second.

General Ord, with the greater part of the Army of the James, marched along the line of the Lynchburg Railroad, with the ninth corps stringing along to protect that road. Thus the Union army was moving in two columns: General Ord toward Burkesville. and General Meade took a straight line to strike the Danville Road further north, at Jettersville Station.

We crossed Namozine Creek and encamped for the night at Nintercomac Creek. A heavy rain on the night of the 3d had rendered the roads almost impassable, but we corduroyed, patched, mended, and pushed on, reaching Deep Creek by the night of the 4th.

We were much delayed by the cavalry, which had the right of way. Marching again, a little after midnight on the night of the 5th, we reached Jettersville at about three o'clock, the road having again been taken from the infantry by the cavalry. At Jettersville we went into position on both the right and left of the fifth corps. Now 16,000 or 18,000 men, with the cavalry intrenched far in advance, barred the way of General Lee, and stood between him and his coveted goal. Burkesville Junction. He did not feel himself strong enough to attack such a force. Fate seemed against General Lee. He expected to find supplies for his famishing army at Amelia Courthouse, for they had been ordered to meet him there. A large train had been ordered from Danville on the 2d and was to wait for

him at Amelia Courthouse, but the fleeing Confederate Government had need for the cars and had ordered the conductor of the train to come immediately to Richmond. He obeyed, taking the rations with him. He did not understand that they wanted only the empty cars. General Lee's army was, therefore, to meet a hungry disappointment at Amelia Courthouse. They lost the whole of the 5th of April foraging in the neighborhood, picking up only a very scanty supply from a country already greatly impoverished by passing and repassing armies. So by this delay the chance of reaching Johnston was lost.

On the night of the 5th the Union commanders were confident that they would be able to bring the Confederate army to a stand and to an engagement about the vicinity of Amelia Courthouse on the following day. In accordance with this purpose, very early on the morning of the 6th, the second, fifth, and sixth corps, in the order named from left to right, moved up the line of the Danville Road toward Amelia Courthouse, where it was hoped we should meet Lee's army. General Lee, however, had concluded he could not break through Jettersville to Burkesville. He had started on his retreat in the early part of the night, and all through the hours of the darkness had been hurrying in his flight westward, and so while our three Union corps were actually moving backward toward Richmond in line of battle, Lee's Confederate columns, passing around the left of our corps, were already far on their way toward Rice s Station on the railroad northwest of Burkesville.

We afterward learned that Longstreet, who was in advance, had arrived at that point at daylight on the 6th. The discovery of Lee's long lines trailing by our left flank caused a sudden change of direction. Our march on Amelia Courthouse was instantly abandoned, and the fifth, second, and sixth corps now joined in a race to see which should first strike the Confederates in flank or rear. At the same time General Sheridan, with his powerful cavalry, moving by the left, undertook to head them off to prevent their turning southward. He harassed them continually, meanwhile, with the fire of his artillery, constantly threatening attack, while they wearily hurried westward.

The sixth corps, supporting the cavalry, resumed its march parallel to the enemy s moving column. General Griffin, command-

ing the fifth corps, passing by Amelia Courthouse, kept to the left upon the flank of the Confederates, while our own corps was following closely upon their rear guard. General Ord, having reached Burkesville, marched rapidly toward Farmville, aiming to destroy the bridge at that point, toward which General Lee was hurrying the head of his column. It was about nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th when our division came up with the rear guard of the enemy near Sulphur Spring. Ten minutes later the engagement opened.

The 20th Indiana rapidly deployed as skirmishers, supported by the 124th New York. They advanced up a hill and began driving the rebels who fell back along the Deatonsville Road. The whole division followed and soon came to a place where we could see the Confederate wagon trains but a short distance away. At about this time General Mott, who had gone to the front along the skirmish line, was wounded, the command of the division now devolving upon General De Trobriand, and that of our brigade upon Colonel Shepherd of our own Regiment. The movement, however, did not stop. The whole brigade, with the addition of two regiments from another brigade, all commanded by Colonel Shepherd, now passed on in line of battle behind the skirmish line, whose rapid advance gave the enemy no time to halt or intrench. They tried to make a stop around a large farmhouse, but were hurled from it before they could cover themselves. A little farther on we were brought to a halt. Some Confederate cavalry had placed a battery in good position, so that their guns swept an open field over which we were passing to the right of the road. The first division of our corps, which had been hurrying up from Jettersville by a longer road, had not been able to reach us, but our skirmishers, every man apparently acting as a general, prolonged the line of battle. A section of the 11th New York Battery came galloping on to the skirmisher's line and opened fire upon the enemy with such good results that soon the Confederate artillery and horsemen were seen hurrying away.

General Humphreys appeared while this was going on, looked over the situation, explained where the roads went, and how to get at the rear of the enemy's trains and the artillery that was with their rear guard. Now the chase began anew. The enemy made another stand only to be brushed on by the line of skirmishers. A

little farther on was a hill crowned by a slope, a fence rail line, and fallen trees, which appear to be well filled with Confederates. They hold up the skirmishers. Our line of battle quickly forms, but under fire from artillery, which is out of sight and firing from just beyond the crest, behind a hedge, where a good line of Confederate infantry awaits our coming. It takes only a few minutes to get these regiments ready to charge,— the First and Seventeenth Maine, 105th and 110th Pennsylvania, the 73d and 86th New York. They get the word and on they go, six lines of blue, six regimental colors waving in the line. They all seem to be hurrying to see who will get there first. No soldier lags behind. There is no hesitancy. The first thing is to strike the enemy. What a sight was this waving line of blue! The Confederate line was swept away, our wounded were gathered up. No longer pause was made than was sufficient to gather in some Confederate prisoners. On we went, following the retreating Confederates to Deatonsville. Nearly all the regiments of our brigade had emptied their cartridge boxes, some of them had been on the skirmish line since morning. Here the first division of our corps came up and joined us, taking the ground on the right of the road. The second brigade took the place of the first in the front line, while we were filling our cartridge boxes almost without stopping, and on we went at a racing gait. Nobody desired to be left behind. Twenty-eight or thirty wagons from the rear of the enemy's trains and five pieces of artillery had already fallen into the hands of our brigades. At each capture the ardor and fury of the chase increased. The skirmish line and line of battle were almost mingled together. For the first time in the history of our war the stragglers, hunting for plunder, were actually in front of the skirmish line. Sometimes a band of marauding stragglers would come upon a group of the enemy's rear guard near a plantation house, blaze away at them, demand their surrender, pick up what they could find, and race on for the next place. So stand after stand of the Confederates was swept along. Position after position was carried, hardly anybody knowing how. Late in the afternoon our second brigade, emerging from the woods, found themselves in front of a sharp rise, behind the crest of which the enemy was in force and offering a determined resistance. Farther to the left the cause for which they were struggling was seen. Just over the crest the road

over which we were passing took a long sweep to the left. Along that road their wagon train was still defiling, stretched along the road almost parallel with our front. No line of Confederate troops could stand for a minute against the fury of our men when they saw those trains. Their line was swept away in an instant. The second brigade changed direction on the top of the hill, pivoting on its left flank, while the Jersey brigade went rushing in joining on its left. Our line had just passed a large farmhouse on the crest when we beheld a sight which brought the cheers. Before us was a narrow valley and a small stream called Sailor's Creek. Along the road and into this valley more than two hundred wagons were hurrying pell-mell for safety. The first division came sweeping down, making a long detour in time to take part in the fray. The trophies for the second and third brigades, supported by the first, were valuable and an awful loss to the enemy, — 270 wagons, six pieces of artillery, eight flags, and 600 or 700 prisoners.

While these stirring scenes were happening with us of the second corps, who were following and constantly fighting immediately upon the heels of the enemy, General Sheridan had been rushing on in advance of the sixth corps, watching for a point where he could deal the enemy a staggering blow upon his flank. He saw his chance; the enemy halted to show some force on the point attacked. A sharp fight ensued. While this was going on another division of cavalry passed in rear of the lines of the first and renewed the combat farther on, and then a third division passed by and attacked in like manner. While the enemy's infantry was being halted to fight in this manner, their trains were continuing on their way, leaving behind them the most of their protecting force. Thus the Confederate columns were broken into sections, and General Sheridan clearly foresaw that they would shortly be cut off.

Three divisions of cavalry, led by Custer, Crook, and Devins, struck the Confederate trains upon Sailor s Creek, about three miles from where we had struck the rear and captured a part. There they destroyed 400 wagons, captured sixteen pieces of artillery, and the report came to us that night that they had taken 6,000 prisoners. While this fighting by the cavalry was going on, Wright's sixth corps was hurrying to their help, and before sufficient infantry reinforcements could come to the help of General Ewell he found himself in

General Sheridan's drag net, assaulted on every side, with no other resource than to surrender himself and five or six other general officers with all the troops. These were not the only disasters which happened to General Lee's forces on that eventful day.

We noted before that Longstreet's corps had reached High Bridge on the morning of this 6th day of April, rapidly advancing to Farmville, toward which General Ord, with his eighteenth and part of the twenty-fourth corps, was hurrying from Burkesville. General Ord, anxious to have at least a part of his forces reach Farmville in advance of the Confederates, sent out on the morning of the 6th Colonel Washburn with two infantry regiments, with instructions to destroy High Bridge below Farmville and then to return rapidly toward Burkesville. Soon after Washburn had started, General Ord became alarmed as to the safety of this small force and sent Colonel Read of his staff with about eighty cavalrymen to overtake him and bring him back. Very shortly after dispatching Read he learned that the head of Lee's army had got up to the road between him and where Washburn now was and attempted to send reinforcements, but the reinforcements were too late to reach him. Read, however, had passed through ahead of the enemy. He rode on to Farmville and was on the way back again when he found his way barred up and Washburn with his small force apparently confronting the advance of Lee's army. Colonel Read drew his little force up into line of battle, rode along their front making a speech, impressing all with his enthusiasm, and gave the order to charge. Small as his force was, they made several charges, unsuccessful of course, but inflicted upon the enemy a loss more than equal to the whole number under his own command. At the close of the conflict both Colonels Read and Washburn had fallen, while nearly every officer and most of the men had been either killed or wounded; the remainder surrendered. The Confederates, believing this to be only the head of the advance of a large column of the Union army which had headed them off, stopped to intrench, so that the audacious attack by this little force checked for some time the advance of Lee's army and no doubt saved to us the trains following. General Ord, hearing the firing from this small force, pushed rapidly forward and soon appeared. The rebels halted at Farmville could only turn off and attempt to reach Lynchburg.

After the appalling disasters which happened to his army on the 6th, General Lee proceeded to Farmville, followed by General Longstreet with the troops of Field, Heth, and Wilcox, crossed the Appomattox there, and on the morning of the 7th began moving out on the road which runs from Farmville through Appomattox Courthouse to Lynchburg. In consequence of the movements of General Ord and the cavalry, all hope of reaching Danville had now to be abandoned. His only way of escape was through Appomattox Courthouse to Lynchburg, and thence to the mountains. While thus Longstreet with one part of Lee s fearfully crippled army moved through Farmville, Gordon with the other half crossed to the north bank of the Appomattox at High Bridge. The Confederates now had the advantage of having the river between them and their pursuers. Up to this time the Union army had been straining every nerve to prevent Lee's escape southward. Generals Ord and Wright reached Farmville about as soon as the Confederates had succeeded in destroying the bridge at that place. General Humphreys with our own second corps had resumed the pursuit at half-past five on the morning of the 7th and reached High Bridge just at the moment when Gordon's corps with Mahone's division, having crossed by the two bridges, had blown up the redoubt which formed the bridgehead and were hurriedly endeavoring to burn both bridges.

Barlow's division, which had the lead, were upon them with a rush and drove away the enemy who were engaged in the work of destruction. The Confederate commanders, surprised at this interruption of their work, hurried back reinforcements to prevent our crossing, but General Barlow had taken a precaution to have troops enough across and in good position to hold the bridge against all attacks. General Humphreys was on the ground and immediately sent Colonel Livermore of his staff with a large detail armed with axes and buckets to put out the fire on the railroad bridge. With the utmost energy and gallantry, they saved this valuable bridge except three or four spans over the marsh. Mahone s division, at first drawn up on the opposite bank of the river, soon moved away toward Farmville, followed by General Barlow's division. General Humphreys immediately crossed over with the divisions of Generals Miles and De Trobriand and moved rapidly along the road running northwest, over which it was evident the main body of Lee's army

had retreated. When General Barlow arrived near Farmville he found that place in possession of a strong force under Longstreet. The troops of Generals Ord and Wright were on the south bank of the river, unable to cross on account of the destruction of the bridges. General Barlow, though unsupported and alone, attacked the enemy furiously and succeeded in cutting off a large wagon train which he captured and destroyed. In this attack General Smyth, commanding one of Barlow's brigades, fell. He had done distinguished service in nearly every battle of the second corps and was the last of the Union generals to give up his life for his country.

About one o'clock we reached the old stage road running from Farmville to Lynchburg, and there encountered the enemy strongly intrenched and covering both the stage road and the plank road to Lynchburg. General Miles with his division was on the right of the road, our own division on the left. It soon became evident that all the remaining infantry of Lee's army had united at this point and that two divisions of the second corps alone were confronting Lee's army at bay. General Humphreys' vigorous pursuit had found the vital point. We were, however, in a most unfortunate and hazardous position. We were too few for a flanking movement and not strong enough for a successful assault. The enemy, however, did not know this and did not venture to attack. General Miles, on our right, made an attack which was unsuccessful. Far to the left of our division a disturbance among the enemy indicated that Ord and Wright were crossing at Farmville. We heard firing in that direction, which continued coming toward us and confirmed our hope of speedy reinforcements. It proved, however, to be only the cavalry of Crook's division, which had forded the river, Generals Ord and Wright being still delayed. General Barlow, however, came back with his division before night, but not in time for anything to be done in the way of an assault.

It was about half-past seven on the evening of this 7th day of April that General Williams, adjutant general on General Meade's staff, brought to General Humphreys on our lines the first letter of General Grant demanding the surrender of General Lee's army. The letter read as follows:

Headquarters Armies of the U. S.,
5 P M., April 7, 1865.

General R. E. Lee,
Commanding C. S. A.:—

The results of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The distance from our front to the Confederate lines was very short at this point. The reply of General Lee came back into our lines within an hour, showing the presence of the Confederate commander directly in our front. It was immediately taken by way of High Bridge to General Grant at Farmville and read as follows:

April 7, 1865.

General:— I have received your note of this day. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE, General.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant,
Commanding Armies of the U. S.

At daybreak we were ready for an assault, but the enemy had silently stolen away in the night and at half-past five we were breakfasted and after them. We now learned that the sixth and the eighteenth corps were crossing at Farmville and joining in pursuit of Lee's army; that Sheridan with the cavalry and the fifth corps of the Army of the Potomac and part of the twenty-fourth corps was rapidly pushing along the south bank of the Appomattox, trying to reach Appomattox Courthouse in advance of General Lee. While our corps was in hot pursuit of the retreating Confederates, a second letter was sent through our lines to General Lee. No halt or delay, however, was made on account of this letter which read as follows:

April 8, 1865.

General R. E. Lee,

Commanding C. S. A.:—

Your note of last evening in reply to mine of same date, asking the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia is just received. In reply I would say that, peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon, namely: that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Lee's army was rapidly crumbling to pieces. Our foragers were out to the right and left, gathering in whatever we could find for the sustenance of man and beast. They were sent out in squads of ten to twelve men with one or two wagons. Wherever they found a well-filled corncrib it was speedily emptied and the corn loaded into our wagons. Hams, bacon, flour, and all other sorts of provisions were gathered in as well. There seemed to be quite a good supply of apple-jack in the cellar of nearly every plantation house. Our foragers who went out on foot usually came back riding some kind of an animal, either horses or mules. The writer remembers one party headed by a wagon master named Scates, who had ridden out on a very poor mule. He came back with his wagons loaded, riding a most magnificent young black stallion, with his whole party mounted, about half of them having a large demijohn snugly held up on the pommel of their saddles. Some of the hats they were wearing were beyond any description.

Our army was now advancing in three columns, picking up all that was left behind by the Confederate army. We found its stragglers in the woods, in the fields, and along the roadsides. Wherever our foragers overtook a band of Confederates they promptly surrendered, apparently happy to find an excuse. A dozen Confederate soldiers would sometimes surrender to an unarmed blue-coat. While this was going on with us, General Sheridan was relentlessly urging

his cavalry to the utmost of its endurance in an effort to get first to Appomattox Courthouse. Late in the afternoon the dashing Custer seized Appomattox Station, on the railroad four miles to the southwest of the courthouse, captured here the trains loaded with supplies which Lee s famishing troops so much needed and also a large number of prisoners. The reply to General Grant s second note to the commander of the Confederate armies did not come through our lines until late in the afternoon. Before dark the cavalry had pushed still farther forward and gained a position to the west of Appomattox Courthouse, heading off Lee's army from Lynchburg, as it had before been headed off from Danville. Whether the cavalry could hold their position now depended upon whether Generals Ord and Griffin with the infantry of the eighteenth and fifth corps could get up; but urged on by Sheridan s relentless demands, they trudged rapidly during the whole night. Nobody worried about Sheridan. It was his habit to get there.

The second note of General Lee to General Grant was unsatisfactory and on the morning of the 9th the following note was sent through our lines to General Lee in reply.

Headquarters Armies of the U S.,
April 9, 1865.

General R. E. Lee,

Commanding C S. A.:—

Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, etc.,

U S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

It is difficult to understand why General Lee did not do on the 8th what he was compelled to do twelve hours later. Certainly he had no hope, for on the evening of the 8th all his commanding gen-

erals had represented to him the absolute hopelessness of a further struggle, of the sacrificing of more lives. It may be that he hoped to get some concessions by putting up a diplomatic bluff, but General Grant was not the man to be fooled. Very early on the morning of the 9th we were up and after them. At the gateway of a large plantation house on the road stood an old, gray-haired, gray-whiskered man, the owner of the plantation. Those of us who came up first greeted him politely. The look upon his face as he saw our rapidly marching blue columns can never be forgotten. He immediately followed his first salutation to us as follows: "Ah! gentlemen, you are riding in high spirits this morning. You'll bite the dust before the sun goes down. General Lee stayed here last night. He is ready for you yonder. You'll not ride gaily on the morrow. Mark my words, you'll bite the dust before this day's sun goes down." He entered upon a long tirade against our abolition President and abolition hordes. He urged us to take a look into his cellar to see there the atrocious results of our damnable heresy. One look was sufficient. Many of the Confederate dead from the conflict of the night before had been brought in there with the hope of sending them away, for many of them had fallen not far from their homes. The Confederate wounded were in every house we passed.

During our short conversation with the old man the troops were rapidly pushing on. As we started to ride to the head of the column we heard the breaking out of a vigorous cannonade and musketry fire nearly in our front. Up rose the cry: "There is Sheridan! Bully for Sheridan!" Every soldier increased his speed. We were shortly pressing upon the heels of the enemy's rear guard, now composed of Longstreet's corps, since Ewell's had been wiped out. This was the last convulsive struggle of Lee's Confederate army in the despairing throes of death. When General Lee started on his retreat on this 9th of April morning, supposing there was no Union soldier near, and that he would shortly reach his rations at Appomattox Station, he was destined to receive instead of rations a shocking surprise. The Confederates found that our cavalry had possession of the trains. They were desperate and hoped to cut through and recover them. Our cavalry immediately charged them and drove them back toward Appomattox Courthouse. General Lee, believing nothing was in front of him but cavalry, attempted to

pass over them; his troops were formed for that purpose. The artillery firing during the formation was the noise we heard. Sheridan, foreseeing this, had dismounted his cavalry, formed them in a strong skirmish line and ordered them to hold on and to retire slowly, fighting their way, while the long lines of infantry of the Army of the James and the fifth corps were taking position behind him. When Ord was in position, all the cavalry, running to their horses, galloped into position to attack the enemy in the flank when Ord should attack them in the front. The fifth corps was formed in line between Sheridan s cavalry and our second corps. Between these three columns, with the James river barring escape on the other side, Lee was in a box, hemmed in by lines of steel, and his army could do nothing but surrender or be drowned in its own blood.

White flags immediately appeared along the Confederate lines, before the van of the troops held by Custer, and also all along our front. General Sheridan rode to Appomattox Courthouse, where he was met by General Gordon with the information that Generals Grant and Lee were even then negotiating for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, and requested a cessation of hostilities Confederate officers in our front sent to our commanders the same information. Orders to halt in our march were shortly received. An aid from General Meade's headquarters ordered the writer to clear the road of trains and artillery, which was instantly done, when a four-horse headquarters wagon, containing General Meade, who was quite ill, was driven by. At almost the same time General Grant, followed by his staff, went galloping by in the wooded field on the side of the road. Our commanders received orders to suspend hostilities for an hour. The conflict of the morning had brought from General Lee the following reply to General Grant's note of the evening before:

April 9, 1865.

General: — I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose. R. E. LEE, General.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant,
Commanding U. S. Armies.

The interview was granted and the two generals met in a house near Appomattox Courthouse.

A little later notice was received that hostilities would be suspended until two o'clock. Promptly at two o'clock we moved on again, but shortly halted on high ground with a large open space between us and a belt of woods. The point where we halted was known as Clover Hill. The enemy's pickets, quiet at their posts, were close by; our boys were impatient, officers were fretting. "Is Lee going to surrender? It is only a trick. Let us go in and finish them. Let us finish them while we can see them," and such like exclamations of impatience were constantly heard.

At length we saw General Meade, followed by his staff, riding toward our lines, evidently restored to health by the events of the day. As he came to the first of our troops, he raised his hat and said something, which, by his gesture, everybody understood to be that Lee had surrendered, although we could not hear. He was immediately surrounded by the troops. Cheer after cheer rent the air. Hats and caps were thrown into the sky. Generals and their staffs joined in the wild acclaim. Some soldiers, in their frenzy of joy, would fire their guns in the air, not stopping to think that their falling bullets might return upon them. The bands were blaring with all kinds of patriotic airs. All this, however, was speedily suppressed for a time by orders to make no demonstration. It was, however, impossible to stop the rejoicings among the soldiers. All the hopes of four years were at last realized, all the fears dissipated, all perils disappeared. Our privations, sufferings, and misery were ended. Over all and above all our country was saved, whole and undivided. We knew that no Confederate Government could exist without Lee's army. That army was now prostrate and destroyed forever, so orders or no orders the wild rejoicings went on until far into the night. The men preferred to hurrah rather than sleep. Tired and exhausted, they would even holler in their sleep. Some soldier in his joyous dreams would yell, "Hurrah!" and immediately a dozen or two of men, more asleep than awake, would stand up and yell, "Hurrah!" Some stupid fellow, slower than the rest, would raise himself up on all fours and yell out, "Where is old Bobby Lee?"

Our supply trains were speedily emptied of all provisions and

ordered to proceed immediately with most of the artillery to Burkesville Junction, taking with them only forage enough to supply the animals until we could reach that point. The engineers had been rapidly repairing the railroad to Burkesville, and there we were to meet full supplies for man and beast.

The terms of surrender granted to General Lee by General Grant were most generous. They were as follows:

Appomattox Courthouse, Va., April 9, 1865.

General: — In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such other officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged: and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they reside.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

General R. E. Lee.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, April 9, 1865.

General: — I received your letter of this date, containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

R. E. LEE, General.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant.

CHAPTER XVI.

MARCHING HOMEWARD — CELEBRATION IN CAMP — SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON — THE NATION'S AWFUL CALAMITY: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN — FLIGHT OF JEFF DAVIS — THE MARCH THROUGH RICHMOND TO WASHINGTON — CAMPING AT BAILEY'S CROSSROADS — THE GRAND REVIEW — RETURN HOME OF THE ORIGINAL REGIMENT — WORK ABOUT WASHINGTON — GOING HOME.

It will be noticed that the shattering of Lee's lines around Petersburg and Richmond occurred on Sunday, the 2d of April; that the entire week following had been consumed in the most heroic and tireless race that ever occurred between two armies. The Confederates had the advantage, from the fact that they were on their own territory, knew every road, crossroad, stream, and bridge, while we did not. We had a great advantage in the fact that every officer and man in the whole army was possessed with a fearless determination to finish the rebellion here and now. To attempt to mention the valor of any one or any few, where all were valiant in the extreme, would be a hopeless task. No man in our army seemed to count his life worth anything. No soldier got too tired or too hungry to go, day or night, awake or asleep. This writer has frequently heard men say that they actually slept on their horses, others that they marched in their sleep. From the time the campaign started, and particularly after the lines were broken around Petersburg and Richmond, the most intelligent of General Lee's officers and soldiers knew their fight was a hopeless one. They had lost faith in their politicians and in the Confederate Government. Their only hope was in General Lee and the commanders under him who had led them out of so many difficulties in so many battles. We must concede that the Confederate army was game to the finish. They put up a plucky resistance until the very last. However much we might despise their cause, no matter how much disdain we felt for the miserable ambitions of the political leaders, who had dragged the South into this horrible destruction, we could but admire the bravery of the enemy who so long had confronted us,

and whose forces were now crumbling to fragments at our hands. Never in history was a people so shamefully deceived or led to more costly sacrifices than were the people of the South by a few political leaders seeking their own aggrandizement.

THE BEGINNING OF OUR HOMEWARD MARCH.

After resting two nights and a day, rejoicing that the end had come, congratulating each other upon the glory of our victories, and fraternizing with the Confederate officers and men, we started on Tuesday to march leisurely back to Burkesville Junction, by way of Farmville. The troops bivouacked for the first night in the neighborhood of New Store and on the second night in the vicinity of Farmville, where some rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, and meat were issued, and we continued our march, arriving at Burkesville on the 13th. Here abundant rations, supplies of clothing and shoes were issued to all requiring them. Our first night in camp we had a great illumination in honor of our victory and spent the evening with noisy demonstrations of rejoicing and the prospect of a speedy return home. During the march from Appomattox Courthouse many Confederate officers and men, who had been paroled, marched with us on their way to their homes. We believed that General Lee having surrendered, the head of the Confederacy having been cut off, that General Johnston would immediately surrender to General Sherman.

That energetic commander had wallowed through the mud from Savannah, spreading terror and dismay throughout the birthplace of the Confederacy, and was now with his strong and rapidly increasing army confronting the only army worth mentioning left to the Confederacy, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, one of the bravest and most accomplished officers who had ever served the South. Of one thing we were certain, if he did not surrender to Sherman he would surrender to us in short order, for we could be upon him in three or four days. But after a night of joy, alas for the morning! A sad cloud of bereavement was hovering over our camp. The telegraph brought to us the appalling news that President Lincoln and members of his cabinet had been brutally assassinated in Washington during the night, while we were rejoicing and sleeping, and that Abraham Lincoln was dead. Groups of men gathered

about their officers to learn the truth. A grim and funereal silence seized the camp, officers and men seem to be dazed. With heavy hearts they endured their grief and pondered the future. All day they stood or sat in groups, looking into each other's faces, scarcely speaking. What next? What other disaster can befall our beloved country? "Sorrow and weeping may endure for a night, but joy comes in the morning."

With the return of the morning's light, a new hope had seized the hearts of the army. It is an awful loss, but our country is greater that any man or even a multitude of men. We have General Grant, and the army is left. With such a power remaining no treason shall destroy our land. A new courage, a more resolute determination, had seized everybody. It was an awful shock to the whole country. It was a distressing grief to us, it was an appalling disaster to the South. President Lincoln was their best friend and many of them had come to believe it. They needed him now to work out for them the problem of restoration. They needed the inspiration of his great mind and generous heart to stretch forth the hand and lift them up from the awful calamity that had overtaken them. But Lincoln was dead; the fate of a martyr had snatched him away from the lofty apex of his fame and crowned him with eternal glory.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice President of the United States, now became President by virtue of the constitution. Breathing out threatenings and slaughter toward treason in high places, he assumed and began the prerogatives of the presidential office. The reading of his inaugural address filled us with portentous forebodings for our beloved country and the return of peace, but we must wait. While waiting we had opportunity to look over all fields of operations, to consider the work of the past, and to explore in anticipation the bright hopes which seemed to lie before our undivided country.

With the surrender of Lee's army the war was practically ended. When we moved out March 29th on our last campaign, General Sherman was with his army at Goldsboro, North Carolina, resting and making preparations for the further prosecution of the campaign. He was intending to destroy or drive away Johnston's army and seize Burkesville to prevent Lee getting south. The

happy event at Appomattox had brought us there before him. There was no longer a necessity for him at Burkesville. As we predicted, General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman on the 16th of April. Some unsatisfactory matter having entered into the capitulation of General Johnston, there was some further delay and we remained at Burkesville.

Jefferson Davis, as we have seen, fled from Richmond before our troops entered on the 3d of April. He was at Danville the 5th, and there, after playing government for a day or so, issued the following proclamation, which, considering the fact that he was a fugitive, reads like a declamation.

"At Danville, on the 5th of April, Davis issued a proclamation. After mentioning the causes which compelled the abandonment of Richmond, he said: 'We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle. Relieved from the necessity of guarding particular points, our army will be free to move from point to point, to strike the enemy in detail, far from his base. Let us but will it and we are free. Animated by that confidence in spirit and fortitude which never yet failed me, I announce to you, fellow-countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy.' He declared his purpose to defend Virginia, and that no peace should 'ever be made with the infamous invaders of her territory.' He added: 'If, by the stress of numbers, we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return, until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon, in despair, his endless and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free.'"

It is worthy of note, that, while the chief of the Confederacy was thus indulging in boastful language to deceive the people, he was ready to desert the cause, when necessity should compel him to do so, for the preservation of himself. One of Davis's staff officers, who went with the "Government" in its flight, speaking of Davis's proclamation, said it was "to reassure the public and to persuade them that it was for the special accommodation of Lee's new tactics — field tactics as opposed to intrenched positions — that Richmond was abandoned. The proclamation was very spirited and breathed defiance to the last."

Meantime Governor Vance and other prominent men of North Carolina had concluded the Confederacy was at an end, and sent commissioners to General Sherman for the purpose of turning the State over to his protection. Davis, learning of Lee's surrender, took flight to make good his escape and the saving of the good supply of gold he had taken with him from Richmond. Wade Hampton refused to be bound by Johnston's surrender and dashed off with his cavalry to follow the fortunes of Davis. The flight of the conspirators was exciting. The desertion of Davis by his Cabinet and his final capture, clad in petticoats and hoopskirt, by Wilson's cavalry make a grotesque picture. The remaining Confederate forces were soon surrendered. The last battle of the Civil War was fought at Palmetto Ranch, Texas. At about sunset on the 13th of May, 1865, the 62d U. S. Colored Infantry fired the last volley at the retreating Confederacy. A colored sergeant of that regiment, named Crockett, received into his flesh the last rebel bullet fired at Freedom. So ended the Civil War in the field.

MORALE OF THE TWO ARMIES. CONDITION OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

We have noticed that from the beginning of this campaign every Northern soldier had taken it upon himself to finish the war. There was no more straggling. A rear guard was no longer necessary. Every man was striving to get to the front and close with the enemy. They felt that the day was near when they could return home leaving no armed rebellion behind, their country saved.

It was far different with the Confederates. They felt that they had no hope of success; that theirs was a planter's, a politician's, war, but a poor man's fight. They were consequently depressed and demoralized, their despondency increasing each day.

After the battle of Sailor's Creek they threw away their arms more and more, and dropping out of the ranks betook themselves to the woods, hoping to escape capture and get to their homes. Many were dropping out and surrendering as we advanced. Lee's army had suffered so severely from losses that he officially surrendered only 28,356 officers and men at Appomattox. We had captured since March 29th 19,132. This aggregates 47,488 surrendered, not mentioning Lee's great losses in killed and wounded and desertion during these crumbling days. There was always a dispo-

sition in Southern reports to magnify the numbers of men engaged in battles on the part of the North and to minimize the numbers on the part of the South. These same reports averred that the South had but twelve millions population against our twenty. Many thousands of disloyal citizens in the North were aiding and abetting the enemies of our country while there was no such division tolerated by the South. If at the close of the war the Southern armies were exhausted and discouraged, the people at home were in still greater distress.

The Union armies were never so powerful and efficient as when Lee surrendered. They were commanded by young and able officers, who had earned their spurs on the field in many battles. There were hundreds of such officers under thirty years of age, who were now staff officers or in command of a brigade or regiment, who could have done their country honor commanding an army corps. The strength of the army was not more encouraging than the condition of the people in the Northern States. We had waged on land and sea the most expensive war in history for more than four years. The country had increased in population and wealth steadily, notwithstanding our enormous losses. The spirit of opposition to the National Government by the Copperheads in the North subsided with the suppression of armed opposition. By the time the last of us were mustered out they had all been converted to good Union men, and to hear them tell it we might think they had furnished all the means and done all the fighting to save the country. A like condition existed in the South. Many rank old secessionists who had lost anything by the war suddenly began to pose as intensely loyal citizens. Their posing was soon followed by a claim for what they had lost. It has sometimes since been a wonder where all the disloyal people went.

We remained at Burkesville watching developments until May 2d, when we started on our march to Richmond. We were fully recuperated from the exhaustion of our short but furious campaign. Our jaded horses were as much refreshed and improved as we were. The roads and the weather were all we could ask. All Nature seemed to be smiling upon us. The field and forest were decorated in all the beauty of spring, beauteous in bright green and fresh flowers. Our sensations can be better imagined than described, as we

started out on this peaceful May morning with our faces turned homeward. No carnage was before us and no foe behind. Our march was leisurely, with frequent rests and time for rations. Officers and men were jubilant, even hilarious. We bivouacked the first night at Jettersville on the very ground we had occupied the night of April 5th just before going into the battle at Sailor's Creek, which sent Lee's army reeling to its death. The following day we marched eighteen miles and encamped on the north bank of the Appomattox. On the third day of our homeward march we arrived at Falling Creek, where we bivouacked and spent the night in a drizzling rain. The next day was one of those disagreeable storms so common in Virginia. We now encamped for two nights and a day at Manchester directly across the river from Richmond. All the boys had opportunity to visit the city toward which we had so many times started, always to find the entrance barred.

We visited Castle Thunder and Libby Prison and Belle Isle, no longer prison-pens, thank God, for Union soldiers. Rebel soldiers now peered at us through the same grates and bars that but a few weeks before had held our Union men and officers in the miseries of chivalric cruelty. The old keeper of Libby Prison, the notorious Turner, was himself an occupant of one of the vilest cells. Except the portion of the city which the Confederates had themselves fired when leaving, the appearance of Richmond was much better than we could have expected. In the wealthy and better portions of the city the houses appeared to be closed, the haughty owners having apparently fled. Here and there some aged secessionist would silently cast scornful looks at us, signifying that we were not welcome visitors. There was no sign that any act of pillage had been committed by our victorious army. Everything was quiet on the streets and in the public buildings. There was no sign of disorder or improper conduct among any of the thousands of soldiers who were looking over the city. On the following day we resumed our march. The bridge across the James River having been destroyed, the troops crossed the upper pontoon bridge, while the trains and artillery crossed the lower pontoon bridge. The twenty-fifth army corps was paraded in honor of our passage while Generals Halleck and Meade reviewed the passing troops. The troops encamped for the night some five or six miles beyond the

city at a place known as Yellow Tavern. Starting at six o'clock on the following morning with our division leading the march over fine roads, we crossed the Chickahominy at Winston's Bridge, the Pamunkey at New Page Bridge, on pontoons. We halted for a brief rest at the fine residence of the rebel General Rosser and encamped for the night a mile or two beyond the Pamunkey on the borders of the high land, where we found good water. The following day we continued our march northward by way of Concord Church, encamped for the night in the vicinity of Mount Carmel Church, where we had our division hospital during the battle of North Anna. We continued our march on the 9th, crossed the River Mat and the Ta, and encamped for the night on the bank of the River Po, the old rebel camping ground of just one year ago. The four rivers, the Mat, the Ta, the Po, and the Ny, unite and form, as the name indicates, the Matapony River.

On the 10th we marched across our old camping ground by way of Massaponax Church, crossing Massaponax Creek, and passing through Fredericksburg and Falmouth, bivouacked for the night about four miles from the Rappahannock River. A detachment was sent from our division with a wagon to secure the great tree cut down by bullets in the famous angle on the Spottsylvania battle ground. It was taken to Washington and has ever since been shown in the National Museum as a silent witness of the fury of this battle. We had passed through Fredericksburg before, but now we observed more than ever the grim evidence of what a curse secession had been to the Southern people. Here the buildings were riddled with shot and shell. An air of desolation, discouragement, and hopelessness hung over this old river town; nor was Falmouth in any better condition. Indeed, everywhere over the whole course of our march we were reminded of the cruelty and devastation wrought by war.

The march of the 11th was extremely warm and uncomfortable and brought us to our bivouac on what was known as the Franklin Farm. Our march of the 12th was begun early and took us across the Occoquan, passing Burke's Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, across the Accotink Creek to a place near Armadale, about seven miles from Alexandria, where we bivouacked for the night and remained during the next day. Here we learned of the

capture of Jeff Davis, and again the troops were jubilant over the glad tidings. On the 16th we moved again, this time reaching the last encampment of the Army of the Potomac, near Bailey's Cross Roads, distant about four miles from Washington and in plain sight of the capital. Here we remained without incident worthy of mention except that executive officers were under orders to put the troops and all equipments in fine condition.

On the 23d of May occurred the grand review of the Army of the Potomac in the city of Washington. During that beautiful and memorable day the great army, upon which the hopes of the nation had so long been centered, now passed in review before the President of the United States, General Grant, General Meade, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives from all the States, the diplomatic corps composed of ambassadors from all foreign countries, and a vast concourse of people from all over the United States. This vast army, composed of the second, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth, and nineteenth army corps, and also the cavalry corps, with all the artillery and paraphernalia for carrying on destructive war, formed a spectacular drama, the moving power of a great nation, the like of which none of us may ever again expect to see. Veterans every one of them, who had faced the foe and deadly missiles amidst the noise, smoke, and carnage of many battles, were now passing with their implements, their tattered banners, and their scars before a great multitude, to whom their services had brought liberty and safety.

On the following day General Sherman's army, which had also arrived after its long march from Atlanta to Savannah, and from Savannah to Washington, passed in review as the Army of the Potomac had done the day before. Some of the trophies of their campaigns these bold marchers of the West brought with them. They were a great amusement and caused much merriment to the lookers-on. The bold, swinging gait of the tall Westerners was characteristic of their achievements and their renown.

Our division having passed early on the first day, it was the privilege of the writer to witness nearly the whole of this grand review. He was particularly impressed by the apparent look of astonishment upon the faces of the foreign ambassadors, who were witnessing a display of the tremendous power of the American

Government. Such a day must have been a disappointment to their royal masters, who had, during our struggle, made small concealment of their purpose to carve the young republic and divide her domain among themselves, when our struggles should have so weakened us that we could no longer resist. France had already sent an army of occupation to Mexico on pretext of protecting her own citizens, had displaced her republic with a monarchical government, and placed a royal Prince of Austria, Maximillian, upon the throne. The French army had been hovering threateningly near our borders on the Rio Grande. Shortly after our review General Grant dispatched General Sheridan with a strong army corps to the Rio Grande to observe the doings of the French commander, who immediately became very much disturbed by such a force as Sheridan's, and requested its withdrawal. His Government, to whom he reported the fact, thought it wiser to withdraw their troops from Mexico, a judgment which all good American citizens highly commended.

It seems surprising how rapidly the insolence of foreign governments subsided and were displaced by expressions of high esteem for the United States. We now had the most powerful navy of any nation, while our army was the strongest, best equipped, and by far the most effective in the world.

General Orders, No. 26, from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, directed the immediate muster-out of all troops in the army whose term of service expired prior to October 1, 1865. In obedience to this order all the original members, whose three years' service would expire in August, were mustered out and all officers who had not received recent promotions.

The old Regiment returned home to Maine under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, and was mustered out at Bangor, June 6, 1865. All the recruits and officers recently promoted from the 3d, 4th, 17th, and 19th Maine were consolidated with us and became a part of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and we were ordered to garrison the forts on the east side of the Anacostia or Eastern Branch of the Potomac River. Our companies were distributed over a large area at the following forts and batteries. The headquarters of the brigade was at Fort Baker, Colonel Shepherd in command. The headquarters of the First Maine was also at

Fort Baker Lieutenant Colonel Smith commanding the Regiment. Portions of the Regiment were distributed to Fort Davis, Fort Dupont, Fort Meigs, Fort Wagner, Fort Ricketts, Fort Stanton, Fort Snyder, Fort Carroll, Fort Greble, and Fort Foote; the latter being a strong, enclosed fortification on the Potomac River.

Our duties here were the routine duties of the camp and the caring for and turning over to the Government of the immense mass of military property and stores which were no longer required. There was little of incident to record during our stay in this service. Most of the officers and men were anxious to get home to their families and friends. They were no longer inspired by a feeling of patriotism sufficient to make sacrifices without complaint. There were some desertions and some resignations by worthy officers.

On the 11th day of September, 1865, in conformity to orders issued from the war department, we were mustered out, turned over the property at the different forts to our successors, and a few days later took our departure by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads for New York. Our quartermaster, Horace H Shaw, having preceded us, he received orders in New York for the transportation of the Regiment, met us at Jersey City and made preparations for our embarkation on two large steamers for transportation to Portland with men, baggage, and horses, with instructions to proceed from Portland to Augusta to be discharged. Upon arrival in Portland Harbor we were again met by the same energetic officer, who had secured a change of order from the commander of the eastern department for these steamers to proceed directly to Bangor, the home of the Regiment, for its final discharge.

We arrived at Bangor on Sunday, the 17th of September, and bivouacked at the old arsenal ground. We were discharged and paid on the 20th of September, 1865. Thus ended the organization of the Regiment, which during the three years and more of its service had lost more men killed and wounded in battle than any other regiment in the service of the United States in the Civil War or in any other war

CHAPTER XVII.

RESULTS OF THE WAR — GROWTH OF THE NATION — WHAT THE SURVIVORS HAVE LIVED TO SEE.

The intense excitement in 1860 will long be remenbered by many of us who were then too young to vote. We were proud of the progress and achievements of our country. The original thirteen States, with a population of three million, had crossed the line into this century with a population of five million. The country had recovered from the effects of the Revolution, and manufactures and the arts were fairly under way. Freed from British rule they at once began to produce their own supplies and entered this century with great enterprise.

The new Government had been organized in 1789. Our strife was born with our nation. The compromises upon the slavery question, inserted in the constitution, formed an essential part of that important compact. The first twelve years of our national history were tranquil years.

March 4, 1789, the territory of the United States contained 827,844 square miles in the thirteen original States and the territory they claimed. In 1803–05 Louisiana and Oregon were acquired, consisting of 1,171,931 square miles. The Florida purchase added 59,268 square miles. In 1845 376,163 square miles were gained from Texas, 545,753 square miles ceded from Mexico in 1848, and the Gadsden purchase in 1853 added 44,064 square miles. In 1867 Alaska was purchased from Russia with 532,409 square miles, making in all an area of 3,558,009 square miles, or an increase of more than fourfold in less than eighty years. In 1800 Ohio was the western frontier, Indians scalped prisoners on the banks of the Miami in the beginning of the century. The United States occupied a narrow border of land along the Atlantic. In 1900 it extends from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one whole and undivided country. Thank God!

We must attribute the cause of our war to slavery. This vexed question, compromised in the constitution, had been constantly a

source of political contention. The South had been dominant in national politics from the organization of the Government to the close of the long political struggle which ended in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. A more serious conflict was about to begin. For the first time in the history of the Government the South was defeated in a presidential election, where an issue affecting the slavery question was involved. There had been grave conflicts before, sometimes followed by a compromise, oftener by a victory for the South. But the election of 1860 was the culmination of a contest which was inherent in the structure of the Government; which was foreshadowed by the Louisiana question of 1812; which became active and angry over the admission of Missouri and Maine; which was revived by the annexation of Texas, and still further inflamed by the Mexican War; which was partially allayed by the Compromises of 1850; which was precipitated for final settlement by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by the consequent struggle for mastery in Kansas, and by the aggressive intervention of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott. These are the events which led directly to the political revolution of 1860.

The statistics show, in 1860, six million horses, two million working oxen, eight million cows, fifteen million other cattle, twenty-two million sheep, and thirty-three million hogs. The cotton crop a million tons. The grain crop was twelve hundred million bushels. The tobacco crop was five hundred million pounds. There were five thousand miles of canals and thirty thousand miles of railroads. The textile manufactures of the country had reached the annual value of two hundred million dollars. There were one hundred and thirteen thousand schools and colleges, employing one hundred and fifty thousand teachers, and were attended by five and one-half million pupils. There were fifty-four thousand churches, with accommodation for nineteen million hearers. There were four thousand newspapers circulating annually one thousand million copies.

The firing upon Fort Sumter lighted the flames of Civil War between the North and South. Reckoning the men engaged, the losses of men and property, the enormous cost, the territory over which the conflict raged, and the far-reaching consequences, it was the greatest and most destructive war recorded in the annals of time. It not only set free four million slaves, but it established the unity

of the nation by annihilating the doctrines of State rights and the rights of secession, and by the final arbitrament of the sword decided all the questions that had caused sectional strife.

In the manner of the closing the war and its treatment of the conquered, the nation gave an example of magnanimity that challenges the admiration of men in all coming time. The South made no terms, for she was powerless to do so. She lay wholly at the mercy of her conqueror. The great purposes for which she had fought so bravely had been rendered forever unattainable. Slavery was extinguished. Its banishment was written in the blood of thousands of men, so that the whole world could read that America was a nation and not merely a temporary association, whose existence was terminable at the pleasure or wrath of any of its members. The South accepted in good faith the decision of the sword. The North, singularly merciful in her use of victory, inflicted no penalty on those whom she had defeated. It was her duty of love now to bind up the nation's wounds, and to establish an everlasting peace among ourselves and with all the nations of the earth.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

The close of the war and the return of peace exhibited as remarkable a transformation as was ever before seen on earth. When the sun rose on the 8th of April, 1865, a million and a half of men on the American Continent were seeking each other with arms in their hands, intent upon mutual destruction. Hostile camp fires burned in fifteen States of the Union. Great palls of smoke were massed around Petersburg and Richmond, Selma and Mobile. Every highway almost of the South was occupied with contending forces. The historic 9th of April came and passed. When the sun rose on the following morning the whole scene was transformed and bore a new aspect as in the change of scenes in a theatre. War had ceased. Two great armies were fraternizing, the victorious feeding the vanquished. The end of the great rebellion in America had come in a day. Our adversaries were told to take new hope, to go back to their dwelling places, rebuild their homes, to dwell in the land with us in peace and Christian unity. By every highway and road the Confederate army melted away never to be reassembled. And the great Northern army, their victorious countrymen, without a note of exultation in the presence of the vanquished, lifting on

high their victorious ensigns, turned from the front and melted, as an army from the face of the earth. They surrendered their arms to the keeping of their Government, their flags to memorial halls. Their fame only have they bequeathed to their country, to their offspring, and to the world. What have they been doing since?

Their habits of overcoming obstacles and surmounting difficulties have seized the land. They have been building railroads, opening mines, subduing wild regions, drawing streams of living water down irrigating channels, thus making the wilderness to blossom as the rose. They have girdled the everlasting hills with tracks of iron and steel. They have been extending the blessings of freedom and of free government to wide regions, where the buffalo ranged and the wolf sentineled the passing night, in lands inhabited by no human being save wild and savage tribes.

Their cities rise where the lone tepees stood. They have become prosperous farmers, great merchants, leaders in finance, captains of industry They have brought to the sacred desk the service of consecrated powers and eloquent tongues. They have administered to the weak and feeble of the earth, and to the sick with the gentle skill of healing knowledge. In high tribunals of justice they have inscribed with pen on the tablets of the law what they strove for with the sword. They have been making States. They have become representatives, senators, governors, presidents. In foreign lands they have illustrated the dignity and glory of the republic. They have entered every field of citizenship, of labor, thought, purpose, invention, enterprise, daring, and genius, and have ranked with the foremost of this illustrious century. They have shaped the constitutions and laws for the union of the States and the high destinies of the great republic. Now that the invincible assaults of time are upon them, now that the planets and the stars in their courses fight resistlessly against them in their age, the survivors are lifted upon the very mountain peak of American pride and affection. There they stand and yonder they lie, the survivors and those gone on before, their history secure. And what a land is ours! Our population is 75,000,000.

In 1898 the United States produced thirty-five per cent. of the world's manufactures. We raised forty per cent. of the agricultural products of the world. Our mineral wealth surpasses that of any

other nation, and our total wealth is twenty-five per cent. greater than that of Great Britain, twice that of France, and equal to that of Russia, Austria, Italy, and Spain combined.

The South has steadily progressed since the war closed. Capital and prosperity have flowed thither. More cotton is raised than by slave labor. Cotton factories are springing up. Coal mines are multiplying. Great cities are being built up. The African race is multiplying and improving. The race question is solving itself. Loyalty and fraternity are increasing. Schools are multiplying and churches prospering. What shall the future be? With a domain equal to supporting a thousand million, with the vast storehouses of the Almighty beneath, above, and around us, what vision can foresee the coming day?

The following tabulated history tells of the awful price paid by this Regiment in blood, suffering, and death that our glorious country should be to this generation what it is.

PART III.

STATISTICAL TABLES, PERSONAL RECORDS, DEATHS BY DISEASE AND ACCIDENT, AND BATTLE LOSSES.

COMPILED BY CHARLES J. HOUSE.

PICTURES AND PERSONAL SKETCHES

BY H. H. SHAW

CHAPTER XVIII.

OFFICIAL AND INDIVIDUAL HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT — THE ORGANIZATION.

This Regiment was organized and mustered into the United States service August 21, 1862, with 37 commissioned officers and 969 enlisted men, making a total of 1,006. Prior to November 1, 1863, there were added 175 recruits; from November 1, 1863, to November 1, 1864, there were added 965, and after the latter date 54 more were added, making a total of 1,194 new men added to the 1,006 original members, or an even 2,200 in all.

Both the original men and recruits by years were assigned to the field and staff, and to the several companies, as the following table shows:

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

	Original, 1862.	Joined after November 1, 1862.	1863.	1864.	Totals.
Field and Staff,	12	2	1		15
Company A,	101	18	75	1	195
Company B,	99	35	55	16	205
Company C,	99	29	62		190
Company D,	100	28	57	2	187
Company E,	98	2	85		185
Company F,	101	8	65	3	177
Company G,	96	15	73	11	195
Company H,	98	20	63		181
Company I,	101	3	68	8	180
Company K,	101	15	52	2	170
Company L,			155	5	160
Company M,			154	6	160
Totals,	1,006	175	965	54	2,200

In the above table the right hand column of totals does not give the total number of men serving, first and last, in the field and staff and in the several companies, on account of the large number of transfers from one company to another and to the field and staff, as the men represented in these totals are counted but once and are here placed where they were first permanently assigned. To illustrate: The field and staff originally consisted of twelve officers and men; there were added, on the return of 1863, Chaplain Henry C. Leonard, transferred from the 3d Maine Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Albert R. Lincoln, appointed from civil life, and the return of 1864 added the name of Assistant Surgeon Henry A. Reynolds, appointed from civil life, making a total of fifteen as shown in the above table, yet fifteen others were transferred from the several companies to the field and staff, who are here counted only in the companies to which they severally originally belonged. The same rule is followed in making up the count of the several companies. Company M was largely made up of surplus men who had, for a few weeks, been temporarily attached to other companies, but are here counted as Company M men only. A few original men and one 1863 recruit were transferred from other companies to Companies L and M at their formation as non-commissioned officers, but are counted only in their original companies. Besides the three commissioned officers in each of the first ten companies, seven of the original field and staff, as well as the three added, were commissioned officers, all the others were assigned as enlisted men.

Lemuel W. Carter, George A. Freeman, and Franklin Fremont, of Company M, and Aaron Williams, of Company G, were of African descent. Thomas Loren, Louis M. Thompson, Thomas Dana, Thomas Lewis, Supple Orson, and John Tomar, of Company B, John Saul, of Company E, and William H. Over, of Company M, were Maine Indians, all except the latter belonging to the Penobscot tribe.

PERSONAL RECORDS.

In compiling the following personal records of the officers and men of the Regiment, the chairman of your committee has consulted every available record which had any bearing on the matter. The

Adjutant General's office at Augusta of course furnished the great bulk of the data, but there the records of several hundred of our men are incomplete and a very large number are not accounted for on the final muster-out rolls.

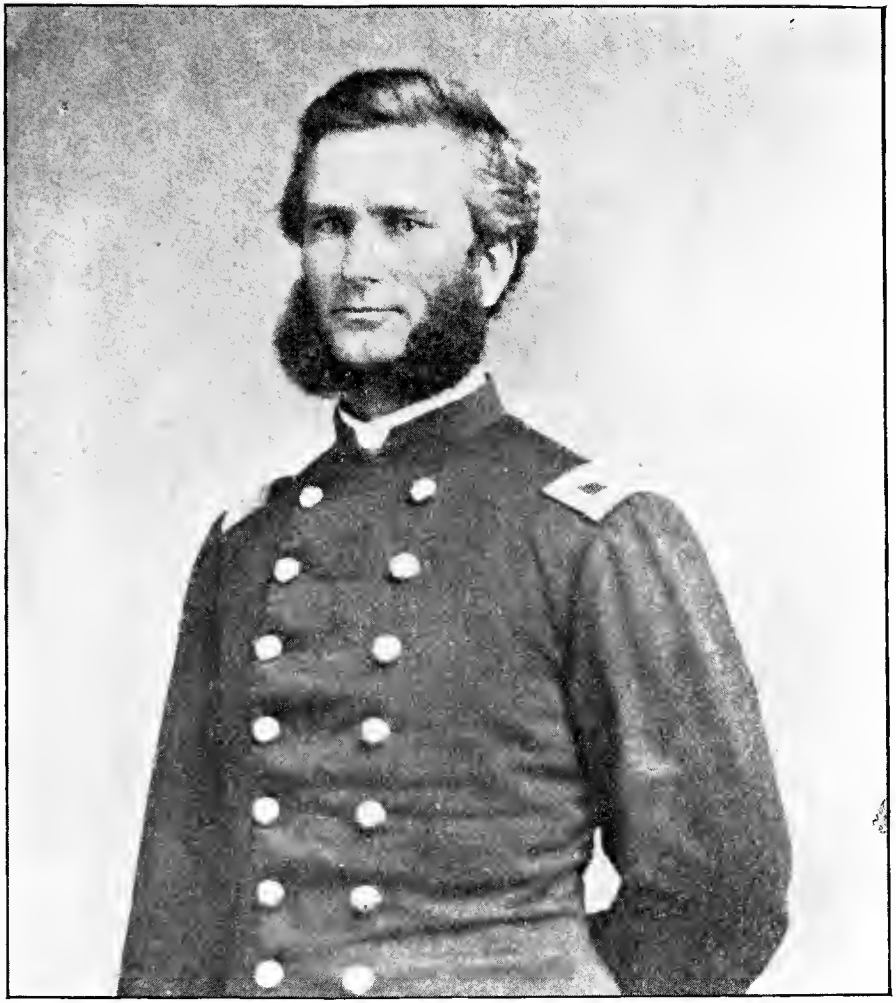
In prosecuting the work every application for State pension since the war, amounting to over 50,000, counting duplicates, on file in the State Pension office, has been examined for facts. Files of all the leading newspapers of the State, published during the war, and the evidence in pension cases on file in the offices of the numerous pension attorneys in Central and Eastern Maine have been carefully scrutinized. Correspondence, more or less extensive, has been had with every surviving member of the Regiment whose post-office address could be located, but a large number of our members failed to answer communications. The work was commenced in 1885 and has been continued with diligence ever since. The work is yet more or less incomplete, and without doubt errors and omissions will be discovered, but it is offered to you as the result of the conscientious efforts of your chairman, covering a period of eighteen years. No one can realize the amount of research required in a work of this kind and extent until he has a trial of it himself.

The figures following the names in each case indicate the age at time of enlistment, and the letters m. and s. indicate married or single. In case of the field and staff the age was rarely given in the records. The date of promotion is given in each case whenever possible, but in cases where several promotions were received by an individual soldier within the year there was generally no record of any except the last. The places of residence among the recuits arriving early in 1864, the great majority of whom were either dead or absent with wounds when the report was made to the State Adjutant General the following autumn, were found to be erroneous in several hundred cases. These have been corrected as far as possible. The place and date of death of those who have died since their discharge and the place of residence of those now living, so far as has been ascertained, are given. In cases where neither residence nor fact of death is given, nothing is known of the men. Doubtless a large majority of such are dead. In cases of transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps, the initial letters V R. C. are used.

This record covers the 2,200 officers and men who actually joined and served with the Regiment, also the 21 men in the Fort Knox, Maine, squad, who remained at that post during their term of enlistment, and who were attached to Company L by order of Colonel Shepherd a few weeks prior to our final muster out on September 11, 1865. In addition, a brief record is given of 54 men who were mustered into service as recruits for our Regiment, but for one reason or another never reached us. A roster of the 3d Maine Battery, as it existed on November 1, 1863, is added.

No attempt has been made to compile the record of the members of the 3d Maine Battery, which was attached to the Regiment as Company M for several months and then detached, nor of the members of the 17th and 19th Maine Infantry, who joined us about the 1st of June, 1865, except those who served with field and staff and the three commissioned officers transferred from the 17th Maine, and of these only such record as transpired after the transfer.

In order to include such matter as properly belongs in this part of the history and to keep the cost of the book at a figure low enough so it could be sold at a price within the reach of all, the record of each individual soldier is necessarily made brief, but does include, so far as could be ascertained, all the essential points tending to give a clear record of each. The sketches of officers accompanying their pictures, written by Capt. Horace H. Shaw, the historian, are, for the same reason, reduced to a few brief lines in each individual case.



BREVET MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL CHAPLIN, COLONEL.

Formerly Major 2d Maine Infantry, he was promoted to be the original Colonel of the 18th Maine. He was a born soldier, attractive and magnetic in person, a fine horseman with commanding presence. He gave to his officers a royal friendship, to his soldiers a fatherly care, and to all a considerate appreciation of merit wherever found. He was brave almost to recklessness, but modest withal. His service was that of the Regiment till his wound at Deep Bottom brought grief to us and death to our beloved Colonel.

BVT. BRIG. GEN. THOMAS HAMMOND TALBOT LIEUT. COLONEL.

A college-bred, dignified, gentlemanly man from a prominent family in Maine. Was constantly with the Regiment from muster in. Was in command of the right battalion in battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 19, 1864, doing excellent service. Was in command of right battalion at Milford Station, North Anna, at Totopotomoy commanding the advance line, as also at Cold Harbor, and was with us on march to James River. Was seriously ill with malarial fever June 15th to 18th. He resumed duty June 19th and was in command of Regiment during the battles of June 22d and 23d. Was in command of Regiment at Second Deep Bottom and assumed command of Brigade after Colonel Chaplin was wounded. Resigned on account of ill health September 14, 1864. Was commissioned Colonel September 17th, but not mustered. Has been a prominent lawyer in Boston since the war. Resides at Brookline, Mass., enjoying the rewards of a well spent, useful life.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES HAMLIN,
Major.

Lieut. HORATIO PITCHER,
Quartermaster.

Brevet Brigadier General CHARLES HAMLIN, Major.

The call for three hundred thousand found him a rising young lawyer of Hancock County, already devoting himself to his country's service by recruiting and helping organize Maine's early regiments. He possessed rare tact, which with his kindly, gracious manners gave him great popularity with officers and men. Desiring more active service, he was transferred April 27, 1863, to the staff of Maj. Gen. Hiram G. Berry. After General Berry's death he served on staff of Gen. A. P. Howe and was prominent in the active service with both Generals. Since the war General Hamlin has been prominent in the legal and political life of the State, serving as City Solicitor of Bangor, Register in Bankruptcy, member and Speaker of Maine House, and Chairman Executive Committee Maine Gettysburg Commission. Is Commander Maine Commandery Loyal Legion. Worthy son of our much loved and distinguished Vice President Hannibal Hamlin. A good friend to the First Maine and popular with his comrades. Is Reporter of Decisions for Maine. His residence is Bangor.

Lieut. HORATIO PITCHER, Quartermaster Eighteenth Maine.

Formerly Quartermaster Sergeant of the 2d Maine, he was prepared for his work. Physically and mentally active and tireless, with a mind symmetrical and discreet, a firmness never fretful, and a kindness all-embracing, he was the man for this most arduous office, the business man of the Regiment. He was called to an important service before we left for the front. He has been prominent in mercantile affairs since the war.

LIEUT. STEPHEN C. TALBOT,
ADJUTANT.

CHAPLAIN HENRY C. LEONARD.

LIEUTENANT STEPHEN C. TALBOT, ADJUTANT.

The successor to Russell B. Shepherd, he required ability and he had it. A systematic, quiet, discreet man, he commanded the respect of his brother officers and superiors, and provoked the hostility of none. His ability won him promotion as Major in another regiment and he departed with the good wishes of all. He has since the war been prominent in the business world.

CHAPLAIN HENRY C. LEONARD.

Dear old soul! Bless the dear Chaplain! Peace be to his shades and repose to his ashes! and God bless his good wife and daughters! This is the story told by the First Maine officers and men, who remember them most affectionately.

BOTHEUS E. PAINE,
SURGEON.

JEROME B. ELKINS
ASSISTANT SURGEON

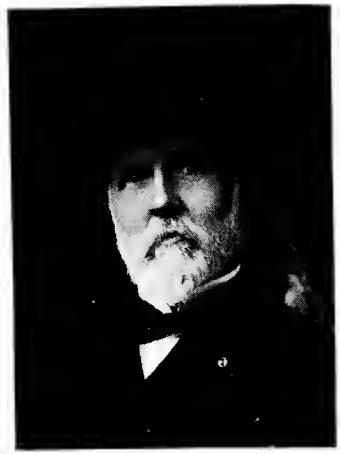
Surgeon ROTHEUS E. PAINE

Was appointed from Hampden, where he had practiced as a physician. His service with the Regiment covered the period of acclimation through which our soldiers from the far North had to pass on being transferred to the latitude of Washington. He resigned his office February 19, 1864, while the Regiment was still in garrison.

Surgeon JEROME B. ELKINS

Joined as Assistant Surgeon from Ashland. Faithful, hard-working, and competent, we relied on him from the first. His skill as a surgeon kept him much of the time at Division Hospital, where he did most excellent service, leaving his regimental duty with his assistants.

RUSSELL B. SHEPHERD,
Colonel.



ZEMRO A. SMITH,
Lieut. Colonel.

Brevet Brigadier General RUSSELL B. SHEPHERD, Colonel.

Coming to the 18th Maine from the halls of learning and the refining influences of a teacher's life, he was our first Adjutant, second Major, second Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. In all these positions he was equal to the task and adequate to the work. A quiet, studious man, modest and unassuming, he never sought to be conspicuous. Able and industrious himself, he honored ability, diligence, and fidelity in others. With a comprehensive mind, quick of discernment and prompt to decide, he was an able commander for regiment or brigade. He has been prominent in business and public life in positions of responsibility and honor since the war. He died at his home in Skowhegan, January 1, 1901.

BREVET COLONEL ZEMRO A. SMITH, LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

A scholar from the halls of learning and culture of teaching, he rose by merit to the second place in the Regiment. Loyal to his friends, just and kind to all, he could not fail to be popular with officers and men. He commanded the Regiment during most of the winter of 1865 and in all its battles from Sailor's Creek to Appomattox. He was prominent in newspaper and political life in Maine after the war. Was publisher and editor of a paper in the West, and afterward political editor of the *Boston Journal* and later of the *Indianapolis Journal* to the time of his death.

GEORGE W. SABINE,
MAJOR.

CHRISTOPHER V. CROSSMAN,
MAJOR.

MAJOR GEORGE W. SABINE.

Original Captain of Company K. Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, not mustered. Gentleman, soldier, excellent company commander, model field officer, brave, able, and effective. He was in all the engagements till June 17, 1864. Fell fatally wounded in a sharp engagement with the enemy on the evening of that day. He died May 26, 1865, after prolonged suffering. Had life been spared, this officer would have become prominent in his country's service.

BREVET COLONEL CHRISTOPHER V. CROSSMAN, MAJOR.

Englishman by birth, intensely American by loyalty and patriotism, he gave nobly in service and blood to his adopted country. An excellent officer, a good soldier, a useful citizen of Bangor, Surveyor General of Lumber for Maine. We give a cut of him and detachment of Company D serving Heavy Artillery

HARRISON G. SMITH,
Major.

CHARLES W. NUTE,
Major.

Major HARRISON G. SMITH.

Original Captain of Company H, he came from Columbia Falls. Farmer and lumberman, sturdy, robust, and practical, he was a most useful officer in the vast constructive work of our early service. He made no pretension beyond what he could do, but gave himself and all his talents loyally to his country. Brave and unflinching in battle, he did his government good service and earned the promotion to Major March 26, 1865. He was afterward prominent in his native town and died June 12, 1891.

Major CHARLES W NUTE

Came from Lincoln as original First Lieutenant of Company A, promoted Captain March 2, 1863. An excellent officer, popular with his men and brother officers of all grades. Was in all the battles with the Regiment during campaign of 1864. Promoted Major January 16, 1865. Died of disease March 9, 1865. Mrs. Nute, a most estimable lady, came to camp in winter of 1863, bringing the little Captain Herbert. How pleasantly we remember both. We recall with sorrow the death of Mrs. Nute by typhoid fever at camp. Her gracious, kindly presence lives with us.

Captain HORACE H. SHAW Quartermaster,

Joined as private, promoted to Orderly Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant, Aid on Brigade Staff August, 1863, to July, 1864; promoted First Lieutenant January 18, 1864, Quartermaster July, 1864; commissioned Captain October 17, 1864 (not mustered); Acting Division Quartermaster and Brigade Quartermaster to muster out, September 11, 1865, at Fort Baker. Wounded May 19, 1864. See notes by his comrades, last chapter.

LIEUT. HORACE H. SHAW
AID-DE-CAMP ON BRIGADE STAFF

LIEUT. JAMES W. CLARK,
ADJUTANT.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES W. CLARK, ADJUTANT.

Original First Lieutenant Company E. A most energetic, capable officer, zealous in every duty. He paid the fullest measure and price of his loyalty with his life by wounds at Petersburg June 18th. His was a family of soldiers.

CAPT. PRINCE A. GATCHELL,
ADJUTANT.

ALBERT R. LINCOLN,
ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Captain PRINCE A. GATCHELL, Adjutant.

Originally from Company A, was promoted to Second and First Lieutenant and transferred to Company M. Wounded at Spottsylvania May 19, 1864. Succeeded James W. Clark as Adjutant. Received medal of honor for meritorious service at battle of Boydton Road, October 27, 1864. Commissioned Captain Company E just previous to muster out, but remained as Adjutant till muster out, September 11, 1865. Residence, Buffalo, Wyoming.

Assistant Surgeon ALBERT R. LINCOLN

Joined as Assistant from Dennysville. He was good anywhere, day or night. A practical, common-sense, loyal soldier, physician, and surgeon. One of the best in the army. Practiced with success in Dennysville to time of death. See record.

HENRY A. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Surgeon.

EDWARD P. CONNOR,
Sutler.

Assistant Surgeon HENRY A. REYNOLDS

Was appointed from civil life in Bangor April 16, 1864, and served in that capacity until the Regiment was mustered out. He has practiced his profession in Winn and Bangor, in this State, and at various points in the West since leaving the service.

FIELD AND STAFF

AS MUSTERED AUGUST 21, 1862.

Commissioned Officers.

*Colonel Daniel Chaplin, Bangor, m., promoted from Major of the 2d Maine Infantry; died August 20, 1864, from wounds received August 17, 1864.

†Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Talbot, Portland, m., commissioned Colonel September 17, 1864, not mustered; discharged September 14, 1864. Resides at Brookline, Mass.

†Major Charles Hamlin, Orland, appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers April 27, 1863, and transferred to staff of Maj. Gen. Hiram G. Berry. Resides at Bangor, Me.

†Adjutant Russell B. Shepherd, 29, Bangor, promoted Major December 30, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel September 17, 1864, and Colonel October 17, 1864; slightly wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Skowhegan, Me., January 1, 1901.

Quartermaster Horatio Pitcher, Bangor, transferred to Co. C January 1, 1863. See Co. C.

Surgeon Rotheus E. Paine, Hampden, resigned February 19, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon Jerome B. Elkins, Ashland, promoted Surgeon March 9, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Old Town, Me., June 6, 1882.

Chaplain Henry C. Leonard, Waterville, joined by transfer from the 3d Maine Infantry October 27, 1862; mustered out July 22, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Sergeant Major John A. Lancy, Bangor, promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. H January 18, 1864, and transferred. See Co. H.

Quartermaster Sergeant Mandel M. Fuller, Boston, Mass., promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. L, to be recruited, December 31, 1862; on detached service at Fort Knox, Maine. See Fort Knox Squad.

Commissary Sergeant Charles Dwinal, Bangor, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant March 1, 1863, on detached service at Fort Knox, Maine. See Fort Knox Squad.

* Brevetted Major General. † Brevetted Brigadier General.

Hospital Steward Benjamin C. Frost, Bangor, promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. M March 12, 1864, and transferred. See Co. M.

Fife Major Nathaniel R. Witham, Bangor, discharged April 12, 1864. Resides at Brewer, Me.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

Commissioned Officers.

Major George W Sabine, Eastport, promoted from Captain Co. K June 13, 1863; commissioned Lieutenant Colonel October 17, 1864, not mustered; discharged December 10, 1864; died May 26, 1865, from wounds received June 17, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon Albert R. Lincoln, Dennysville, commissioned December 15, 1862, from civil life; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Dennysville, Me., October 18, 1899.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Commissary Sergeant George P. Pote, Belfast, appointed March 1, 1863, from private Co. E; promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. E November 8, 1864, and transferred. See Co. E.

Principal Musician Samuel M. Emerson, Bangor, appointed July 1, 1863, from private Co. D; died of disease September 26, 1863.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

Commissioned Officers.

Major Christopher V Crossman, Bangor, promoted January 30, 1864, from Captain Co. D; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged December 24, 1864. Breveted Colonel. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Major Zemro A. Smith, promoted September 17, 1864, from Captain Co. C; promoted Lieutenant Colonel January 16, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Breveted Colonel. Died at Indianapolis, Ind., May 25, 1903.

Assistant Surgeon Henry A. Reynolds, Bangor, commissioned April 16, 1864, from civil life; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Sergeant Major Nathan M. Mills, Milford, appointed March 7, 1864, from private Co. B; wounded June 18, 1864. Drowned in Penobscot River, Me., November 1, 1864.

Hospital Steward Joshua W Tuesley, appointed March 18, 1864, from private Co. F; discharged June 5, 1865. Resides at Hermon, Maine.

Principal Musician Frederic A. Edwards, Lincoln, appointed November 26, 1863, from private Co. A; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Lincoln, Me.

Joined after November 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

Major Charles W Nute, Lincoln, promoted January 16, 1865, from Captain Co. A; died of disease March 9, 1865.

Major Harrison G. Smith, Columbia Falls, promoted March 26, 1865, from Captain Co. H; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Columbia Falls, Me., June 12, 1891

Chaplain Alfred S. Adams, Cherryfield, promoted November 8, 1864, from private Co. E; resigned May 28, 1865; died at Waldoboro, Me., July 24, 1865, on his way home.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Sergeant Major Charles L. Heywood, Bucksport, appointed December 1, 1864, from Corporal Co. G; promoted 1st Lieutenant Co. A February 9, 1865, and transferred. See Co. A.

Commissary Sergeant Abel J. Curtis, Parkman, appointed December 19, 1864, from private Co. E; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Greenville, Me.

Principal Musician Andrew C. Sawyer, Levant, appointed November 1, 1864, from Musician Co. F; appointed Sergeant Major March 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Principal Musician Nahum McKusick, Foxcroft, appointed March 1, 1865, from Musician Co. E; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Foxcroft, Me., April 12, 1883.

Transferred from the Seventeenth Maine.

Principal Musician Osgood W. Stevens, 27, Saco, s., joined by transfer from Non-Commissioned Staff of 17th Maine June 4, 1865; transferred to Co. F as private July 1, 1865.

Sergeant Major Granville M. Holt, 18, Lewiston, s., appointed July 1 1865, from Sergeant Co. D; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Quartermaster Sergeant Horace L. Worcester, 26, Portland, s., appointed June 7 1865, from private Co. B; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Hospital Steward George E. Dillingham, 20, Augusta, s., appointed July 1, 1865, from private Co. C; mustered out September 11, 1865.

TRANSFERRED FROM THE NINETEENTH MAINE.

Commissary Sergeant Lemuel C. Grant, 23, Frankfort, s., appointed June 7, 1865, from Sergeant Co. I; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Principal Musician Charles H. Thompson, 27, Winterport, m., appointed July 1, 1865, from Musician Co. F; mustered out September 11, 1865.

COMPANY A.

As Mustered August 21, 1862.

Capt. WM. C. CLARK.

Capt. SAML. E. BURNHAM.

Captain WILLIAM C. CLARK.

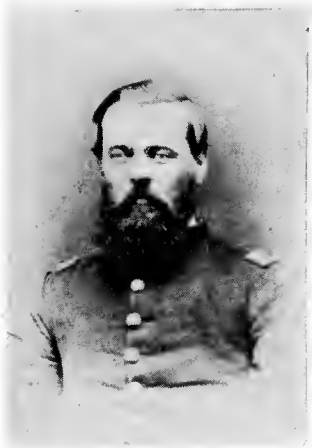
Original Captain. A rising young lawyer of excellent character and habits. Would doubtless have done excellent service in the severe campaigns of his Company, but change of climate and exposure of military life cut short the service his loyalty had prompted. He resigned February 16, 1863. Has since been a prominent citizen and leading attorney of Lincoln.

Captain SAMUEL E. BURNHAM

Joined as Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant March 2, 1863, and Captain January 16, 1865. Was wounded in the charge of June 18th. He was an admirable officer; faithful and efficient in every duty, just and kind to his men, obliging and friendly with his brother officers, he was justly popular. Mustered out with his Regiment he has been a prominent citizen of Duluth, Minn., where he resides.

First Lieutenant WARREN A. HUNTRESS

Joined as Sergeant, promoted to First Sergeant August 24, 1863, Second Lieutenant January 1, 1864, First Lieutenant December 13, 1864. A careful, diligent, painstaking officer and a good soldier. Cool and self-possessed in the presence of the enemy, careful of his men, practical anywhere, he did excellent service till muster out. Has been a prominent and useful citizen since. Resides in Minneapolis, Minn.



FIRST LT. WARREN A. HUNTRESS.

FIRST LT. CHAS. L. HEYWOOD.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES L. HEYWOOD.

Promoted from Sergeant Major. An excellent officer, would have become prominent as he has since as a citizen of Kansas.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. William C. Clark, 26, Lincoln, m., resigned February 16, 1863. Resides at Lincoln, Me.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Nute, 27, Lincoln, m., promoted Captain March 2, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; promoted Major January 16, 1865, and transferred. See Field and Staff.

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Burnham, 32, Lincoln, m., promoted 1st Lieut. March 2, 1863, and Capt. January 16, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Duluth, Minn.

Sergeants.

Charles Merrill, 21, Lincoln, s., promoted 2d Lieut. March 2, 1863, and 1st Lieut. January 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; promoted Capt. Co. M December 13, 1864, and transferred. See Co. M.

Prince A. Gatchell, 20, Lincoln, s., promoted 2d Lieut. January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; Acting Adjutant from June, 1864, to muster out of Regiment; promoted 1st Lieut. Co. M December 13, 1864, and transferred. See Co. M.

Warren A. Huntress, 30, Lincoln, m., promoted 1st Sergeant August 24, 1863, 2d Lieut. January 21, 1864, and 1st Lieut. December 13, 1864; slightly wounded October 27, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Minneapolis, Minn.

Luther Clay, 24, Lincoln, m., promoted Commissary Sergeant January 14, 1864; slightly wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Lincoln, Me.

Arthur P. Budge, 21, Springfield, s., wounded June 18, 1864; promoted 2d Lieut. Co. M February 9, 1865, and transferred. See Co. M.

Corporals.

Frederic A. Edwards, 25, Lincoln, s., returned to ranks at own request; promoted Principal Musician and transferred to non-commissioned staff November 26, 1863. See Field and Staff.

David F. Averill, 27, Lincoln, s., promoted Sergeant August 24, 1863; discharged for disability March 20, 1865. Died at East Lincoln, Me., May 18, 1878.

Joseph W. Knights, 33, Lincoln, m., promoted Sergeant January 17, 1864; wounded October 27, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. Died at East Lincoln, Me., June 28, 1881.

Albert P Eastman, 20, Island Falls, s., promoted Sergeant in 1863 and 2d Lieut. Co. M March 12, 1864, and transferred. See Co. M.

Jonathan Clay, Jr., 29, Burlington, m., promoted Sergeant; killed June 18, 1864.

James Warren, 45, Lincoln, m., returned to ranks at own request and appointed Artificer March 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864, June 18, 1864, and March 25, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Boulder, Colo.

Peter Devou, 25, Macwahoc Plantation, s., discharged June 12, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Augustus M. Turner, 24, Lincoln, s., wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to V. R. C. and discharged therefrom June 29, 1865.

Musicians.

William C. Shaw, 18, Springfield, s., discharged June 5, 1865.

Charles F. Davis, 18, Lincoln, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Lincoln, Me.

Wagoner.

Benjamin Richardson, 24, Lincoln, s., returned to ranks; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Eden, Me., September 11, 1895.

Privates.

Hiram R. Bailey, 19, Springfield, s., promoted Corporal June 14, 1864, and Sergeant July 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Carroll, Me.

William Benson, 33, Mattawamkeag, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Togus, Me., November 29, 1895.

Benjamin Berry, 22, Canaan, m., promoted Corporal November 2, 1863, Sergeant January 14, 1864, and 1st Sergeant April 20, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

Nathaniel Bodwell, Jr., 32, Lincoln, m., died of disease March 18, 1863.

Isaac E. Bowley, 33, Macwahoc Plantation, m., prisoner June 12, 1864; died in prison January 11, 1865.

Otis H. Bruce, 19, Lincoln, s., promoted Corporal; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865. Died at Lincoln, Me., November 1, 1866.

Atwood Burnham, 18, Hudson, s., promoted Corporal November 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Robert Clifford, 18, Lee, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died in Minnesota, April 18, 1894.

John A. Davis, 18, Lincoln, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged October 13, 1864. Resides at Clarence, Iowa.

Lorenzo D. Davis, 31, Mattawamkeag, m., died of disease November 11, 1862.

William C. Davis, 33, Lowell, m., discharged January 25, 1864. Died at Kingman, Me., July, 1889.

Simon Devou, 22, Bangor, m., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged October 6, 1864. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Andrew J. Dill, 23, Mattawamkeag, s., wounded June 12, 1864; died of wounds July 31, 1864.

Charles H. Dill, 32, Mattawamkeag, m., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 23, 1865. Died at Stacyville, Me., October 8, 1877.

John G. Dolley, 18, Springfield, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Sherman, Me.

Lyman H. Dolley, 18, Lincoln, s., appointed Wagoner July 1, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Lincoln, Me.

Isaac Donham, 44, Island Falls, m., discharged January 25, 1864; died at City Point, Va., July 13, 1864, then a member of Co. E, 31st Maine Infantry.

Edward Emery, 29, Sherman, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Enfield, Me.

Wesley Emery, 18, Sherman, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Sherman, Me.

Oscar R. Fish, 19, Lincoln, s., discharged April 30, 1863.

Amasa S. Flagg, 25, Hudson, s., promoted Corporal November 26, 1862; killed June 18, 1864.

Thomas B. Gifford, 26, Lee, m., promoted Corporal January 13, 1863, and Sergeant January 26, 1864; wounded and prisoner October 27, 1864, exchanged; discharged May 20, 1865. Died at Patten, Me., January 27, 1882.

Jeremiah Glidden, 27, Chester, s., promoted Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Woodville, Me.

Benjamin M. Griffin, 22, Lowell, m., promoted Corporal November 2, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 24, 1865. Resides at Old Town, Me.

Benjamin G. Grover, 36, Burlington, m., wounded April 6, 1865; discharged July 7, 1865. Died at Enfield, Me., November 25, 1883.

Enoch Grover, 26, Springfield, m., discharged February 25, 1863.

William Harmon, 20, Winn, s., promoted Corporal June 12, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864, and April 6, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Brainard, Minn.

Austin Heath, 21, Lincoln, s., discharged February 1, 1864.

Amos Holt, 21, Springfield, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged February 14, 1865. Died at Springfield, Me.

Henry W Howard, 22, Medway, m., killed June 18, 1864.

John O. Hughes, 27, Medway, m., died May 26, 1864, of wounds received May 19, 1864.

Alvin W Hurd, 21, Lincoln, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Lincoln, Me.

Addison C. Keen, 20, Chester, s., prisoner June 12, 1864; died in prison August 9, 1864.

Aaron Kneeland, 23, Lincoln, s., discharged December 1, 1862. Died at Bangor, Me., November, 1870.

Willard Knights, 20, Lee, s., discharged December 1, 1862. Died at Lee, Me., July 29, 1901.

George Lee, 34, Benedicta, s., died of disease August 26, 1864.

Samuel C. Leland, 18, Winn, s., deserted September 1, 1865.

Thomas G. Libby, 18, Lincoln, s., wounded June 17, 1864; discharged April 21, 1865. Resides at Vinalhaven, Me.

Daniel McCurdy, 43, Chester, m., killed June 18, 1864.

John R. Morrill, 21, Newburg, s., wounded May 19, 1864, and September, 1864; appointed Artificer February 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Brewer, Me.

Charles H. Morrison, 20, Topsfield, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 18, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Hugh A. Morrison, 18, Topsfield, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died May, 1870.

Horace Morse, 43, Sherman, m., mustered out June 6, 1865.

Charles Noble, 22, Winn, s., discharged January 5, 1863. Resides at Oakland, Maine.

Henry Noble, 21, Winn, s., transferred to V R. C. September 17, 1863.

Isaac L. Olmstead, 22, Springfield, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged February 14, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., July 24, 1903.

Edward C. Osborn, 21, Lincoln, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bay View, Washington.

James B. Parsons, 19, Glenburn, s., promoted Corporal January 14, 1864, and Sergeant March 20, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Pontiac, Ill.

Horace L. Peasley, 24, Burlington, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Burlington, Me.

Francis L. Philbrook, 20, Prentiss, s., prisoner June 12, 1864; died in prison August 3, 1864.

Frederic Philbrook, 20, Prentiss, s., prisoner June 12, 1864; died in prison November 15, 1864.

Andrew J. Pierce, 26, Hudson, m., discharged April 21, 1865. Resides at Hudson, Me.

William H. Pratt, 22, Macwahoc Plantation, s., promoted Corporal in 1863; died of disease April 25, 1864.

Jonathan G. Rideout, 26, Lincoln, m., appointed Artificer January 14, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged February 24, 1865. Died at Lee, Me.

Herod Robinson, 30, Exeter, m., appointed Artificer January 14, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 19, 1865. Died at Exeter, Me., March 13, 1902.

Joseph E. Robinson, 21, Exeter, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Glenburn, Me.

William H. Robinson, 27, Canaan, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Togus, Me., July 10, 1902.

George C. Rounds, 23, Lincoln, s., accidentally shot in the arm at Fort Sumner and was pensioned for the wound, but the date of discharge does not appear. Died at Anson, Me., 1890.

Andrew J. Rowe, 29, Sherman, s., died July 29, 1864, of wounds received June 18, 1864.

Eri Rowe, 20, Sherman, s., prisoner June 12, 1864; died in prison August 10, 1864.

Bealy Runnells, 40, Medway, m., died August 9, 1864, of wounds received May 19, 1864.

Daniel S. Scott, 18, Woodville, s., promoted Corporal April 20, 1864; was Color Bearer in fall of 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Richmond, Me., December 22, 1894.

Martin Scott, 18, Chester, s., promoted Corporal January 14, 1864, and Sergeant February 16, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Little Falls, Minn.

William W. Scott, 18, Chester, s., promoted Corporal; captured Confederate flag October 27, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged June 13, 1865. Resides at Duluth, Minn.

Josiah W. Smith, 18, Benedicta, s., died of disease January 31, 1863.

Daniel W Snow, 25, Newburg, s., promoted Corporal; killed on the color guard May 19, 1864.

Albert Spearin, 20, Springfield, s., wounded June 22, 1864; discharged June 12, 1865. Resides at Three Rivers, Penn.

George F. Stanwood, 22, Woodville, s., died June 25, 1864, of wounds received May 19, 1864.

Thomas H. Stanwood, 27, Woodville, m., promoted Corporal January 14, 1864; wounded, date unknown; discharged June 13, 1865.

John H. Taylor, 23, Winn, s., promoted Corporal January 14, 1864, Sergeant April 20, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Samuel K. Thornton, 26, Lincoln, s., promoted Corporal April 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Springfield, Me.

Charles H. Tibbetts, 19, Burlington, s., discharged February 17, 1863. Resides at Newcastle, Col.

William W. P. Tibbetts, 22, Springfield, m., discharged February 17, 1864. Died at Monmouth, Me., April, 1869.

John R. Towle, 32, Holden, m., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Dexter, Me.

Jonathan Tracy, 24, Amity, s., discharged January 25, 1864. Resides at Canton, Me.

Alonzo S. Tripp, 31, Burlington, m., discharged December 3, 1862. Died at Burlington, Me., June 28, 1895.

George W. Tucker, 29, Lincoln, m., wounded June 22, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at East Winn, Me.

John E. Waite, 25, Medway, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Lagrange, Me.

James H. West, 18, Lincoln, s., transferred to V R. C. and discharged therefrom March 22, 1865. Resides at East Lowell, Me.

Ivory S. White, 24, Lowell, s., promoted Corporal August 24, 1863; discharged June 5, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Moses P Wing, 30, Dyer Brook, m., promoted Corporal November 26, 1862, and Sergeant in 1864; died July 12, 1864, of wounds received June 18, 1864.

Adelbert Witham, 18, Lincoln, s., died July 21, 1864, of wounds received May 19, 1864.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

Michael Boucher, 32, Calais, m., mustered March 24, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to V. R. C. and discharged therefrom November 14, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., December 18, 1872.

Josiah Burton, 34, Calais, s., mustered May 11, 1863; discharged February 1, 1864.

William Carr, 34, Calais, s., mustered May 11, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Calais, Me.

Daniel Fitzpatrick, 21, Bangor, s., mustered January 6, 1863; promoted Corporal; killed June 18, 1864.

Michael Flood, 27, Portland, s., mustered May 4, 1863; deserted April 22, 1864.

Thomas H. Griffin, 21, Lincoln, s., mustered March 27, 1863; died June 22, 1864, of wounds received May 24, 1864.

David Irving, 24, Calais, s., mustered May 1, 1863; deserted December 11, 1863.

James Kingston, 24, Calais, s., mustered March 30, 1863; deserted finally May 15, 1864.

Franklin Lyon, 43, Lincoln, m., mustered February 27, 1863; died of disease September 3, 1863.

Cyrus S. Maxwell, 21, Caribou, s., mustered February 10, 1863; died of disease February 28, 1863.

John Murphy, 42, Houlton, m., mustered February 24, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

George E. Osborn, 18, Lincoln, s., mustered February 10, 1863; promoted Corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Dushville, Mich.

William H. Pulk, 18, Calais, s., mustered April 15, 1863; died of disease August 16, 1863.

James Skein, 40, Portland, m., mustered May 4, 1863; deserted April 22, 1864.

Thomas Sullivan, 19, Lincoln, s., mustered February 27 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 18, 1865. Resides at East Brownfield, Me.

John Tolle, 35, Calais, s., mustered May 27, 1863; deserted March 28, 1864.

George Tourtillott, 23, Lincoln, s., mustered February 10, 1863; deserted February 22, 1864.

James Turner, 27, Calais, s., mustered May 1, 1863; transferred to the navy May 5, 1864.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

James P Annis, 33, Hermon, m., mustered December 15, 1863; died of disease December 12, 1864.

Isaac P Avery, 32, Unity, m., mustered January 4, 1864; discharged March 4, 1864. Resides at Brewer, Me.

Jeremiah S. Bartlett, 25, Newburg, m., mustered December 16, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 23, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Albert B. Berry, 21, Brownville, m., mustered December 24, 1863; discharged June 6, 1865. Resides at Brownville, Me.

Manly S. Brown, 18, Levant, s., mustered December 19, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865. Resides at Shell Lake, Wis.

Robert W Bruce, 18, Lincoln, s., mustered November 30, 1863; discharged January 14, 1865. Died at Lincoln, Me., May 31, 1865.

Charles W Carson, 18, Etna, s., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 1, 1865. Resides at North Derby, Vt.

Elijah H. Clements, 31, Newburg, m., mustered January 4, 1864; promoted Corporal March 24, 1865, and Sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Newburg, Me.

Nathan C. Cole, 42, Newburg, m., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864; discharged February 14, 1865.

Roger Connoley, 29, Augusta, mustered August 13, 1864; died in prison of wounds received October 27, 1864, date unknown.

Noah Cross, 22, Barnard, m., mustered December 22, 1863; prisoner June 22, 1864; died in prison August 9, 1864.

John P Crowley, 19, Ellsworth, s., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Levi D. Curtis, 44, Newburg, m., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded June 3, 1864; appointed Wagoner June 7, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Dixmont, Me.

John C Davis, 18, Corinth, s., mustered December 12, 1863; deserted August 19, 1865.

Randall M. Davis, 28, Lincoln, s., mustered December 22, 1863; promoted Corporal; prisoner September 9, 1864, exchanged; discharged June 5, 1865. Resides at Dorchester, Mass.

Scribner H. Davis, 26, Machias, m., mustered December 18, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Turner E. Davis, 37, Machias, m., mustered December 18, 1863; deserted September 10, 1864.

George W. Dill, 45, Springfield, m., mustered December 18, 1863; discharged June 5, 1865. Died at Springfield, Me., December 1, 1898.

Benjamin Dow, 33, Lincoln, s., mustered November 30, 1863; wounded May 31, 1864; died of disease October 1, 1864.

Joseph C. Dunn, 29, No. 33 Plantation, Hancock County, m., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded June 27, 1864; transferred to V. R. C. and discharged therefrom August 22, 1865. Resides at Great Pond, Me.

George Duren, 40, Mattawamkeag, m., mustered January 2, 1864; died April 10, 1865, of wounds received June 18, 1864.

Daniel M. Edwards, 19, Lincoln, s., mustered November 30, 1863; discharged June 6, 1865. Resides at Woonsocket, R. I.

Marcellus L. Fisher, 20, Corinth, s., mustered December 14, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to V R. C. and discharged therefrom Septemper 15, 1865. Resides at Kenduskeag, Me.

John Flemming, 33, Calais, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded June 12, 1864; discharged May 23, 1865.

George Gee, 23, Exeter, N. H., mustered September 26, 1864; deserted August 1, 1865.

John Griffiths, 43, Richmond, m., mustered January 9, 1864; died of disease January 1, 1865.

Andrew Hooper, 39, Machias, m., mustered December 18, 1863; wounded September 30, 1864; discharged September 1, 1865. Resides at Machias, Me.

George W. Hooper, 18, Machias, s., mustered December 18, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged at Boston, Mass., October 4, 1866.

Arthur F. Howard, 18, Brownville, s., mustered December 23, 1863; prisoner June 22, 1864; exchanged February 26, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Joseph Jellerson, 23, Monroe, s., mustered December 28, 1863; discharged November 14, 1864. Died June 20, 1865.

Edward Jenness, 21, Corinth, s., mustered December 14, 1863; wounded June 17, 1864; discharged April 10, 1865. Resides at Kenduskeag, Me.

Francis R. Jewell, 18, Lincoln, s., mustered January 4, 1864; died of disease in August, 1865.

Walter K. Kelley, 40, Dexter, m., mustered January 1, 1864, marked as absent sick at muster out.

James Kennedy, 44, Calais, m., mustered January 5, 1864; discharged March 4, 1864. Died at Togus, Me., July 10, 1901.

Nathaniel Ladd, 34, Williamsburg, m., mustered December 8, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

Charles H. Lancaster, 34, Corinna, m., mustered December 12, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged December 6, 1864. Resides at Canaan, Me.

John N. Leonard, 19, Newburg, s., mustered December 16, 1863; died of disease June 25, 1864.

Cyrus A. Lord, 28, Hampden, m., mustered January 4, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Charles M. Lovejoy, 21, Wayne, s., mustered December 8, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged November 24, 1864. Resides at North Wayne, Me.

Arthur H. Maguire, 26, Milo, s., mustered December 16, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Milo, Me.

William Mansell, 31, Charleston, m., mustered December 14, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., May 14, 1898.

James L. Marston, 18, Machias, s., mustered December 21, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Machias, Me.

John Miller, 21, Stockton, s., mustered December 30, 1863; wounded March 25, 1865; discharged June 10, 1865.

Thomas M. Neal, 25, Burlington, s., mustered December 6, 1863; died February 20, 1864.

Horatio Nelson, 30, Lincoln, m., mustered November 30, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Lee, Me. (East Winn post office.)

Israel H. Nute, 18, Lincoln, s., mustered October 10, 1863; discharged June 13, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Dennis O'Leary, 27, Bangor, mustered September 21, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., May 21, 1897

William Pendleton, 26, Burlington, m., mustered November 30, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged February 9, 1865. Died at Burlington, Me., August 19, 1865.

Melvin J. Perry, 25, Corinna, m., mustered December 14, 1863; died of disease January 18, 1864.

Joseph Pooler, 21, Waterville, s., mustered November 18, 1863; died July 14, 1864, of wounds received June 18, 1864.

Hiram D. Raymond, 22, Ripley, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 14, 1865. Resides at Ripley, Me.

Horace S. Reed, 26, Orono, m., mustered January 2, 1864; discharged March 4, 1864. Resides at Orono, Me.

Gilman Rice, 22, Lewiston, s., mustered December 17, 1863; discharged August 3, 1864.

Horatio J. Rigney, 27, Dalton, N. H., s., mustered September 28, 1864; discharged September 12, 1865. Resides at Concord, N.H.

John C. Ritchie, 22, Hampden, s., mustered January 4, 1864; died June 24, 1864, of wounds received June 18, 1864.

Philander W. Rowell, 28, Montville, m., mustered November 2, 1863; wounded June 22, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Resides at Montville, Me.

Hiram F. Savage, 18, Milo, s., mustered December 12, 1863; wounded August 25, 1864; discharged December 19, 1864.

George W. Scott, 21, Chester, s., mustered December 17, 1863; deserted in action May 19, 1864. Resides at Little Falls, Minn.

Henry H. Scott, 18, Chester, s., mustered December 18, 1863; promoted Corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

John B. Scott, 22, Chester, s., mustered December 17, 1863; died June 19, 1864, of wounds received June 18, 1864.

William J. Smith, 18, Newport, s., mustered December 16, 1863; wounded June 2, 1864; discharged February 2, 1865. Resides at Gardiner, Maine.

Albro W Spencer, 18, Ellsworth, s., mustered Dec. 18, 1863; discharged May 22, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

George W. Sprague, 18, Cherryfield, s., mustered December 8, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865.

Willard A. Stearns, 18, Jefferson, s., mustered January 2, 1864; discharged March 4, 1864.

John M. Steward, 39, Monson, m., mustered December 16, 1863; killed March 31, 1865.

Charles W Stewart, 18, Milo, s., mustered December 16, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 1, 1865. Died in New Mexico in the Regular Army.

William H. Stewart, 28, Greenfield, N. B., s., mustered December 7, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to V R. C. and discharged therefrom September 19, 1865. Resides at the Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, Wis.

John O. Stinchfield, 18, Brownville, s., mustered December 24, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Anoka, Minn.

Francis A. Sullivan, 18, Lincoln, s., mustered July 28, 1864; wounded October 7, 1864; discharged July 29, 1865. Died May 24, 1884.

Samuel Thornton, 45, Brewer, m., mustered November 10, 1863; discharged June 25, 1865. Died at Springfield, Me., December 11, 1892.

Liberty B. Tracy, 22, Amity, s., mustered December 18, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Amity, Me.

Frederic H. Tucker, 23, Cherryfield, s., mustered December 17, 1863; promoted Corporal November 1, 1864, Sergeant June 7, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864, and April 6, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Thomas B. Walker, 32, Trenton, m., mustered January 6, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged February 26, 1865. Resides at North Hancock, Me.

William C. Warren, 20, Lincoln, s., mustered November 30, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 24, 1865. Resides at Lincoln, Me.

Robert Wooster, 42, Cherryfield, m., mustered December 17, 1863; deserted May 5, 1864.

Joined after November 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officer.

1st Lieut. Charles L. Heywood, 21, Bucksport, s., joined February 16, 1864, from Sergeant Major; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at North Topeka, Kan.

Private.

Edward G. Gilman, 38, Cornish, m., mustered October 8, 1864; died of disease December 16, 1864.

COMPANY B.

As Mustered August 21, 1862.

Brevet Major FREDERIC C. LOW

Joined as First Lieutenant and promoted Captain. Was with his Company in all the service of the Regiment and all its battles. Was a competent and trustworthy officer, loyal, patriotic, and devoted to the best interests of his Company and Regiment. Was wounded at Sailor's Creek in the thickest of the fight and discharged May 15, 1865. Has maintained a lively interest in the regimental organization and has done more than any other in gathering and preserving pictures and data for this history.

Captain SAMUEL W. DAGGETT.

A promising young man, a born soldier, prompt, active, and progressive. His Company and his camp reflected the neatness of his personal appearance. Brave and unflinching in battle, he paid the full measure of sacrifice June 18, and died of wounds July 1, 1864.

CAPT. SAMUEL W. DAGGETTT.

1ST LT. ANDREW J. HILTON.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ANDREW J. HILTON

Joined as Sergeant, from Glenburn. As Sergeant he was one of the best. Promoted First Lieutenant January 18, 1864. As Lieutenant he was alert, quick to grasp the situation, loyal to his men and popular Jack, as we called him, fitted anywhere. Wounded June 18, and discharged September 20, 1864. Died July 6, 1887.

LT. ALBERT G. ABBOTT.

1ST LT. MILES McKENNEY

LIEUTENANT ALBERT G. ABBOTT

Joined as Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant March 23, 1864, for efficiency as Quartermaster Sergeant. Was in battles of Spottsylvania, Milford Station, Totopotomoy, and Cold Harbor. Killed June 18, 1864. He possessed many qualities of a soldier of high degree

First Lieutenant MILES McKENNEY

Joined as Sergeant, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant November 8, 1864. Was with his Company during the campaigns of 1864, and participated in its marches and engagements. Discharged March 11, 1865. Is a merchant residing at East Corinth, Me.

Lt. ISAAC N. MORGAN.

Lt. HEMAN P. SMITH.

Lieutenant ISAAC N. MORGAN

Joined as Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant. Was severely wounded in eye while in battle May 19, 1864, and was discharged on account of wound. See record below.

Lieutenant HEMAN P. SMITH

Joined as Corporal. Promoted for efficiency to Sergeant, where his ability advanced him to that most trying and responsible place of Orderly. Was wounded June 18, 1864, after participating in all previous battles. Was discharged on account of wounds August 21, 1865. Has become prominent and prosperous as a publisher and citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Lieutenant BENJAMIN C. FROST

Formerly our excellent Hospital Steward. Well known and popular throughout the Regiment. Did excellent service to the end.

Brevet Captain CASSIUS C. ROBERTS, First Lieutenant

Promoted from Second Lieutenant Company L. A young man of excellent ability and capacity for a higher office, which he would have reached had his services been longer needed. He served the last few months as Aid-de-camp on the staff of General Harding, commanding northern defenses of Washington. Has been prominent and prosperous as an editor and citizen of Chicago, where he resides.

1st Lt. BENJAMIN C. FROST

1st Lt. CASSIUS C. ROBERTS.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Samuel W Daggett, 24, Bangor, s., died July 1, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

1st Lieut. Frederic C Low, 25, Bangor, s., promoted Capt. July 27, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; breveted Major; discharged May 15, 1865. Resides at Brewer, Me.

2d Lieut. Charles E. Robinson, 24, Bangor, discharged January 4, 1864.

Sergeants.

Stephen Hall, 40, St. Albans, m., deserted February 8, 1863. Died at Guilford, Me., November 17, 1889.

Andrew J. Hilton, 28, Glenburn, m., promoted 1st Lieut. January 18, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged September 20, 1864. Died July 6, 1887.

Charles W Lenfest, 22, Milford, s., promoted 1st Sergeant February 1, 1863, 2d Lieut. January 18, 1864, 1st Lieut. Co. M March 12, 1864, and transferred. See Co. M.

Isaac N. Morgan, 21, Brewer, m., promoted 2d Lieut. January 18, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged August 15, 1864. Died at South Thomaston, Me., March 31, 1891.

Albert G. Abbott, 32, Bangor, m., promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, 2d Lieut. March 23, 1864 killed June 18, 1864.

Corporals.

William H. Welch, 34, Bradford, m., wounded October 27, 1864, and April 6, 1865; discharged June 2, 1865. Died at Philadelphia, Penn., winter of 1888–9.

Miles McKenney, 23, Bangor, s., promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, 2d Lieut. July 27, 1864, and 1st Lieut. November 8, 1864; discharged March 11, 1865. Resides at East Corinth, Me.

Addison C. Percival, 19, Hudson, s., promoted Sergeant; killed May 19, 1864.

Nathaniel S. Hoyt, 32, Bangor, m., discharged May 23, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., February 26, 1894.

Gustavus A. Watson, 18, Bangor, s., promoted Sergeant; died September 7, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

William A. Webster, 20, Bangor, s., promoted Sergeant January 23, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 22, 1865.

Charles H. Pond, 27, Bangor, s., appointed Artificer January 1, 1864; discharged July 4, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., 1883.

Heman P. Smith, 19, Orrington, s., promoted Sergeant February 1, 1863, 1st Sergeant January 23, 1864, commissioned 2d Lieut. July 27, 1864, not mustered; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged August 21, 1865. Resides at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wagoner.

Charles W. Jones, 44, Bangor, m., wounded July 31, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

Privates.

William Alexander, 27, Bangor, m., killed June 18, 1864.

Aretus H. Baker, 23, Orrington, s., died of disease October 6, 1862.

John W Beede, 30, Brewer, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at the Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, Cal.

Henry Bell, 19, Bradford, s., promoted Corporal; transferred to the Navy May 9, 1864.

Calvin R. Billington, 18, Dedham, s., promoted Corporal January 1, 1864; died, date unknown, of wounds received June 18, 1864.

Isaiah B. Bolton, 18, Orrington, s., promoted Corporal September 1, 1864, and Sergeant November 14, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Los Angeles, Cal.

Samuel M. Bolton, 20, Orrington, s., promoted Corporal and Sergeant; died June 25, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Lysander Bragg, real name Lysander Bragg Dunbar, 19, Bangor, s., died June 21, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

David Braley, 29, Bradford, m., wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bradford, Me., June 26, 1888.

Amos Burgess, 25, Caribou, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Resides at Conticook, N. H.

Artemas Butterfield, 19, Bangor, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 5, 1865.

Manley Butterfield, 29, Bangor, m., discharged March 25, 1863. Died at Fairfield, Me., March 25, 1885.

Benjamin F. Buzzell, 21, Bangor, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865. Died at Fryeburg, Me., January 9, 1896.

James M. Cali, 44, Bradford, m., died May 20, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Augustus E. Clark, 18, Bradford, s., discharged March 7, 1865. Died at Bradford, Me.

James A. Cole, 18, Glenburn, s., died June 21, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Charles A. Colomy, 19, Hudson, s., killed June 18, 1864.

James A. Courtney, 18, Kenduskeag, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July 22, 1865.

Alfred M. Cowan, 21, Glenburn, s., promoted Artificer January 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Rosalvin P. Cowan, 25, Glenburn, s., killed May 19, 1864.

Henry Curtis, 18, Orneville, s., wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Milo, Me.

Joel Curtis, 23, Orneville, s., died of disease July 26, 1864.

Isaac Duff, 28, Bangor, s., promoted Corporal November 14, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Monticello, Me., April 4, 1889.

Leander F. Elliot, 21, Holden, s., died June 21, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Sylvander G. Elliot, 21, Holden, s., promoted Corporal, Sergeant September 24, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. January 10, 1865, and discharged therefrom June 28, 1865.

James B. Erskine, 18, Bradford, s., discharged May 8, 1863. Resides at Easton, Me.

John C. Erskine, 32, Bradford, m., killed May 19, 1864.

Alphonzo Fletcher, 19, Bradford, s., wounded May 19, and June 18, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. Resides at Bradford, Me.

John Fraser, 18, Brewer, s, wounded May 19, 1864; killed, June 18, 1864.

Austin Q. French, 18, Bradford, s., killed May 19, 1864.

George M. Furbish, 34, Bangor, m., wounded July, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

John H. Furbish, 33, Bradford, m., wounded June 16, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. and discharged therefrom July 13, 1865. Resides at Bradford, Me.

Timothy W. George, 21, Orrington, m., died of disease December 1, 1862.

John Gerald, 27, Canaan, s., died of disease September 9, 1864.

Samuel Gibson, 27, Bangor, m., wounded May 23, 1864; discharged February 17, 1865. Died at San Francisco, Cal.

Freeman D. Gove, 30, Corinth, m., promoted Corporal April 7, 1863, Sergeant January 30, 1864; wounded June 18, and October 27, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Wolfboro, N. H.

Reuel Graves, 26, Bangor, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at South Boston, Mass.

Henry C. Hutchinson, 18, Milford, s., died June 3, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Henry W. Hutchinson, 22, Glenburn, s., appointed Wagoner October 31, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Orono, Me.

Lorenzo D. Jones, 22, Bangor, s., died of disease September 17, 1862.

Elbridge G. Jordan, 21, Bradford, s., promoted Corporal; transferred to the Navy May 9, 1864. Resides at Eau Claire, Wis.

Elbridge T. Lansill, 19, Bangor, s., appointed Musician January 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Charles R. Lavalley, 18, Bangor, s., appointed Musician January 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Huntington, W. Va.

Enoch S. Lawrence, 24, Islesboro, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., April 17, 1898.

Herbert Leadbetter, 18, Glenburn, s., promoted Corporal; wounded May 19, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Charles N. Leavitt, 24, Corinth, m., died July 12, 1864, of wounds received June 17

Charles E. Lovell, 20, Bangor, s., promoted Corporal September 7, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865.

Charles W Lunt, real name Charles W Stoddard, 22, Greenbush, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at New Sharon, Me.

Isaac P. F. McCobb, 22, Bradford, s., promoted Corporal September 28, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865.

Richard P. McGrath, 18, Bangor, s., wounded June 22, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Portland, Me.

James McHugh, 24, Bangor, s., accidentally wounded on picket October 12, 1863; discharged January 8, 1864.

Charles H. McKenney, 18, Bangor, s., died May 20, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

George F. Marquis, 20 Bangor, s., promoted Corporal: killed June 18, 1864.

Nathan M. Mills, 18, Milford, s., promoted Sergeant Major March 7, 1864, and transferred. See Field and Staff.

Jacob Mudgett, 23, Bradford, s., died June 20, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

John H. Nason, 24, Bangor, s., discharged February 9, 1864. Died at Limerick, Me.

William K. Nason, 21, Kenduskeag, s., promoted Corporal, Sergeant July 1, 1864; on color guard: wounded June 18, 1864; discharged September 9, 1864. Resides at Charleston, Me.

Isaac H. Parsons, 21, Glenburn, s., discharged January 19, 1864. Resides at Waltham, Mass.

Charles W. Phipps, 27, Orrington, m., promoted Corporal September 9, 1863; Sergeant June 25, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Dorchester, Mass.

William W Pomroy, 28, Glenburn, m., wounded May 19, 1864; died June 28, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

James M. Rich, 44, Bangor, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., March 29, 1896.

Albert B. Rider, 20, Orrington, s., died of disease November 13, 1862.

George B. Robinson, Orrington, s., killed May 19, 1864.

Thomas Savage, 21, Bangor, s., died June 25, 1864, of wounds received June 17.

Charles E. Shaw, 18, Brewer, s., died of disease January 4, 1863.

John S. Smith, 24, Kenduskeag, s., died July 3, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Charles Speed, 25, Bradford, m., wounded May 23, 1864; discharged May 22, 1865. Died in Dakota, June 11, 1888.

John Speed, 27, Bradford, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., December 18, 1900.

Stephen Strout, 44, Bradford, m., discharged June 3, 1865. Died at Bradford, Me.

Henry L. Thomas, 18, Bradford, s., promoted Corporal, Sergeant September 7, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 11, 1865. Resides at Sangerville, Me.

John H. Tibbetts, 38, Levant, m., died of disease April 19, 1863.

Joseph B. Tibbetts, 25, Bangor, s., promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Augusta, Me., March 6, 1877.

Peter Tibdo, 30, Bradford, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 22, 1865. Resides at Dillon City, Montana.

Albert Treat, 18, Bradford, s., discharged May 8, 1863. Resides at Boston, Mass.

Joseph C. Trickey, 19, Orneville, s., promoted Corporal November 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Charleston, Me.

Charles T Twombly, 22, Levant, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July 26, 1865. Died at Levant, Me., May 16, 1876.

Charles H. Tyler, 22, Brewer, s., promoted Corporal; died of disease March 15, 1864.

Marion F. Tyler, 21, Glenburn, s., promoted Corporal May 9, 1864, Sergeant December 9, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bradley, Me.

Wilmot T Vickery, 18, Glenburn, s., promoted Corporal February 1, 1863, Sergeant, 2d Lieut. Co. L January 25, 1864, and transferred. See Co. L.

Lemual B. Whitney, 42, Bangor, m., killed May 19, 1864.

Benjamin F. Whittier, 18, Bangor, s., discharged July 6, 1865. Died in New York State.

Charles H. Whittier, 18, Bangor, s., promoted Corporal April 25, 1863, Sergeant; died June 28, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

William Allen, 21, Bangor, s., mustered March 10, 1863; died June 20, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

John Coffin, 21, Winterport, s., mustered May 4, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Charles E. Cramp, 18, Newburg, s., mustered February 19, 1863; died of disease August 10, 1864.

Andrew M. Davis, 18, Bangor, s., mustered February 26, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 21, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., December 12, 1901.

Charles E. Dodge, 18, Bangor, s., mustered February 13, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged December 1, 1864.

Willard B. Emery, 18, Bangor, s., mustered March 19, 1863; promoted Corporal January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. Resides at Medford, Mass.

John S Freese, 18, Orono, s., mustered February 23, 1863; deserted May 26, 1863; arrested and confined in Fort Warren.

Edward W. Gorham, 18, Bangor, s., mustered March 30, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Benjamin F. Hatch, 29, Fairfield, s., mustered March 2, 1863; promoted Corporal; transferred to the Navy May 9, 1864.

George Inman, 19, Orono, s., mustered January 3, 1863; wounded June 17, 1864; discharged February 8, 1865. Died at Orono, Me.

Benjamin Jackson, 25, Carmel, s., mustered March 5, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. January 10, 1865, and discharged therefrom July 24, 1865. Died at Carmel, Me., March 25, 1889.

Charles W Johnson, 18, Bangor, s., mustered March 3, 1863; wounded May 19, and June 18, 1864; discharged August 5, 1865.

Henry J. Kimball, 18, Bangor, mustered February 19, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Thomas Loran, 29, Old Town, m., mustered July 17, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged September 20, 1865. Died in Rhode Island soon after the war.

Leonard McCoy, 35, Bangor, m., mustered February 27, 1863; discharged January 27, 1864. Resides at Vassalboro, Me.

James McGrath, 28, Bangor, m., mustered February 23, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Henry H. Mayville, 21, Bangor, s., mustered February 23, 1863; deserted March 9, 1863.

William S. Mayville, 33, Bangor, s., mustered February 19, 1863; discharged December 24, 1864.

Warren H. Newell, 23, Fairfield, s., mustered March 5, 1863; promoted Corporal; deserted May 15, 1864. Resides at Whitefield, N. H.

Thornton M. Pierce, 18, Bangor, s., mustered February 23, 1863; died May 31, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Elias K. Porter, 18, Hampden, s., mustered December 20, 1863; taken prisoner June 16, 1864; died in prison, date unknown.

William J. Rand, 22, Orrington, s., mustered March 10, 1863; transferred to the Navy May 2, 1864.

Ezra R. Reed, 21, Clinton, s., mustered March 5, 1863; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; enlisted into the Rebel army, captured by General Stoneman, enlisted into the Regular Army and finally discharged.

George H. Robbins, 38, Bangor, m., mustered March 13, 1863; promoted Corporal January 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Bangor, September 9, 1887.

James B. Robbins, 23, Augusta, s., mustered March 16, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Died at Colfax, Cal.

George W. P. Royal, 18, Orrington, s., mustered March 10, 1863; discharged May 31, 1865.

Moses H. Stewart, 31, Wellington, s., mustered April 25, 1863; died June 25, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Louis M. Thompson, 21, Old Town, s., mustered July 17, 1863; died of disease March 1, 1864.

John P. Trask, 21, Bangor, s., mustered February 13, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Hartland, Me.

Timothy H. Tucker, 36, St. Albans, m., mustered March 24, 1863; discharged in the fall of 1865. Died at Lee, Me., September 16, 1896.

William H. Wakefield, 21, Gardiner, s., mustered March 6, 1863; deserted December 3, 1863.

Joseph O. Ward, 21, Carmel, s., mustered April 9, 1863; died September 24, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

George F Wilson, 22, Hallowell, s., mustered February 12, 1863; deserted March 9, 1863.

Edward L. Worcester, 18, Bangor, s., mustered February 13, 1863; promoted Corporal, Sergeant July 1, 1864, 2d Lieutenant November 8, 1864, and 1st Lieutenant Co. L February 9, 1865, and transferred. See Co. L.

Frank D. Worcester, 19, Bangor, s., mustered February 13, 1863; discharged January 27 1864.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

Benjamin F. Adams, 18, Bangor, s., mustered December 1, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Joseph H. Barnes, 32, Dedham, m., mustered December 16, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 17, 1865. Died at Holden, Me.

William Bartlett, 27, Bangor, s., mustered November 28, 1863; died July 6, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Harvey A. Blanchard, 18, Kenduskeag, s., mustered November 17, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Jeremiah T. Bowden, 27, Orrington, m., mustered December 30, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged October 12, 1865.

Nehemiah Brawn, 45, Milford, s., mustered November 17, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged September 20, 1864. Died at Milford, Me., about 1875.

Warren M. Brown, 44, Palmyra, s., mustered January 5, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

Ferdinand C. Burr, 21, Brewer, s., mustered December 5, 1863; promoted Corporal July 1, 1864, Sergeant in 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Brewer, Me.

John Chapman, real name Charles Kauffman, 20, alleged Rebel deserter, s., mustered October 5, 1864; captured a Rebel flag April 6, 1865, which he was allowed to present to the Secretary of War, receiving a medal and a furlough for 30 days; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Sebastapol, Cal.

Jethro W. Clark, 19, Alton, s., mustered November 25, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Charles H. Daggett, 18, Bangor, s., mustered December 5, 1863; promoted Corporal; died June 30, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

George Delany, 45, Bangor, m., mustered December 10, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; date of discharge uncertain, but he was a pensioner. Died at Bangor, Me., October, 1899.

George Emerson, 18, Bangor, s., mustered November 28, 1863; promoted Corporal in 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

William M. Erskine, 21, Bradford, s., mustered November 21, 1863; wounded May 31, 1864; discharged October 6, 1864. Died at Belfast, Me., April 6, 1896.

Frederick E. French, 18, Bradford, s., mustered December 9, 1863; discharged June 23, 1865. Resides at Guilford, Me.

Andrew E. Gates, 19, Burlington, s., mustered November 24, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Lincoln, Me.

George S. Gates, 18, Burlington, s., mustered November 24, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died in Michigan.

Herbert T Gibbs, 18, Glenburn, s., mustered December 5, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

James A. Giles, 18, Brewer, s., mustered December 30, 1863; died of disease April 19, 1864.

Elisha C. Grant, 23, Harrington, s., mustered January 6, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Cherryfield, Me.

George W. Grant, 39, Bangor, m., mustered November 21, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Holden, Me., November 14, 1874.

James A. Grant, 31, Harrington, m., mustered January 5, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Alonzo Gray, 18, Bangor, s., mustered November 23, 1863; promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; deserted August 5, 1865.

Jefferson Gray, 31, Exeter, m., mustered December 16, 1863; died of disease March 2, 1864.

Simeon A. Hapworth, 23, Bangor, s., mustered November 23, 1863; promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 23, 1865.

Nathan A. Hopkins, 22, Bangor, s., mustered December 14, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Joseph S. Hutchins, 37, Milford, s., mustered November 14, 1863; died of disease July 4, 1864.

John Keating, 33, Old Town, s., mustered November 20, 1863; wounded June 16, and June 18, 1864; discharged in 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

William H. Kent, 26, Brewer, m., mustered December 30, 1863; cut off two fingers splitting wood with hatchet May 16, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. November 27, 1864, and discharged therefrom September 4, 1865. Died at sea.

Amaziah Langley, 21, Stetson, s., mustered November 6, 1863; died May 27, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Charles L. Langley, 21, Stetson, s., mustered November 6, 1863; died of disease March 2, 1864.

James Langley, 18, Bangor, s., mustered November 16, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Glen Cove, Minn.

Joseph R. Langley, 18, Stetson, s., mustered November 6, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 12, 1865. Resides at Furgus Falls, Minn.

Joseph LeBelle, 44, Orono, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. and discharged therefrom September 19, 1865. Died at Old Town, Me., August 12, 1891.

Charles H. Lord, real name Charles Hatch, 18, Lewiston, s., mustered September 29, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

James Loughery, 31, Newark, N. J., mustered January 12, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Patrick McCue, 35, Bangor m., mustered November 30, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 22, 1865.

Ezra McGray, 26, Bradford, m., mustered December 7, 1863; promoted Corporal May 9, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; deserted July 23, 1864. Died at Fryeburg, Me., July 22, 1899.

James McKeen, 44, Eddington, m., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded in fall of 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died February, 1887.

Alphonzo Miller, 18, Burlington, s., mustered November 19, 1863; died June 25, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

David R. Mills, 18, Milford, s., mustered December 29, 1863; died July 9, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Solomon Morrison, 45, Brewer, m., mustered January 2, 1864; discharged March 8, 1864. Died at Brewer, Me., October 30, 1890.

Hoyt R. Parks, 18, Dedham, s., mustered December 16, 1863; died July 25, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Franklin S. Playze, 21, Greenbush, s., mustered November 16, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Henry W Rider, 25, Bradford, s., mustered December 9, 1863; died May 22, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Henry A. Severance, 33, Orrington, m., mustered December 31, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 10, 1865.

Charles Stade, 36, New York State, s., mustered December 14, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865.

Charles H. Stewart, 31, New York State, s., mustered November 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 19, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

William W. Tibbetts, 18, Clifton, s., mustered December 9, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to the V R. C and discharged therefrom September 11, 1865. Resides at Otis, Me.

Russell Trundy, 21, Surry, s., mustered December 29, 1863; wounded on picket January 12, 1864, by a fragment of shell from a gun fired in practice at Fort Sumner; discharged February 1, 1864. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Leander Vickery, 35, Brewer, m., mustered July 28, 1864; killed October 27, 1864.

William White, real name William White Freeman, 21, Charlestown, Mass., s., mustered December 18, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

William H. Whitney, 25, Richmond, m., mustered December 31, 1863; promoted Corporal, Sergeant August 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Richmond, Me.

John A. Whittier, 18, Vienna, s., mustered December 24, 1863; wounded June 22, 1864; discharged December 16, 1864.

Joined after November 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Isaac S. Faunce, Lewiston, joined by transfer from the 17th Maine Infantry June 3, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

1st Lieut. Benjamin C. Frost, Bangor, joined by transfer from Co. M December 13, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Marshall, Minn.

1st Lieut. Cassius C. Roberts, Stockton, joined by transfer from Co. L April 25, 1865; breveted Captain; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Chicago, Ill.

2d Lieut. Daniel J. Chandler, Lewiston, joined by transfer from the 17th Maine Infantry June 3, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Enlisted Men.

Joseph R. Atkins, 42, Westbrook, s., mustered October 18, 1864; discharged May 31, 1865.

Arthur Betts, real name Albert E. Scott, 23, Providence, R. I., s., mustered October 17, 1864; promoted Corporal and Sergeant in 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

William Carter, 25, New Brunswick Province, s., mustered December 12, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Albert Clement, 20, Kenduskeag, s., mustered October 4, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged June 8, 1865. Died at Kenduskeag, Me., July 18, 1873.

John Coleman, real name John Calnan, 21, Boston, Mass., m., mustered October 17, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Thomas Dana, 21, Old Town, s., mustered December 26, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Old Town, Me.

James S. Holbrook, 18, Dorchester, Mass., s., mustered October 1, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Joseph Jordan, 25, Webster, m., mustered September 15, 1864; wounded March 25, 1865; discharged June 8, 1865. Resides at Sabattus, Me.

Thomas Louis, 22, Old Town, m., mustered December 29, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Michael McGuinness, real name Michael Harney, 26, Ireland, s., mustered October 13, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Francis McKenna, 20, Bathurst, N. B., s., mustered October 17, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Bathurst, N. B., April 13, 1874.

Frank McKierman, 24, Providence, R. I., mustered October 17, 1864; died of disease June 27, 1865.

Supple Orson, 24, Old Town, m., mustered December 29, 1864; discharged September 20, 1865. Died at Veazie, Me., May 17, 1893.

Thomas Plumador, 45, Waterville, mustered October 1, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

John Richardson, 26, Biddeford, m., mustered October 17, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865.

Albert Smith, 22, Kenduskeag, s., mustered October 7, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865. Died at Kenduskeag, Me.

John Tomar, 18, Lincoln, s., mustered January 2, 1865; discharged June 2, 1865.

COMPANY C.

AS MUSTERED AUGUST 21, 1862.

CAPT. BENJAMIN T. ATHERTON.

1ST LT. GEORGE W GRANT.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN T ATHERTON

Joined as Sergeant from Mount Desert. An excellent Orderly Sergeant, a good Lieutenant, and efficient Captain. He did good service in all the engagements of his Regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE W GRANT.

We called him "Cumberland," for he had been in the Navy and went down in that ship, fighting till she sank. Brave, hardy hero. He received a fatal wound leading his men to victory at Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864.

1ST LT. CARLETON M. AUSTIN.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CARLETON M. AUSTIN

Joined as Corporal, promoted to Sergeant, and on account of efficiency and worth was commissioned twice. He bore his part bravely in all the battles to June 18th, where he was wounded, returning in time to get a second wound October 27th, at Boydton Road, for which he was discharged.

1st Lt. HEZEKIAH H. LANE.

1st Lt. JAMES F. ROBINSON.

First Lieutenant HEZEKIAH H. LANE.
See Record.

First Lieutenant JAMES F. ROBINSON.
See Record.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Zemro A. Smith, 25, Hodgdon, m., wounded May 19, 1864; promoted Major September 17, 1864, and transferred. See Field and Staff.

1st Lieut. William T Parker, 23, Ellsworth, m., promoted Capt. Co. L January 25, 1864, and transferred. See Co. L.

2d Lieut. George W Grant, 23, Ellsworth, s., promoted 1st Lieut. March 9, 1864; died May 28, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Sergeants.

Benjamin T Atherton, 31, Mount Desert, m., promoted 2d Lieut. January 18, 1864, 1st Lieut. June 21, 1864, and Capt. December 13, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Mount Desert, Me., May 4, 1894.

Elliot J. Salsbury, 19, Trenton, s., died June 1, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Edward S. Foster, 29, Trenton, m., promoted 2d Lieut. March 9, 1864; died July 14, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

William S. Carter, 36, Surry, m., promoted 1st Lieut. in U. S. Colored Troops March 16, 1863, and transferred. Died at Baton Rouge, La., in 1863 or 1864.

William C. Moore, 30, Brooklin, m., promoted 2d Lieut. in U. S. Colored Troops March 16, 1863, and transferred. Resides at Southwest Harbor, Me.

Corporals.

Milton S. Beckwith, 21, Ellsworth, s., promoted Sergeant; killed June 18, 1864.

John G. Remick, 28, Otis, m., taken prisoner June 22, 1864; exchanged January 1, 1865; discharged May 4, 1865. Died at Ellsworth, Me., August 18, 1897.

Carleton M. Austin, 26, Trenton, s., promoted Sergeant, 2d Lieut. July 27, 1864, 1st Lieut. December 13, 1864, not mustered; wounded June 18, and October 27, 1864; discharged January 1, 1865.

James M. Smith, 31, Ellsworth, m., Color Bearer, promoted Sergeant March 12, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

George Kittridge, 21, Eden, s., killed June 18, 1864.

Robert Grindle, 44, Surry, m., leg injured by a rolling log while building breastworks June 10, 1864; discharged April 18, 1865. Died at Augusta, Me., January 14, 1899.

Edward N. Beal, 20, Ellsworth, s., promoted Sergeant; transferred to the Navy April 25, 1864. Died at Lynn, Mass.

Hervey L. Hastings, 19, Ellsworth, s., promoted Sergeant January 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Resides at Anderson, Cal.

Musician.

Charles W Beal, 19, Ellsworth, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Wagoner.

John Lynch, 35, Ellsworth, m., died November 28, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Privates.

Charles W Allen, 21, Hampden, s., died August 1, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Alanson Bennett, 34, Ellsworth, m., taken prisoner June 22, 1864; died in prison August 23, 1864, of wounds received June 22.

Samuel Brann, 37, Ellsworth, m., died of disease September 7, 1863.

Benjamin S. Brooks, 42, Ellsworth, m., promoted Corporal January 1, 1864; discharged June 21, 1865. Died soon after the war.

Sewall A. Bunker, 21, Eden, s., taken prisoner June 22, 1864; died in prison August 15, 1864.

Eben F. Burns, 19, Eden, s., promoted Corporal January 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 24, 1865. Resides at Bar Harbor, Me.

George W Burns, 21, Eden, s., killed May 19, 1864.

William S. Butler, 22, Eastbrook, s., wounded June 18, 1864; died of disease December 24, 1864.

James Cain, 27, Ellsworth, m., died June 21, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Thomas Cain, 33, Surry, m., died of disease October 17, 1862.

Benjamin S. Campbell, 23, Eden, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged January 3, 1865. Resides at Islesford, Me.

William B. Campbell, 19, Eden, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged February 16, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Henry A. Carter, 18, Eden, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged July 17, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Levi Chapman, 27, Waltham, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 10, 1865. Resides at Bucksport, Me.

Charles T. Clare, 39, Mariaville, m., killed June 18, 1864.

Cyrus A. Cook, 25, Ellsworth, s., transferred to the Navy April 25, 1864. Died at East Bluehill, Me., July 12, 1901.

Shepherd Cousins, 21, Trenton, s., transferred to the Navy April 25, 1864. Resides at Lamoine, Me.

John Douglass, 44, Ellsworth, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July 22, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., February 19, 1886.

John H. Douglass, 21, Eden, m., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 10, 1865. Resides at Marlboro, Hancock Co., Me.

Maurice Downey, 32, Ellsworth, m., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

William F. Emerson, 20, Ellsworth, s., promoted Corporal May 1, 1864, Sergeant 1864, Commissary Sergeant January 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

John L. Emery, 19, Eden, s., wounded May 19, 1864, and April 6, 1865; discharged June 15, 1865.

Harrison Fogg, 39, Mt. Desert, m., killed May 19, 1864.

William H. Fox, 33, Ellsworth, m., promoted Corporal March 15, 1863, Sergeant 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Amery, Wis., in 1898.

Isaiah Garland, 22, Ellsworth, s., died August 16, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Reuben Gragg, Jr., 35, Ellsworth, m., died September 30, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Ezra P. Gray, 40, Ellsworth, m., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Stillman Gray, 27, Trenton, s., promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Lamoine, Me., about 1869.

Cushman E. Harding, 22, Mariaville, s., promoted Corporal January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged January 16, 1865. Died at Sedgwick, Me., November 15, 1897.

Jeremiah Harrington, 39, Ellsworth, m., wounded May 19, 1864, and March 25, 1865; discharged July 7, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Sewall F. Haskell, 25, Ellsworth, m., promoted Artificer; wounded May 19, and October 27, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865. Resides at Brewer, Me.

Edmund Higgins, 33, Trenton, s., promoted Corporal May 1, 1864; discharged May 10, 1865.

John Higgins, 18, Eden, s., promoted Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bar Harbor, Me.

John P. Higgins, 18, Trenton, s., killed May 19, 1864.

Richard Higgins, 35, Trenton, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 1, 1865.

Arthur P. Hinkley, 18, Ellsworth, s., promoted Corporal; died August 12, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Andrew J. Hollis, 23, Mariaville, m., disappeared from the Company in Washington March 20, 1864, and never since heard from.

Joshua T Jellison, 31, Ellsworth, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me. Tallest man in the Regiment.

Henry C. Jordan, 18, Ellsworth, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

Walter Jordan, 31, Ellsworth, m., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 10, 1865.

Cyrus F King, 18, Trenton, s., died of disease November 6, 1862.

Luther Kingman, 43, Waltham, s., died November 18, 1864, of wounds received October 27.

Henry H. McFarland, 24, Trenton, s., discharged at Augusta, never left Maine.

Wellington McFarland, 19, Ellsworth, s., appointed Musician January 1, 1864, mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bar Harbor, Me.

Llewellyn McGown, 22, Ellsworth, s., wounded May 19, 1864; deserted October 31, 1864.

Benjamin Maddocks, 31, Ellsworth, m., promoted Sergeant July 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Nicolin, Me.

Edwin G. Marcyes, 31, Eden, m., killed May 19, 1864.

Timothy M. Mason, 18, Mt. Desert, s., promoted Corporal; transferred to the Navy April 25, 1864. Resides at Mt. Desert, Me.

Joshua C Mayo, 26, Tremont, m., deserted March 25, 1863. Died at Rockland in 1901.

William L. Miles, 26, Mariaville, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 21, 1865. Resides at North Hancock, Me.

Nahum Murch, 21, Ellsworth, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 19, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

John Murphy, 20, Ellsworth, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Midland, Mich.

James M. Parker, 21, Mt. Desert, s., promoted Artificer in 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

John H. Peach, 22, Eden, s., died of disease November 26, 1862.

Mark T. Richardson, 19, Mt. Desert, s., promoted Corporal, Sergeant March 12, 1864, and 1st Sergeant May 16, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Mt. Desert, Me., June 4, 1892.

John A. Rodick, 32, Mt. Desert, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. Resides at Bar Harbor, Me.

Arthur Royal, 19, Ellsworth, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Ellsworth, Me., May, 1902.

Luther M. Royal, 18, Ellsworth, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 23, 1865. Resides at Somerset, Wis.

Arthur L. Salsbury, 18, Eden, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July, 1865. Died at Eden, Me., July 24, 1867.

Warren H. Salsbury, 18, Ellsworth, s., transferred to V R. C. November 18, 1863, and discharged therefrom July 14, 1865. Resides at San Francisco, Cal.

Abraham Sargent, Jr., 20, Ellsworth, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Samuel T. Savage, 21, Mt. Desert, m., promoted Corporal, Sergeant March 15, 1863, and 1st Sergeant January 1, 1864; commissioned 2d Lt. June 21, 1864, not mustered; died of disease February 18, 1865.

John J. Scott, 29, Ellsworth, m., promoted Corporal May 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged January 13, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Asa Smith, 43, Ellsworth, m., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged February 11, 1865. Died at Ellsworth, Me., October 21, 1895.

John A. Smith, 24, Mt. Desert, s., wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to the V. R. C. December 19, 1864, and discharged therefrom June 26, 1865. Resides at Wolfboro, N. H.

Lemuel Smith, 41, Ellsworth, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Lemuel A. Smith, 18, Ellsworth, s., died August 1, 1864 of wounds received June 18.

Stillman Smith, 18, Mt. Desert, s., died June 20, 1864, of wounds received June 17.

William Smith, 20, Ellsworth, s., wounded May 19, and June 18, 1864; promoted Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Edmund Springer, 18, Trenton, s., died of disease November 22, 1862.

William P Squire, 38, Ellsworth, m., promoted Corporal; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Santa Monica, Cal., Soldiers' Home.

Willis C. Stanley, 19, Otis, s., discharged December 2, 1862. Resides at Brewer, Me.

Isaac C. Staples, 25, Eden, s., killed May 19, 1864.

Alexander Starkie, 21, Ellsworth, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

James M. Stratton, 22, Eastbrook, s., taken prisoner June 22, 1864; died in prison August 20, 1864.

Daniel O. Sullivan, 23, Ellsworth, m., killed June 18, 1864.

James E. Tinker, 19, Trenton, s., died of disease September 3, 1863.

George H. Treworgy, 26, Ellsworth, m., died of disease October 2, 1862.

Benjamin Varnum, 44, Surry, m., discharged July 1, 1863. Died July 20, 1881.

Elijah H. Wasgatt, 34, Mt. Desert, m., killed May 19, 1864.

Stephanus Wormwood, 28, Ellsworth, s., died on the battlefield of exhaustion April 6, 1865.

Joined After November 1, 1862.

Commissioned Officers.

1st Lieut. Horatio Pitcher, Bangor, joined by transfer from the Field and Staff January 1, 1863; Acting Regimental Quartermaster until May 1, 1864, on detached service at Albany, N. Y., till mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Aurelia, Iowa.

Enlisted Men.

James F. Aldrich, 32, Bangor, s., mustered April 25, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died October 18, 1882.

Joseph S. Bonzey, 18, Surry, s., mustered April 1, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Resides at Bucksport, Me.

George A. Bunker, 18, Eden, s., mustered April 14, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Eden, Me.

Edward Butler, 30, Ellsworth, m., mustered February 27, 1863; died of disease September 4, 1864.

Ezra N. Curtis, 20, Surry, s., mustered April 11, 1863; wounded June 4, 1864; discharged June 12, 1865.

Sidney S. Eldridge, 21, Ellsworth, s., mustered April 22, 1863; died May 21, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

William L. Eldridge, 19, Ellsworth, s., mustered May 23, 1863; wounded March 25, 1865; discharged September 20, 1865. Resides at Bangor Me.

Edward E. Emery, 18, Eden, s., mustered March 28, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Eben W Foster, 26, Bangor, s., mustered February 5, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Benjamin Frazier, 23, Otis, s., mustered July 22, 1863; promoted Corporal January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 10, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

James M. Googins, 19, Ellsworth, s., mustered April 22, 1863; died of disease November 26, 1863.

George G. Henries, real name George H. Gerry, 21, Springfield, s., mustered March 30, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

Charles W Jellison, 20, Ellsworth, s., mustered April 1, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 3, 1864. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Michael Lee, 37, Ellsworth, s., mustered June 12, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

John M. Liscomb, 18, Eden, s., mustered March 28, 1863; died August 4, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Henry L. Lunt, 25, Ellsworth, m., wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Ellsworth, Me., December, 23, 1897.

William T. Lunt, 20, Ellsworth, s., mustered February 27, 1863; died June 23, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Algernon Morgan, 26, Surry, s., mustered March 26, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

William B. Remick, 22, Otis, s., mustered April 29, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Otis, Me.

Bloomfield T. Richardson, 22, Mt. Desert, s., mustered March 26, 1863; wounded May 31, 1864; transferred to the V. R. C. August 3, 1864, and discharged therefrom September 18, 1865. Resides at Mt. Desert, Me.

Benjamin Rodick, 30, Eden, s., mustered April 11, 1863; died of disease January 1, 1864.

Eben H. Saddler, 18, Ellsworth, s., mustered February 27, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

John B. Saddler, 20, Ellsworth, s., mustered February 27, 1863; died of disease April 4, 1864.

Frank J. Sargent, 25, Ellsworth, s., mustered May 8, 1863; promoted Corporal, Sergeant February 11, 1864; wounded June 18, and October 27, 1864; promoted 2d Lieut. Co. L April 25, 1865, and transferred. See Co. L.

William P Sawyer, 36, Tremont, m., mustered March 13, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Tremont, Me., June 8, 1899.

Henry G. Smith, 33, Mt. Vernon, m., mustered April 1, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged January 20, 1865. Resides at Readfield, Me.

William H. U. Staten, 18, Surry, s., mustered March 26, 1863; promoted Corporal November 1, 1864, and Sergeant May 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Alonzo Thompson, 26, Bangor, s., mustered March 31, 1863; deserted June 10, 1864.

Ambrose H. Wasgatt, 21, Eden, s., mustered April 11, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Winter Harbor, Me.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

Wellington Beal, 18, Ellsworth, s., mustered December 15, 1863; died of disease July 14, 1864.

Smith C. Beverly, 26, Ellsworth, m., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Francis A. Blanchard, 22, Springfield, s., mustered November 25, 1863; promoted Corporal June 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at San Francisco, Cal.

James G. Bowden, 42, Ellsworth, m., mustered December 19, 1863; discharged June 5, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Sylvester Bowden, 45, Ellsworth, m., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Nathan Brazier, 42, Orono, m., mustered January 1, 1864; died July 31, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

John Brick, 32, Cherryfield, m., mustered December 4, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Saginaw, Mich.

Edwin G. Brimmer, 31, Corinth, m., mustered November 30, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 3, 1865. Resides at Mariaville, Me.

William H. Campbell, 22, Buffalo, N. Y., mustered December 4, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Daniel Clifford, 65, Lee, m., mustered December 2, 1863; discharged February 15, 1864. Died at Lee, Me., January 6, 1866.

Benson Cunningham, 35, Ellsworth, m., mustered June 13, 1863; died of disease June 18, 1864.

Ebenezer Elwell, 58, Brooks, m., mustered January 5, 1864; discharged January 14, 1865.

James S. Emerson, 30, Chelsea, m., mustered January 5, 1864; died June 30, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Manley Eugene, 21, Belfast, s., mustered September 7, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

John M. Fogg, 44, Otis, m., mustered December 1, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died in 1893.

Willard O. Fogg, 18, Otis, s., mustered December 1, 1863; wounded October 18, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865. Resides at Hull's Cove, Hancock Co., Me.

Frederick Foss, 18, Weston, s., mustered September 6, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Alden H. Frazier, 28, Otis, m., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded May 18, 1864; transferred to the V. R. C. January 10, 1865, and discharged therefrom July 24, 1865. Died in 1902.

Dudley C. Frazier, 34, Mariaville, m., mustered December 17, 1863; discharged March 7, 1864. Resides at Togus, Me.

John H. Frazier, 18, Otis, s., mustered December 1, 1863; died of disease March 20, 1864.

George D. Garland, 19, Ellsworth, s., mustered December 15, 1863; discharged May 15, 1865. Resides at Lakewood, Me.

Newell Garland, 44, Otis, m., mustered December 16, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 3, 1864.

Washburn D. Gray, 18, Ellsworth, s., mustered December 26, 1863; died of disease September 27, 1864.

James H. Grover, 18, Burnham, s., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; killed October 2, 1864.

Edward J. Howard, 18, Brewer, s., mustered December 7, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Daniel Jellison, 43, Waltham, m., mustered September 8, 1864; died October 30, 1864, of wounds received October 24.

Oscar Kimball, 28, Hiram, m., mustered December 9, 1863; wounded June 22, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. March 4, 1865,

and discharged therefrom September 18, 1865. Died at Portland, Me., in 1894.

Charles W. Kincaid, 18, Ellsworth, s., mustered December 16, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Ellsworth, Me., April 13, 1901.

Francis G. Knowlton, 18, Winterport, s., mustered December 10, 1863; died June 1, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

William Lloyd, 23, Hodgdon, s., mustered December 14, 1863; died of disease February 27, 1864.

Charles H. Long, 18, Mariaville, s., mustered December 1, 1863; died July 15, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

David J. Lyman, 19, Waltham, s., mustered September 8, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Joseph Lyman, 29, Waltham, m., mustered September 8, 1864; discharged May 19, 1865. Resides at Brewer, Me.

Peter McCabe, 42, Ellsworth, s., mustered December 4, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; enlisted into the Navy July 31, 1864, under the name of John Mooney; discharged in 1865. Died at Bucksport, Me., January, 1901.

Thomas Matthews, 38, Bangor, m., mustered January 5, 1864; eyes injured in firing off guards' rifles; discharged March 11, 1864; Died at Guilford, Me.

Franklin Morrill, 20, Hiram, s., mustered December 9, 1863; killed June 16, 1864.

George Morrill, 18, Hiram, s., mustered December 9, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Christopher Münch, 18, Bangor, mustered November 23, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Joseph W Nason, 38, Ellsworth, m., mustered January 11, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Owen O'Neill, 22, Cherryfield, mustered August 27, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner October 27, 1864; paroled February 18, 1865. Resides at Pleasant Ridge, N. B.

James F. Osgood, 18, Hiram, s., mustered December 9, 1863; accidentally wounded on guard in March, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged June 19, 1865. Resides at Kezar Falls, Me.

William H. Porter, 42, Eddington, m., mustered December 3, 1863; died of disease February 11, 1864.

David Pottle, 18, Pittston, s., mustered December 2, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Moses Pottle, 44, Pittston, m., mustered December 7, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Pittston, Me., June 29, 1893.

James H. Roberts, 18, Standish, s., mustered December 11, 1863; died of disease March 10, 1864.

Andrew J. Ross, 21, Belfast, s., mustered September 8, 1864; died of disease November 4, 1864.

John Royal, 43, Ellsworth, m., mustered December 17, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July 13, 1865. Died at Togus, Me., June 23, 1898.

James Ryan, 58, Burnham, m., mustered December 15, 1863; discharged February 18, 1864.

James Z. Ryan, 39, Ellsworth, m., mustered December 16, 1863; discharged January 13, 1865. Died at Ellsworth, Me., December 30, 1865.

Augustus J Sargent, 25, Ellsworth, m., mustered December 16, 1863; discharged June 3, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Calvin J. Sargent, 18, Ellsworth, s., mustered August 8, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged May 25, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Edwin F Smith, 21, Orrington, s., mustered December 5, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 1, 1865. Died at Hampden, Me.

George A. Smith, 21, Hodgdon, s., mustered January 5, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

William W Smith, 37, Orrington, m., mustered December 4, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Orrington, Me., November 16, 1871.

Benjamin Sprague, 18, Belfast, s., mustered September 7, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Presque Isle, Me., February 14, 1894.

William H. Stanley, 20, Surry, s; mustered Jan. 6, 1864; promoted Coporal May 16, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864, and Jan. 2, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Brooklin, Maine.

Wellington Stratton, 23, Franklin, s; mustered Jan. 3, 1864; wounded May 19, and June 18, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865. Resides at Vinalhaven, Maine.

James R. Sutherland, 20, Franklin, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 11, 1865. Died at Rollag, Clay County, Minn. Feb. 27, 1900.

Josiah Towle, 35, Enfield, m; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Nelson Turney, 25, Hodgdon, s; mustered Dec. 14, 1863; died of disease March 12, 1864.

James Williams, 23, Portland, m; mustered Dec. 3, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Joshua Wotton, 45, Enfield, m; mustered Jan. 4, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865. Died at Togus, Me., Dec. 25, 1882.

Joined after Nov 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

First Lieut. Hezekiah H. Lane, Bangor, joined by transfer from Company D Feb. 9, 1865; discharged Aug. 24, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., June 10, 1882.

First Lieut. James F Robinson, Bangor, joined by transfer from Company D Aug. 15, 1865; was Ordnance Officer at Brigade Headquarters summer of 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Second Lieut. Charles J. House, Lee, joined by transfer from Company E Feb. 9, 1865; was Pioneer Officer at Brigade Headquarters from April 25 to June 3, 1865; promoted First Lieutenant Company G April 25, 1865, and transferred. See Company G.

Enlisted Men.

Sergeant George A. York, Hermon, joined by transfer from Company F June 6, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

COMPANY D.

AS MUSTERED AUG. 21, 1862.

CAPT. FREDERIC E. SHAW.

BREVET-MAJOR FREDERIC E. SHAW

Joined as original First Lieutenant and became captain on promotion of Captain Crossman to major. A cultivated gentleman, of refined taste and manner; a just and discreet officer. Was in all the battles of the regiment and did excellent service. His material for the history of our regiment has aided much in the preparation of this work.

CAPT. A. J. KNOWLES.

LIEUT. HENRY E. SELLERS.

CAPTAIN ABIATHER J. KNOWLES.

An officer of conspicuous ability. He had done excellent service in Company K as Lieutenant. Had been on special duty at Brigade Headquarters in charge of Pioneers, and came to command this Company on account of his capacity as an officer.

FIRST LIEUTENANT HENRY E. SELLERS.

Joined as First or Orderly Sergeant, a position which developed the soldierly qualities that made Lieutenant Sellers so useful to his Company and the Regiment. He has been Secretary of the Regimental Association for many years, and died in Searsport, Aug. 29, 1902, at the home of his son, Dr. H. H. Sellers.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES A. DOLE.

LIEUT. JAMES A. DOLE.

Joined Company F as Corporal, was promoted to Sergeant and Orderly Sergeant for his recognized ability to fill this difficult position. His services as Orderly and Lieutenant in Company F marked him as one of the best among our many able and popular young officers. In action he was brave, cool and discreet. Careful to guard his men from useless waste of life, he would lead them into the fiercest of the fray when the supreme moment came. He accompanied the writer in an attempt to rescue some wounded comrades in the early morning of June 19 after the fatal charge. His courage could never be questioned afterwards. He has been prominent as merchant in Bangor and banker in California since the war.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM A. BECKFORD.

Joined as Sergeant. His recognized ability brought him promotion. He was with his Company in all the engagements till wounded, June 18, 1864. He was a reliable soldier and good officer.

LIEUT. WM. A. BECKFORD.

LIEUT. A. B. MARSTON.

SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS S. DRUMMOND.

Joined as Corporal and by reason of excellence as a soldier was made Sergeant, First Sergeant and Second Lieutenant. He was killed in the charge of June 18. Of all the comrades who fell there, none were more regretted than Lieutenant Drummond.

LIEUT. THOS. S. DRUMMOND.

LIEUT. STILLMAN S. WOODCOCK.

SECOND LIEUTENANT STILLMAN S. WOODCOCK.

Lieutenant Woodcock was the original Wagoner of Company D, but he soon became convinced that a place in the ranks would be more

congenial to him than the position of mule driver. He was promoted to Corporal and Sergeant, and was put in charge of the regimental colors. For conspicuous bravery in action, at Sailors Creek, he was promoted to Lieutenant.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain Christopher V Crossman, 40, Bangor, m; promoted Major Jan. 30, 1864 and transferred. See Field and Staff.

First Lieut. Frederic E. Shaw, 37, Bangor, m; promoted Captain Feb. 18, 1864; breveted Major; discharged May 15, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., April 13, 1885.

Second Lieut. Arlington B. Marston, 28, Bangor, m; resigned Oct. 29, 1862. Died at Bangor, Me., May 6, 1897.

Sergeants.

Henry E. Sellers, 29, Bangor, m; promoted Second Lieutenant Nov 18, 1862, First Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Nov 23, 1864. Died at Searsport, Me., Aug. 29, 1902.

Jonathan C. Lane, 36, Bangor, m; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Jan. 27, 1884.

John S. Pearson, 29, Bangor, m; discharged June 5, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Jan. 3, 1873.

William A. Beckford, 32, Bangor, m; promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864, First Lieutenant Oct. 17, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Aug. 24, 1865.

Albert Haskell, 29, Bangor, m; promoted First Sergeant Jan. 16, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Feb. 19, 1894.

Corporals.

Frank W Webster, 25, Bangor, s; promoted to Captain in U. S. Colored Troops Aug. 13, 1863 and transferred.

George Rollins, 31, Bangor, s; promoted First Sergeant Nov. 23, 1862, Second Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864, First Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Sept. 3, 1864. Resides at Kenduskeag, Me.

Timothy Cole, 35, Bangor, m; discharged May 27, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., May 7, 1883.

William A. Howe, 24, Eddington, s; promoted Sergeant Jan. 1, 1864, First Sergeant Feb. 23, 1864; commissioned Second Lieutenant July 27, 1864, not mustered; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged in 1865. Resides at Merrimac, Mass.

Albert G. Buck, 39, Robbinston, s; promoted Sergeant Jan. 23, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865. Died at Robbinston, Me., Jan. 4, 1901.

John Jackson, 35, Bangor, m; died June 25, 1864 of wounds received June 18.

Lorenzo D. Hoyt, real name Charles L. Howard, 28, Stetson, m; wounded May 19, 1864; deserted March 28, 1865.

Thomas S. Drummond, 22, Bangor, s; promoted Sergeant Jan. 1, 1864, First Sergeant Jan. 23, 1864, Second Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Musician.

Charles H. Finson, 29, Bangor, m; discharged Feb. 7, 1865. Resides at Exeter, Me.

Wagoner.

Stillman S. Woodcock, 21, Topsfield, s; returned to ranks Dec. 31, 1862; promoted Corporal Jan. 23, 1864, Sergeant July 1, 1864; Color Bearer from July 1, 1864 to May 1, 1865; promoted Second Lieutenant April 25, 1865; discharged Aug. 28, 1865. Resides at Wellington, Kansas.

Privates.

David Ames, 39, Bangor, m; wounded May 25, 1864; discharged Dec. 8, 1864. Died at Bangor, Me., Sept. 9, 1898.

Gustavus W Bean, 27, Etna, s; killed June 17, 1864.

Horatio F. Bean, 22, Etna, s; died of disease Nov. 3, 1862.

Paul Berry, 19, Stetson, s; discharged Dec. 14, 1862. Resides at Stetson, Me.

Stephen M. Bickford, 31, Bangor, s; promoted Corporal Feb. 28, 1865; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., April 27, 1901.

Amaziah Billings, 35, Bangor, s; promoted Artificer; wounded and taken prisoner Oct. 27, 1864, exchanged March 1, 1865; died of disease April 17, 1865.

Almon W Blackman, 20, Eddington, s; promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

William H. Bragdon, 18, Bangor, s; transferred to the Navy April 15, 1864. Died at New York City, March 11, 1889.

George J. Brewer, 35, Robbinston, s; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company L Jan. 25, 1865 and transferred. See Company L.

Daniel W Briggs, 33, Robbinston, s; died of disease Oct. 29, 1862.

Charles F. Broad, 18, Eddington, s; killed June 18, 1864.

Abel Brooks, 29, Robbinston, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Robbinston, Me.

Augustus Brown, 21, Vienna, s; promoted Corporal Dec. 14, 1863, Sergeant Feb. 16, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865.

George Brown, 23, Vienna, s; killed June 18, 1864.

William Burgess, 19, Topsfield, s; promoted Corporal Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Forest City, Me.

Horace W Burleigh, 21, Brewer, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; died July 16, 1864 of wounds received June 18.

Charles H. Calef, 24, Eddington, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 11, 1864; wounded March 25, 1865; discharged June 6, 1865. Died Jan. 20, 1881.

Henry S. Campbell, 18, Eddington, s; transferred to the Navy April 15, 1864. Died at Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1897.

Alexander Carr, 38, Clifton, m; discharged Aug. 15, 1864. Resides at Alpæna, Mich.

Samuel W Clark, 30, Baring, m; deserted March 29, 1864.

Valentine Clewley, 21, Eddington, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Brewer, Me.

Joseph W Covel, 31, Bangor, m; promoted Corporal Feb. 29, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Died at Rockland, Me., May 14, 1885.

Robert R. Damon, 18, Stetson, s; died of disease Oct. 30, 1862.

William Dixon, 31, Bangor, m; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Feb. 8, 1865. Resides at Holden, Me.

James Dore, 24, Bangor, m; transferred to the Navy April 15, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me.

Joseph P. Dorr, 18, Stetson, s; promoted Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Orono, Me.

Adrian R. Drew, 18, Bangor, s; died July 16, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Isaac Dunning, 36, Eddington, s; appointed Wagoner Dec. 1, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 30, 1865. Resides at Whitneyville, Me.

Andrew Firth, 18, Bangor, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

George H. Fish, 19, Carmel. s; died of disease June 14, 1863.

Henry H. Frost, 18, Robbinston, s.; taken prisoner March 25, 1865; paroled March 29, 1865; discharged June 13, 1865. Resides at Bradley, Me.

Isaac W Gillespie, 20, Bangor, s; transferred to Navy April 15, 1864. Resides at Cambridgeport, Mass.

Walter S. Gilman, 18, Bangor, s; promoted Corporal Aug. 31, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Died Nov. 30, 1893.

Joseph Goodwin, 38, Bangor, m; discharged Dec. 15, 1864. Died in 1897.

Albion K. P Grant, 24, Eddington, s; promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged in 1865. Resides at Eddington, Me.

Henry S. Hall, 18, Bangor, s, leg broken by falling tree in fall of 1862; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps Feb. 1864, and discharged therefrom June 24, 1865. Resides at Washington, D. C.

John W Hanscom, 28, Bangor, s; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Died at Augusta, Me., June 19, 1891.

Ebenezer D. Harlow, 26, Robbinston, s; wounded May 31, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. April 1, 1865, and discharged therefrom June 29, 1865. Resides at Robbinston. Me.

John R. Hickey, 37, Robbinston, m; transferred to the Navy April 15, 1864. Died at Robbinston, Me., in 1871.

Henry M. Howe, 21, Eddington, s; promoted Corporal Dec. 15, 1863; Sergeant Jan. 23, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Resides at Merrimac, Mass.

John W. Hurd, 18, Bangor, s; died of disease Dec. 16, 1862.

Josiah E. Hurd, 21, Stetson, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Christopher L. Hutchinson, 37, Bangor, m; transferred to the Navy April 15, 1864. Died at Bangor, Me., Nov. 19, 1902.

Corydon Ireland, 26, Bangor, m; promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; Sergeant Jan. 16, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Brainard, Minn., April 1, 1887.

John Jellison, 44, Clifton, m; discharged Aug. 10, 1863. Resides at Clifton, Me.

George A. Johnson, 28, Orono, m; discharged Nov 4, 1862.

George E. Johnson, 25, Robbinston, s; promoted Corporal March 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Resides at Robbinston, Me.

Roscoe G. Johnson, 18, Bangor, s; wounded June 4, 1864; discharged Nov. 14, 1864. Died Aug. 14, 1865.

Samuel P. Jones, 34, Bangor, m; appointed Musician in 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Dover, Me.

Calvin Kirk, 27, Bangor, m; promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; wounded Nov. 4, 1864; discharged April 27, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Ward A. Knox, 39, Topsfield, m; discharged June 13, 1865. Resides at Milltown, Me.

Hezekiah H. Lane, 33, Bangor, m; promoted Sergeant Feb. 28, 1864, 2d Lieutenant Nov. 8, 1864; promoted 1st Lieutenant Company C Feb. 9, 1865, and transferred. See Company C.

Frank R. Leach, 21, Robbinston, s; promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; wounded Sept. 10, 1864; discharged May 5, 1865. Resides at Robbinston, Me.

Daniel R. Leathers, 32, Exeter, m; discharged Oct. 22, 1863. Resides at East Saginaw, Mich.

George H. Leathers, 20, Exeter, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at East Saginaw, Mich.

Walter Leighton, 29, Bangor, m; discharged Feb. 15, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Dec. 12, 1886.

Charles W Lowell, 18, Bangor, s; transferred to the Navy April 15, 1864. Died at Old Town, Me., Dec. 14, 1900.

Thomas McCluskey, 35, Bangor, m; transferred to the V R. C. about September, 1864. Died at Dayton, Ohio, June, 1900.

Charles H. Merrill, 18, Bangor, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Newport, Me.

James Morrill, 23, Robbinston, m; killed March 25, 1865.

Edward K. Moulton, 18, Bangor, s; promoted Corporal Dec. 31, 1864; wounded June 4, and June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Lorenzo Parker, 28, Clifton, s; discharged May 22, 1865. Resides at Clifton, Me.

William W Philbrick, Jr., 25, Bangor, s; died of disease Oct. 26, 1862.

David T Pierce, 25, Bangor, m; transferred to the V R. C. Oct. 14, 1864, and discharged therefrom July 3, 1865. Died at Guilford, Me., Jan. 15, 1894.

George W Porter, 19, Bangor, m; transferred to the Navy April 15, 1864.

John N. Prescott, 20, Bangor, s; died of disease April 9, 1863.

Joseph B. Prescott, 45, Bangor, m; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., July 27, 1887.

Harvey H. Reed, 40, Bangor, m; died June 27, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Frank S. Robinson, 19, Bangor, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864, Sergeant Feb. 23, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

James F. Robinson, 26, Bangor, m; promoted Corporal April 13, 1864, Sergeant Nov. 14, 1864, and 2d Lieutenant Feb. 9, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; promoted 1st Lieutenant Company C Aug. 15, 1865, and transferred. See Company C.

Thomas Rose, 35, Bangor, m; died of disease Sept. 28, 1864.

Reuben W Seavey, 18, Stetson, s; killed June 18, 1864.

Charles N. Smith, 21, Bangor, s; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Newlon, Mont.

Charles W Smith, 18, Bangor, s; promoted Corporal Nov. 26, 1862; on Color Guard; died May 22, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

David Smith, 19, Dixmont, s; transferred to the Navy April 15, 1864.

George A. Stanhope, 22, Robbinston, m; promoted Corporal Nov 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Calais, Me.

Sumner Tibbetts, 27, Bangor, m; promoted Corporal Jan. 23, 1864; died July 30, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Rodolphus A. Tufts, 18, Stetson, s; killed Oct. 2, 1864.

William Wallace, 43, Bangor, m; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., June 21, 1895.

Matthew Watters, 32, Bangor, m; promoted Artificer; killed June 18, 1864.

Robert A. Webster, 19, Bangor, s; wounded March 25, 1865; discharged June 1, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

George W Witham, 21, Bangor, m; discharged June 5, 1865.

JOINED AFTER NOV 1, 1862.

John Bowen, 18, Bangor, s; mustered March 10, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Caldwell, Mich.

Warren Boynton, 18, Bangor. s; mustered March 17, 1863; transferred to the Navy May 11, 1864. Killed at the battle of Fort Fisher.

George V Brann, 18, Veazie, s; mustered March 17, 1863; transferred to the Navy May 11, 1864.

Gorham Bulger, 18, Bangor, s; mustered June 12, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Cincinnati, O., July, 1891.

Alfred W Cappers, 20, Bangor, s; mustered Feb. 10, 1863; promoted Corporal June 30, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., June 14, 1887.

William C. Chamberlain, 19, Bangor, s; mustered March 10, 1863; died July 11, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

John Cox, 18, Bangor, s; mustered March 24, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Fred F. Davis, Bangor, s; mustered Feb. 21, 1863; promoted Corporal June 7, 1865, Sergeant June 30, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

Thomas Donohue, 21, Bangor, s; mustered March 19, 1863; promoted Corporal June 30, 1865; Sergeant Aug. 31, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Hiram Dulac, 18, Skowhegan, s; mustered Jan. 16, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 9, 1865. Died at Skowhegan, Me., May 30, 1902.

Otis Dunbar, 21, Bangor, s; mustered March 10, 1863; died June 19, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Albert C. Ellis, 18, Bangor, s; mustered Feb. 10, 1863; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Samuel M. Emerson, 24, Bangor, s; mustered May 4, 1863; promoted Principal Musician July 1, 1863 and transferred. See Field and Staff.

Lorenzo Fields, 26, Houlton, s; mustered June 13, 1863; transferred to the Navy May 11, 1864.

George A. Haskell, 18, Bangor, s; mustered Feb. 21, 1863; taken prisoner May 21, 1864; died in prison, date unknown.

Charles A. Jones, 18, Bangor, s; mustered July 13, 1863; taken

prisoner Oct. 2, 1864; paroled Oct. 8, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865. Resides at Portland, Me.

James Lewis, 26, Houlton, m; mustered June 13, 1863: deserted March 9, 1864.

Archibald McDougall, 41, Bangor, m; mustered June 30, 1863: wounded Aug. 16, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865.

Timothy Mahoney, 19, Bangor, s; mustered March 19, 1863; transferred to the Navy May 11, 1864.

William A. Miller, 23, Rockport, m; mustered Feb. 10, 1863; deserted Aug. 1, 1863.

Charles E. Parkhurst, 18, Bangor, s; mustered March 31, 1863. Died July 18, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Alphonzo W. Philbrook, 21, Bangor, s.; mustered March 10, 1863; promoted Artificer June 30, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Norris N. Pierce, 25, Bangor, m; mustered Feb. 3, 1863; promoted Commissary Sergeant, Company M, March 12, 1864, and transferred. See Company M.

Henry Pomroy, 23, Bangor, m; mustered March 17, 1863; transferred to Company K January, 1864. See Company K.

Frank S. Powers, 18, Bangor, s; mustered April 15, 1863; died Aug. 8, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Charles E. Sylvester, 18, Castine, s; mustered April 21, 1863; transferred to the Navy April 15, 1864.

Charles H. Tuesley, 20, Hermon, s; mustered April 15, 1863; appointed Musician March 10, 1863: mustered out Sept. 11, 1865; died at Perham, Minn., Nov. 26, 1886.

John M. Tuttle, 18, Bangor, s; mustered March 10, 1863; discharged June 21, 1865 Resides at Bangor, Me.

JOINED AFTER NOV 1, 1863.

Charles H. Austin, 28, Mexico, m; mustered Jan. 13, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Prentiss M. Baker, 18, Bangor, s; mustered Dec. 23, 1863; promoted Corporal June 7, 1865; discharged Sept. 20, 1865.

William H. Betham, 23, Enfield, s; mustered Nov 23, 1863; died of disease Aug. 23, 1864.

Edward Bird, 30, Gardiner, m; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Farmingdale Me., Aug. 15, 1889.

David Bishop, 48, Mattawamkeag, m; mustered Dec. 8, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Hiram G. Bolton, 34, Corinth, m; mustered Dec. 10, 1863; taken prisoner Oct. 27, 1864; exchanged March 25, 1865; discharged Aug. 16, 1865.

George W. Boucher, Boston, Mass., m; mustered Jan. 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

James W. Bowman, 29, Bangor, m; mustered Dec. 31, 1863; promoted Sergeant Aug. 31, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Elisha Burton, 42, Orland, m; mustered Dec. 15, 1863; discharged July 5, 1865. Resides at Orland, Me.

Jeremiah Cook, 39, Old Town, m; mustered Nov. 17, 1863; died July 16, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

George H. Crosby, 18, Bangor, s; mustered Dec. 10, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Resides at Minneapolis, Minn.

Albert T. Curtis, 39, Enfield, m; mustered Nov. 23, 1863; discharged June 8, 1865. Resides at Enfield, Me.

Horatio B. Downer, 42, Norway, m; mustered Jan. 13, 1864; killed June 17, 1864.

Alberti J. Dunbar, 18, Columbia, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; killed May 21, 1864.

William C. Durgans, 18, Veazie, s; mustered Nov. 28, 1863; died of disease April 16, 1865.

Wingate J Durgin, 34, Newfield, s; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; died of disease April 16, 1865.

James W Dutton, 36, Old Town, m; mustered Nov. 17, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 19, 1865. Resides at Stillwater, Maine.

William E. Dutton, 28, Old Town, m; mustered Nov. 17, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Hazen B. Eastman, 31, Exeter, m; mustered Nov. 28, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at East Grand Forks, Minn.

Sylvester Eaton, 44, Dixfield, m; mustered Jan. 12, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Dixfield, Me., prior to 1891.

Jehiel S. Flanders, 29, Hudson, m; mustered Nov. 30, 1863; discharged Jan. 15, 1865. Died March, 1890.

Edward Flinn, 18, Robbinston, s; mustered Dec. 10, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Calais, Me.

Ichabod G. Furbish, 41, Bangor, m; mustered Jan. 1, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

Emery W. Hatch, 18, Orono, s; mustered Nov. 23, 1863; killed Sept. 10, 1864.

Thomas Hatch, 42, Auburn, m; mustered Jan. 13, 1864; died July 13, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Joseph Hazleton, 43, Bangor, m; mustered Dec. 12, 1863; discharged June 5, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Nov. 11, 1869.

Benjamin W. Hinton, 18, Robbinston, s; mustered Dec. 11, 1863; wounded Oct. 27, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at North Dixmont, Me.

Charles O. Hutchinson, 18, Bangor, s; mustered Dec. 3, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Elcojon, San Diego County, Cal

Austin L. Jones, 38, Holden, m; mustered Sept. 5, 1864; discharged July 18, 1865.

Llewellyn Knowlton, 18, Swanville, s; mustered Jan. 9, 1864. Died June 24, 1864, of wounds received June 17.

Nathan Knowlton, 44, Appleton, m; mustered Jan. 2, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864. Died of disease Feb. 15, 1865.

William Knowlton, Jr., 18, Swanville, s; mustered Jan. 4, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 3, 1865. Resides at Liberty, Me.

John S. Libby, 45, Bangor, m; mustered Dec. 23, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Aaron Nason, 33, Orono, m; mustered Nov. 25, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 11, 1865. Died at Togus, Me., Oct. 27, 1900.

Gideon K. Oliver, 43, Bradley, m; mustered Dec. 31, 1863; discharged April 4, 1865. Died at New Bedford, Mass., February, 1902.

Jonas Page, 44, Bangor, m; mustered Jan. 31, 1864; discharged Sept. 20, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Dec. 12, 1886.

John H. Partridge, 19, Hampden, s; mustered Nov. 16, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Meredith, N. H., Feb. 19, 1895.

Charles F. Pease, 18, Exeter, s; mustered Dec. 7, 1863; discharged April 1, 1865. Resides at Exeter, Me.

Charles A. Peavey, 18, Orono, s; mustered Nov. 19, 1863; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; paroled Oct. 20, 1864; discharged Sept. 18, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Nov. 14, 1891.

Hosea B. Perkins, 18, Bangor, s; mustered Dec. 10, 1863; taken prisoner June 22, 1864, paroled Jan. 20, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Togas, Me., June 25, 1900.

Eugene S. Philbrook, 18, Bangor, s; mustered Nov. 14, 1863; promoted Corporal June 30, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at North Bradford, Me.

John Potter, 43, Hudson, m; mustered Nov. 25, 1863; wounded Oct. 2, 1864; discharged July 18, 1865.

Charles H. Reed, 18, Harmony, s; mustered Nov. 23, 1863; promoted Corporal June 30, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Auburn, Me.

Seward P. Richardson, 19, Bangor, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; promoted Sergeant June 7, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Minneapolis, Minn., April, 1901.

James A. Scullin, 30, Bangor, s; mustered Nov. 27, 1863; not accounted for.

John T Sears, 21, Orono, s; mustered Nov. 23, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Lewiston, Me.

Charles Shaw, 44, Exeter, m; mustered Dec. 7, 1863; died of disease May 11, 1864.

Horace A. Smith, 18, Bangor, s; mustered Dec. 23, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Horace S. Smith, 45, Bangor, m; mustered Dec. 24, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Nov. 24, 1883.

James I. Smith, 36, Bangor, m; mustered Dec. 23, 1863; discharged June 1, 1865.

Gilbert Stanhope, 18, Robbinston, s; mustered Dec. 11, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Whitneyville, Me., June 4, 1902.

Theodore C. Stevens, 21, Bangor, s; mustered Aug. 21, 1863; wounded June 4, 1864. Resides at Bath, Me.

Sewall B. Waite, 44, Lewiston, m; mustered Nov. 14, 1863; discharged Sept. 20, 1865. Resides at Hampton, Va., Soldiers' Home.

James B. Webb, 34, Veazie, m; mustered Nov. 21, 1863; discharged June 26, 1865.

Samuel J. Wentworth, 14, Veazie, s; mustered Nov. 28, 1863; promoted Corporal in 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Frank W. Whittier, 19, Bangor, s; mustered Nov. 23, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Benjamin F Wiley, Jr., 18, Bangor, s; mustered Jan. 9, 1864, mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

JOINED AFTER NOV. 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain Abiather J. Knowles, Lagrange, joined by transfer from Company K Aug. 19, 1865; was Pioneer Officer at Brigade Headquarters, winter of 1865 up to April 25; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Bradford Me.

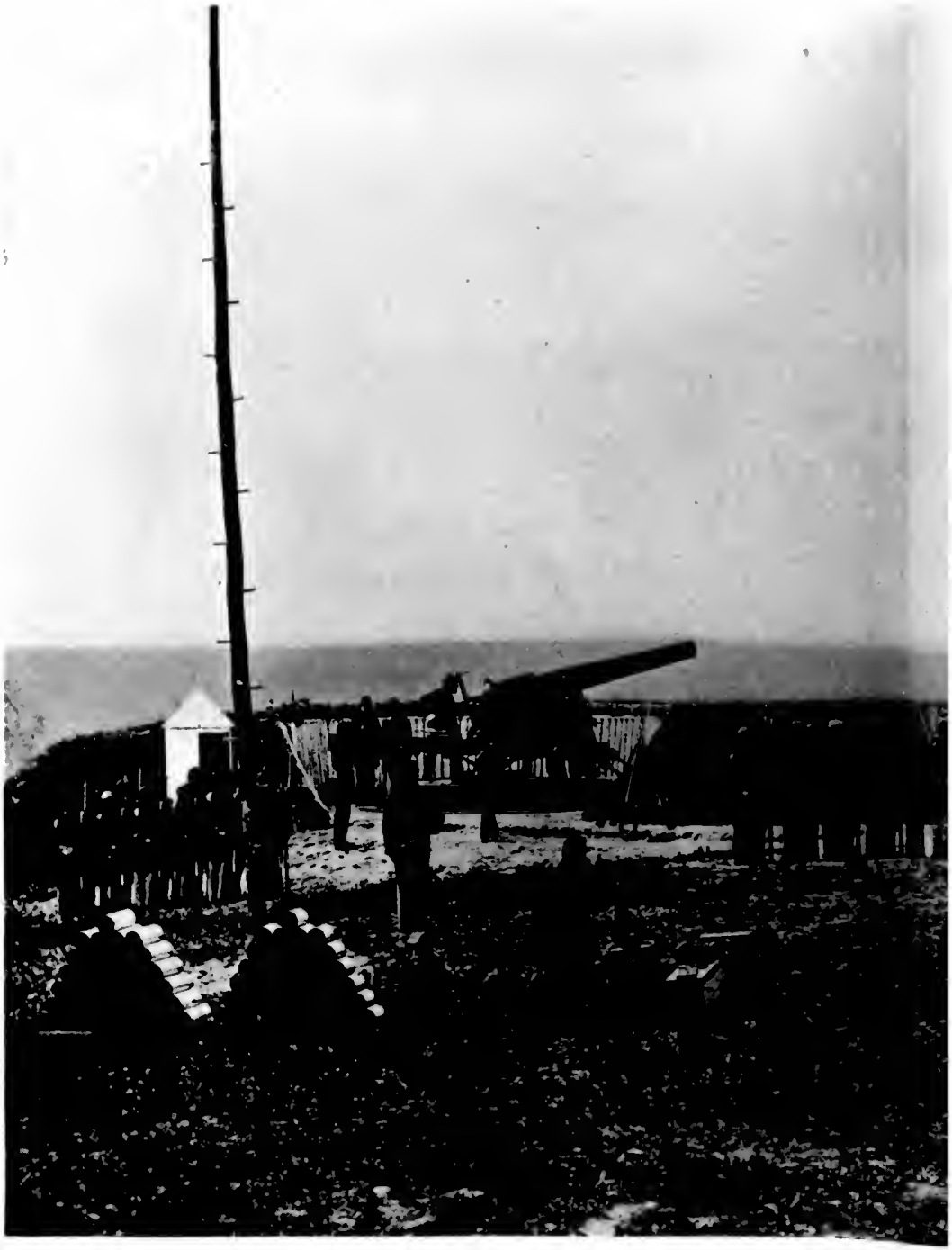
First Lieut. James A. Dole, Bangor, joined by transfer from Company F Nov. 14, 1864; resigned June 10, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

First Lieut. Fayette M. Paine, New Vineyard, joined by transfer from the 17th Maine Infantry June 3, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Enlisted Men.

George Firth, 43, Bangor, m; mustered Aug. 23, 1864; died of disease Jan. 9, 1865.

Richard Firth, 21, Bangor, s; mustered Sept. 22, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me.



Captain Crossman with Detachment of Co. D

OF CO. D, SERVING HEAVY ARTILLERY.

COMPANY E.

As Mustered Aug. 21, 1862.

Brevet Colonel WHITING S. CLARK.

Capt. WHITING S. CLARK.

Original captain and organizer of the company. Of distinguished lineage; educated by his own endeavor at Foxcroft and Bloomfield Academies and Waterville College, he brought native resource and cultured energy to his country's service. He was of spotless character, an excellent officer of unquestioned courage and intense loyalty. He was in all the battles of the regiment to June 18, 1864, where he was wounded. Commissioned Major Oct. 27, 1864. Not mustered. Discharged for disability Oct. 26, 1864. After the war he was a prominent citizen and attorney at Bangor, Me., and Des Moines, Iowa. Died at Des Moines, Iowa, April 26, 1891.

Capt. BENJ. F. ROLLINS.

Lieut. JOHN F. KNOWLES.

Captain BENJAMIN F. ROLLINS.

Joined from Dixmont as Sergeant. A modest, beardless boy, soldier born, unassuming, brave, and true to every duty. Promoted for merit

to Second Lieutenant March 23, 1864, First Lieutenant Oct. 17, 1864, and Captain Dec 13, 1864. See last chapter. Has, since the war, been prominent and prosperous in mercantile pursuits.

First Lieutenant JOHN F KNOWLES.

Joined as Sergeant from Jackson. Was promoted for merit to Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant. Paid the fullest measure of loyalty with his life, in unflinching bravery, May 19, 1864, in battle of Spottsylvania.

Lieut. GEORGE P POTE.

Lieut. FRANK A. CLARK.

First Lieut. GEORGE P POTE.

An excellent soldier, unassuming and capable, he fitted anywhere and discharged every duty well. Promoted from Quartermaster Sergeant to Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant for merit Dec. 13, 1864.

First Lieut. FRANK A. CLARK.

Joined as a private, promoted for merit to Corporal, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant. Like his brothers, he brought brains, courage, energy and loyalty to his country's service. He was a good soldier and an excellent officer. Was in all the battles of his regiment: wounded, but returned to see the finish of the war Has served his country well since the war in important positions in Washington, D. C.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain Whiting S. Clark, 25, Sangerville, s; commissioned Major Oct. 27, 1864, not mustered; breveted Colonel; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Oct. 26, 1864. Died at Des Moines, Ia., April 26, 1891.

First Lieut. James W. Clark, 23, Sangerville, s; acting Adjutant from March 10, 1864; died July 24, 1864 from wounds received June 18.

Second Lieut. Frederic A. Cummings, 24 Bangor, m; promoted First Lieutenant Jan. 21, 1864, and to Captain Company M March 12, 1864 and transferred. See Company M.

Sergeants.

John S. Ober, 31, Dover, m; promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 21, 1864; commissioned First Lieutenant June 21, 1864, not mustered; discharged Oct. 25, 1864. Resides at Spencer, Mass.

John F Knowles, 24, Jackson, m; promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 21, 1864, and First Lieutenant March 23, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

Albert W. Chapin, 21, Monson, s; wounded June 16, 1864; promoted Second Lieutenant in the 24th U. S. Colored Troops Feb. 19, 1865, and transferred. Resides at Monson, Me.

Calvin Brown, 31, Atkinson, s; promoted First Lieutenant in the U. S. Colored Troops July 8, 1863 and transferred. Died at Brazier City, La., in 1863.

Benjamin F. Rollins, 21, Dixmont, s; promoted Second Lieutenant March 23, 1864, First Lieutenant Oct. 17, 1864, and Captain Dec. 13, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; resigned July 27, 1865. Resides at Plymouth, Me.

Corporals.

Edwin T. Edes, 18, Parkman, s; discharged Dec. 19, 1862. Killed in action March 31, 1865, while a Sergeant in Company I First Maine Cavalry.

Jeremiah Daine, 31, Parkman, m; promoted Commissary Sergeant Jan. 10, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Monson, Me., April 4, 1887.

Ludovic O. Gatchell, 24, Lee, s; died of disease Sept. 10, 1862. The first death in the regiment.

Samuel T Hiscock, 21, Abbot, s; promoted Sergeant Aug. 14, 1863; First Sergeant Jan. 27, 1864: commissioned Second Lieut. June 21, 1864, not mustered; died July 5, 1864, from wounds received June 18.

George W Labree, 31, Parkman, m; promoted Sergeant Jan. 10, 1864; wounded June 22, 1864: discharged June 21, 1865. Resides at North Dexter, Me.

Joseph S. Church, 25, Shirley, s; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; died in prison soon after, date unknown.

Daniel W Pettengill, 18, Corinna, s; promoted First Sergeant Company M March 13, 1864, and transferred. See Company M.

Charles H. Sawyer, 20, Greenville, s; promoted Sergeant Jan. 10, 1864, First Sergeant July 4, 1864, Second Lieut. July 15, 1864, and First Lieut. Company M Jan. 16, 1865, and transferred. See Company M.

Musician.

Newton S. Grout, 19, Monroe, s; discharged May 11, 1865. Died at Sedalia, Colo., January, 1901.

Wagoner.

Urial L. Clark, 34, Brownville, m; discharged May 11, 1865. Died at Milo, Me., November, 1899.

Privates.

Thomas Arnold, 18, Monson, s; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Parkman, Me., March 13, 1876.

George G. Ayer, 24, Sangerville, s; transferred to the V. R. C. Dec. 14, 1864. Died Jan. 16, 1885.

Samuel B. Ayer, 18, Sangerville, s; discharged May 11, 1865. Resides at Grafton, W Va.

Emerson Bartlett, 18, Lee, s; killed May 19, 1864.

John Bradford, 18, Alton, s; died May 20, 1864, from wounds received May 19.

Joseph F. Brown, 21, Greenbush, s; killed May 19, 1864.

Seth H. Brown, 20, No. 3 township, south of Lee, s; killed May 19, 1864.

William H. Brown, 19, Jackson, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 18, 1865. Resides at West Littleton, Mass.

William H. Buck, 23, Monson, s; died June 17, 1864, of wounds received June 16.

Ervin Chamberlain, 18, Foxcroft, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Jan. 20, 1865. Died at LaCross, Wis., Dec. 26, 1897.

Lucian H. Chase, 23, Jackson, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 4, 1865. Died at Lowell, Mass., April 16, 1898.

Henry N. Cole, 18, Abbot, s; killed June 18, 1864.

Wilson G. Cole, 19, Abbot, s; killed May 19, 1864.

Abel J. Curtis, 24, Parkman, s; promoted regimental Commissary Sergeant Dec. 29, 1864, and transferred. See Field and Staff.

Everett M. Delano, 19, Abbot, s; promoted Corporal January, 1864; died May 26, 1864, from wounds received May 19.

William Dermott, 18, Monson, s; discharged May 22, 1865. Died at Monson, Me., Sept. 26, 1884.

John Dow, 28, Foxcroft, s; discharged Aug. 2, 1863. Died at Auburn, Me., March 27, 1902.

Charles Eaton, 18, Foxcroft, s; promoted Corporal Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Coupville, Island County, Washington.

Thomas O. Eaton, 21, Foxcroft, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 10, 1864, Sergeant, March 28, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Resides at Earlville, Delaware County, Iowa.

William A. Fenlason, 18, Jackson, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 10, 1864, Sergeant Sept. 29, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Brooks, Me., in 1901.

John Fitzgerald, 22, Bangor, m; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Brewer, Me., May 21, 1902.

Samuel Flanders, 44, Shirley, m; died June 15, 1864 of wounds received May 19.

Albion K. Fletcher, 21, Jackson, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 1, 1865. Resides at North Monroe, Me.

Charles Fogg, 18, Brownville, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Resides at Princeton, Minn.

Elbridge G. Frost, 21, Milo, s; wounded Sept. 27, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Died at Orneville, Me., in 1888.

Charles A. Gatchell, 34, Lee, m; discharged May 20, 1863.

Charles H. Gatchell, 22, Jackson, s; promoted Corporal July 14, 1863, Sergeant Jan. 27. 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 24, 1865. Resides at East Jackson, Me.

Charles A. Gates, 19, Monson, s; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 2, 1872.

Alonzo P. Gerrish, 26, Greenville, s; died of disease Nov 19, 1862.

James H. Gerrish, 22 Greenville, s; wounded June 18, 1864; died of disease Aug. 12, 1864.

Samuel V. Girrill, 24, Sangerville, m; transferred to Company M March 17, 1864. See Company M.

Dexter Goodwin, 30, Monson, m; promoted Corporal Oct. 28, 1862, Sergeant January, 1864; wounded June 18, and Aug. 18, 1864; died of disease Sept. 29, 1864.

John H. Hall, 19, Shirley, s; promoted Corporal January, 1864; discharged Jan. 25, 1865. Resides at Greenville, Me.

Atwood Hillard. 36, Bangor, m; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Feb. 27, 1882.

Gustavus B. Hiscock, 9, Abbot, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Feb. 16, 1865. Resides at Monson, Me.

Charles J. House, 20 Lee, s; promoted Corporal June 17, 1864, Sergeant Oct. 22, 1864, First Sergeant Oct. 27, 1864; wounded May 19, and June 18, 1864; promoted Second Lieutenant Company C Feb. 9, 1865, and transferred. See Company C.

Leonard E. Howard, 23, Abbot, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 10, 1864; wounded June 4, 1864; discharged June 4, 1865. Resides at 31 Ridgeway Street, Lynn, Mass.

Aaron W. Jackson, 18, Sangerville, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 30, 1865. Resides at Livermore, Me. (Canton post office.)

Bradish B. Jackson, 21, Monson, s; promoted Corporal May 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Monson, Me.

William G. Jones, 27, Brownville, m; discharged Jan. 12, 1863. Died at Monson, Me., Sept. 10, 1900.

Horace B. Jordan, 23, Mariaville, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 10, 1864, and First Sergeant Feb. 20, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Zacharia B. Knight, 29, Searsport, m; discharged Nov. 10, 1862.

Cyrus S. Labree, 25, Parkman, s; promoted Corporal January, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

James L. Legrow, 29, Dover, m; promoted Corporal Dec. 10, 1862; discharged Feb. 1, 1864.

Lewis Lord, 19, Dexter, s; died June 25, 1864, from wounds received June 18.

Benjamin C. Lyford, 23, Atkinson, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 19, 1865. Resides at Litchfield, Me.

Stephen L. McDonald, 24, Parkman, s; deserted April 9, 1864. Died at Augusta, Me., about 1890.

Andrew W McFarland, 18, Bradford, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Sept. 20, 1865. Resides at Eddington, Me.

Leander Maxim, 16, Abbot, s; killed May 19, 1864.

Delvin B. Merrill, 19, Ellsworth, s; promoted Artificer Feb. 20, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Charles F. Mitchell, 26, Shirley, m; deserted March 29, 1863. Resides at Broadhead, Wis.

Moses D. Mitchell, 36, Shir m; died of disease Feb. 18, 1863.

Erastus T Monroe, 19, Abbot, s; promoted Corporal January, 1864, Sergeant Oct. 27, 1864; discharged May 18, 1865. Resides at Foxcroft, Me.

Stephen Myrick, 36, Dixmont, m; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Belfast, Me., May 25, 1895.

David Palmer, 23, Sangerville, s; promoted Corporal Sept. 29, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at North Dexter, Me.

Levi Palmer, 28, Sangerville, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Corinna, Me.

Charles M. Parshley, 18, Sangerville, s; promoted Corporal Dec. 19, 1862, Sergeant January, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

Moses A. Parshley, 20, Sangerville, s; promoted Sergeant Company M March 14, 1864, and transferred. See Company M.

Charles L. Patten, 19, Blanchard, s; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865. Resides at Washington, D. C.

Jesse J Peacock, 31, Lee, m; died of disease Nov. 22, 1862.

George P Pote, 20, Belfast, s; promoted regimental Commissary Sergeant March 1, 1863, and transferred. See Field and Staff, also Company E, under head of "Joined after Nov. 1, 1864."

William S. Randlett 18, Bangor, s; wounded May 19, 1864; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; exchanged in November, 1864; discharged in June 14, 1865. Resides at East Newport, Me.

Richard P. Raynes, 40, Bangor, m; slightly wounded June 16, 1864; promoted Artificer; discharged June 12, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Andrew J. Reeves, 19, Bradford, s; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

William R. Reeves, 23, Bradford, m; died of disease Oct. 9, 1862.

Benjamin W. Rollins, 28, Lee, s; wounded Oct. 27, 1864; discharged March 21, 1865. Died at Lee, Me., Nov. 8, 1866.

Alpheus Rowell, 20, Dixmont, s; promoted Artificer and Sergeant; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged June 12, 1865. Died at Clinton, Me., September, 1898.

William L. Sampson, 16, Bangor, s; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Monson, Me., April 24, 1884.

Alfred B. Shea, 32, Blanchard, m; died June 26, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Orrin A. Sidelinker, 29, Dixmont, m; died June 10, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Henry O. Smiley, 21, Bangor, s; promoted Corporal January, 1864; Color Bearer; died June 10, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Holman Staples, 27, Lee, s; died Aug. 10, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Mark P. Steward, 32, Monson, s; died of disease Oct. 11, 1862.

Benjamin Stickney, 40, Jackson, m; died of disease July 16, 1863.

Samuel F. Tasker, 18, Bangor, s; promoted Corporal May 19, 1864; Color Bearer; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Charles Thurlow, 28, Lee, s; died of disease July 3, 1864.

Adoniram J. Townes, 23, Monson, s; promoted Corporal Oct. 27, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died Aug. 23, 1869.

Charles E. Weld, 19, Abbot, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Feb. 9, 1865. Resides at Spokane, Washington.

John Willard, 19, Brownville, s; died of disease Sept. 14, 1864.

Jeptha Young, Jr., 25, Dixmont, s; promoted Corporal June 17, 1864, Sergeant May 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Etna, Me., May 12, 1902.

JOINED AFTER NOV. 1 1862.

Eben W. Bean, 28, Dover, s; mustered Jan. 27, 1863; promoted Corporal January, 1864; died June 17, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Leonard H. Washburn, 19, Foxcroft, s; mustered March 24, 1863;

wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Resides at Foxcroft, Me.

JOINED AFTER NOV. 1, 1863.

Alfred S. Adams, 39, Cherryfield, m; mustered Dec. 5, 1863; promoted Chaplain of the regiment Nov. 8, 1864, and transferred. See Field and Staff.

David W. Adams, 28, Caribou, m; mustered Dec. 24, 1863; promoted Corporal Jan. 27, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged June 26, 1865. Died at Lynn, Mass., Sept. 21, 1890.

Elisha H. Adams, 42, Bangor, m; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; wounded Oct. 17, 1864; discharged Feb. 17, 1865. Died at Providence, R. I., June 14, 1889.

Benjamin D. Averill, 19, Prentiss, s; mustered Dec. 14, 1863; promoted Corporal May 1, 1865; Sergeant Sept. 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Prentiss, Me.

George E. Ball, 14, Exeter, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; wounded Aug. 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Exeter, Me.

James A. Barnes, 18, Lee, s; mustered Dec. 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; died Nov. 27, 1864, of wounds received Oct. 13.

William Bartlett, 27, Lee, s; mustered Nov. 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; deserted July 10, 1864. Resides at Lee, Me.

Elisha H. Broad, 18, Eddington, s; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; promoted Corporal; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Eddington, Me., Jan. 7, 1888.

George H. Brown, 26, Searsmont, m; mustered Jan. 2, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Died Maine General Hospital, Portland, Me., Jan. 10, 1887.

Joshua L. Brown, 20, Knox, s; mustered Dec. 24, 1863; died July 9, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Thomas Burk, 38, Hancock, s; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; discharged April 17, 1864.

Jason Burlingame, 19, Old Town, s; mustered Dec. 26, 1863, promoted Corporal June 27, 1865, Sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Eureka, Nev.

Albert Chadbourne, 18, Fryeburg, s; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Charles B. Chase, 20, York, s; mustered Sept. 1, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865.

Horace G. Chase, 20, York, s; mustered Sept. 6, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

Frank A. Clark, 21, Sangerville, s; mustered Dec. 24, 1863: promoted Corporal Jan. 31, 1864, Sergeant May 20 1864, Second Lieutenant Oct. 17, 1864, and First Lieutenant Nov. 8, 1864; wounded Oct. 27, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Washington, D. C.

James A. Coffin, 28, Lovell, m; mustered Dec 29, 1863; died of disease March 5, 1864.

Levi L. Curtis, 28, Searsport, m; mustered Dec. 15, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Jan. 10, 1865. Resides at Belfast, Me.

Willard G. Delano, 38, Bangor, m; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Elijah Dow. 23, Saco, m; mustered Aug. 31, 1864; wounded March, 31, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Mechanic Falls, Me. Nov 23, 1873.

Sullivan Ellis, 35, Sidney, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; wounded Aug. 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Henry A. Evans, 21, Lovell, s; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; died April 11, 1865, from wounds received April 6.

Alton P Fassett, 18, Abbot, s; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; promoted Corporal Feb. 19, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Minneapolis, Minn.

John Finney. 42, Chester, England, m; mustered Aug. 9, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

James Fish, 41, Liberty, m; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Feb. 11, 1865. Died at Liberty, Me., March 4, 1897

William Fish, 44, Liberty, m; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; died of disease June 9, 1864.

David V. Fogg, 40, Bangor, m; mustered Dec. 12, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864 and April 6, 1865; discharged June 1, 1865. Died at Hampden, Me., Oct. 11, 1881.

William W P Foster, 19, Franklin, s; mustered Dec. 17, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865. Died in New Hampshire, March 8, 1887.

Abial Fowles, 23, Medway, m; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; died of disease June 9, 1864.

Calvin A. Googings 19, Hancock, s; mustered Dec 26, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

George W. Greenough, 24, Exeter, s; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; deserted July 29, 1865.

Joshua Grinnell, 28, Appleton, m; mustered Jan. 4, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; discharged Dec. 16, 1864. Resides at Washington, Me.

Charles W. Hanson, 24, Woodland, s; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

William H. Harmon, 42, Washburn, m; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; deserted May 14, 1864.

Stephen F. Harriman, 18, Lovell, s; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 13, 1865. Died at Lovell, Me., Feb. 7. 1896.

Albert Hayes, 24, Atkinson, m; mustered Dec. 17, 1863; wounded June 4, and June 18, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865.

Cyrus B. Hayes, 22, Atkinson. s; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; died June 6, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Robert Higgins, 44 (much older), Hancock, m; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Amos M. Hilton, 24, Jefferson, m; mustered Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Hillsdale, Wis.

Amos K. Hodgdon, 38, Windham, m; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; promoted Corporal June 27, 1865, Sergeant Sept. 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Hanover, N. H.

Flavel B. Jackson, 19, Monson, s; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

George F. Jackson, 19, Abbot, s; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; discharged Sept. 20, 1865. Resides at Birmingham, Ala.

Milo Keech, 30, Caribou, s; mustered Dec. 24, 1863; died of disease July 7, 1864.

William R. Kennerson, 27, Lovell, m; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; died Aug. 9, 1864, from wounds received June 18.

Simeon P. Knox, 32, Stow, m; mustered Dec. 19, 1863; promoted Corporal June 15, 1864, Sergeant June 7, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Farmington, N. H.

George P Leighton, 26, Exeter, m; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Dec. 16, 1864. Died at Fort Fairfield, Me., Sept. 30, 1883.

Charles P. Lindsey, 37, Milo, m; mustered Dec. 12, 1863; pro-

moted Corporal Sept. 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Lewiston, Me.

Francis D. Lindsey, 29, Milo, m; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Francis J. Lord, 21, Lovell, s; mustered Dec. 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; died July 31, 1864, from wounds received June 16.

Henry H. Lufkin, 18, Caribou, s; mustered Dec. 24, 1863; wounded May 19, and October, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Caribou, Me.

Harrison P. McIntire, 31, Woodland, m; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; promoted Corporal May 1, 1865, Sergeant June 7, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Caribou, Me.

Nahum McKusick, 43, Foxcroft, s; mustered Dec. 12, 1863; promoted Musician Dec. 29, 1863, Principal Musician March 1, 1864, and transferred See Field and Staff.

Joseph McNamara, 18, Calais, s; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

John Madigan, 28, Massachusetts, s; mustered Oct. 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Peter Moore, 30, Sebec; mustered Aug. 24, 1864; promoted Corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Almon C. Morton, 28, Monson, m; mustered Dec. 18, 1863; died May 29, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Harry G. Morton, 21, Fryeburg, s; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; discharged June 19, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

William T Newbit, 19, Appleton, s; mustered Jan. 4, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865 Resides at Union, Me.

Francis O. Nichols, 21, Ellsworth, s; mustered Aug. 8, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Hallowell, Me., Nov. 1, 1882.

Randall C. Noyes, 19, Atkinson, s; mustered Dec. 17, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Resides at Pittsfield, Me.

Amos D. Orne, 22, Newburg, m; mustered Dec 22, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. Feb. 18, 1865, and discharged therefrom June 1, 1865. Resides at Rockland, Me.

James R. Orne, 22, Bangor, m; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; died June 20. 1864, of wounds received June 18.

James W. Overlock, 24, Liberty, m; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Rockland, Me.

William G. Page, 44, Atkinson, m; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; wounded June 16, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Franklin plantation, Me., Feb. 13, 1895.

Peter Pelkie, 22, Brewer; mustered Aug. 22, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner Oct. 27, 1864; died of wounds, date unknown.

David O. Pollard, 30, Bangor, s; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; killed Aug. 18, 1864.

Winfield S. Potter, 18, Fryeburg, s; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; deserted Nov. 20, 1864. Died at Gorham, N. H., Feb. 26, 1900.

John E. Quinn, 20, Ellsworth, s; mustered Dec. 17, 1863; promoted Corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

John P. Roberts, 36, Castle Hill, s; mustered Dec. 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Castle Hill, Me.

John Saul, 19, Old Town, s; mustered July 28, 1864; wounded March 25, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Old Town, Me., Aug. 20, 1900.

Luther J. Sawin, 18, Woodland, s; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; died of disease Sept. 22, 1864.

William H. Smart, 18, Abbot, s; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Holliston, Mass.

George Smith, 19, Appleton, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Appleton, Me.

Wentworth Staples, 22, Lee, s; mustered Nov 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; deserted July 10, 1864. Resides at Lincoln, Me.

Henry W Stearns, 18, Lovell, s; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; wounded May 19, June 2 and June 18, 1864; discharged May 4, 1865. Resides at Audubon, Ia.

Royal H. Strout, 18, Orneville, s; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; died June 7, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Lewis A. Sturtevant, 18, Caribou, s; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; died June 23, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Domingo C. Thompson, 26, Trenton, s; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V. R. C. and discharged therefrom in the summer of 1865.

George G. Thompson, 18, Eddington, s; mustered Dec. 24, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Cleaves C. Tracy, 18, Hermon, s; mustered Dec 5, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864: mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Wickford, R. I.

Osborn Weeman, 25, Kenduskeag, m; mustered Dec. 19, 1863; wounded May 19, Oct. 27 and Nov. 27, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Resides at Baldwin, Me.

Edward B. West, 18, Ellsworth, s; mustered Dec. 17, 1863; wounded March 31, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Everett, Mass.

David J. Whitney, 36, Stow, m; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; taken prisoner May 19, 1864; exchanged March, 1865; discharged Aug. 8, 1865. Died at Stow, Me., Oct. 26, 1870.

Amos A. Withee, 18, Etna, s; mustered Dec. 27, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

George S. Woodbury, 22, Eddington, m; mustered Dec. 23, 1863; died Aug. 30, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

JOINED AFTER NOV 1, 1864.

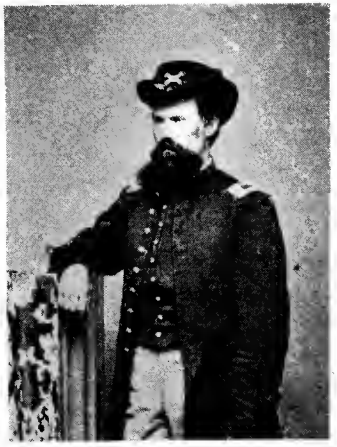
Captain Prince A. Gatchell, Lincoln, joined by transfer from Company M Aug. 15, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Buffalo, Wyo.

Second Lieut. George P Pote, Belfast, joined by transfer from Field and Staff Nov. 8, 1864; promoted First Lieut. Dec. 13, 1864; discharged Aug. 21, 1865. Resides at Newton, Mass.

COMPANY F.

AS MUSTERED AUG. 21, 1862.

CAPT. ROSCOE F. HERSEY.



CAPT. GEO. R. FERNALD.

BREVET COLONEL ROSCOE F. HERSEY.

Joined as First Lieutenant from Bangor, promoted Captain March 2, 1863. A student, son of Gen. Samuel F Hersey one of Maine's most useful and prominent citizens, he brought to the service rare ability and generous loyalty. He was very active and enthusiastic for the welfare of Company F, became popular and much beloved by the men; was wounded at Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864; mustered out Oct. 29, 1864. He has since been a prominent citizen, lumberman and banker of St. Paul, Minn. Colonel Hersey would certainly have become prominent had he remained in service.

CAPTAIN GEORGE R. FERNALD.

Joined from Levant as Second Lieutenant. He was one of the solid men of the regiment from the start. Coming from rural pursuits his education beyond the public schools had been largely acquired in the university of life and was practical as it was useful. He never failed to do his best. He was zealous for the welfare of his men and intensely loyal to his country. He was promoted First Lieutenant March 2, 1863, and Captain Oct. 17, 1864; was in all the battles of the

regiment till wounded June 18. He returned in time for all the battles that followed. He did noble service in all. Since muster out he has been prominent in business, has filled many places of trust; has served in Maine House and Senate and in the Executive Council. Is a trustee of Maine Wesleyan Seminary and prominent in the Methodist Church and its work.

LIEUT. JOHN N. BATCHELDER.

LIEUT. JOHN A. LANCY

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN N BATCHELDER.

Lieutenant Batchelder joined from Hampden as Sergeant, promoted to Second Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864, First Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1864. He participated in all the service and marches and battles of the regiment, was wounded at Sailors Creek, April 6, 1865; mustered out May 15, 1865. Since the war he has been mostly in the service of the customs department of the United States. Resides at Boston.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN A. LANCY

Lieutenant Lancy, joined the Field and Staff as Sergeant-Major. He had seen considerable service with the 2d Maine Infantry; was useful in organizing and drilling the different companies of the regiment, was cheerful and obliging in his official capacity, was in all the service and engagements of the regiment to June 18, 1864, when he wass everely wounded. The writer will never forget the finding of this officer at the division hospital, with five or six severe wounds bleeding at all of them. He was still courageous, hopeful, and making

the best of his small chance for recovery. He resides at Everett, Mass., where he has been a useful citizen, a prosperous and prominent business man.

LIEUT. STEPHEN G. WALDRON.

LIEUT. GARDNER A. RUGGLES.

SECOND LIEUTENANT GARDNER H. RUGGLES.

Lieutenant Gardner H. Ruggles joined from Carmel as Sergeant; promoted to First Sergeant Jan. 28, 1863, Second Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864. He was a royal young man of spotless character, exemplary life and rare ability He discharged every duty with intelligence and fidelity; was keenly alive to the interests of his company, loyal to his friends, respectful and obedient to superiors. In the presence of the enemy he was cool, unflinching and heroic. He was in all the actions with his regiment until struck down in the charge of June 18, 1864. His untimely death caused great sorrow to the writer, as it did to all his companions.

SECOND LIEUTENANT STEPHEN G. WALDRON.

Lieutenant Waldron joined as private from Hampden; promoted Corporal Oct. 22, 1862; Sergeant Feb. 8, 1864, Second Lieutenant Feb. 9, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864. He was a young man of excellent character, sterling integrity, brave and reliable, in or out of danger. Did conscientious duty at all times and was highly respected by the men and superior officers of the company. He resides in Bangor.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Lorenzo Hinckley, 47, Hampden, m; discharged Feb. 28, 1863. Died at Bangor, Me., June 20, 1885.

First Lieutenant Roscoe F. Hersey, 21, Bangor, s; promoted Captain March 2, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; breveted Colonel; discharged Oct. 29, 1864. Resides at St. Paul, Minn.

Second Lieutenant George R. Fernald, 27, Levant, s; promoted First Lieutenant March 2, 1863, Captain Oct. 17, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Wilton, Me.

Sergeants.

Horace H. Shaw, 20, Hampden, s; promoted Second Lieutenant March 2, 1863, First Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864; commissioned Captain Oct. 17, 1864; not mustered; wounded May 19, 1864; Aide on Brigade Staff October, 1863; Quartermaster July, 1864; Acting Division Quartermaster to May, 1865; Acting Brigade Quartermaster May 30, 1865, to muster out at Fort Baker Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Portland, Me.

Gardner H. Ruggles, 21, Carmel, s; promoted First Sergeant Feb. 28, 1863, Second Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

John N. Batchelder, 26, Hampden, m; promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864; First Lieutenant Dec. 13, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged May 15, 1865. Resides at Boston, Mass.

Horatio N. P. Spooner, 27, Levant, m; promoted First Lieutenant Company L Jan. 25, 1864 and transferred. See Company L.

Luther K. Patten, 30, Hermon, m; promoted Quartermaster-Sergeant Jan. 23, 1864, First Sergeant Aug. 3, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; taken prisoner Dec. 8, 1864; paroled Jan. 8, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Corporals.

Mark T. Emerson, 29, Hermon, m; promoted Sergeant: died July 5, 1864, of wounds received June 17.

Nathan Emerson, Jr., 39, Hampden, m; promoted Sergeant Feb. 28, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Hampden, Me.

William M. Stevenson, 21, Hampden, s; promoted Sergeant; died June 23, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

James A. Dole, 19, Bangor, s; promoted Sergeant Jan. 1, 1864, First Sergeant Jan. 23, 1864, Second Lieutenant July 27, 1864; wounded May 19, and June 18, 1864; promoted First Lieutenant Company D Dec. 13, 1864, and transferred. See Company D.

Charles E. Perkins, 22, Bradley, m; discharged Oct. 22, 1862. Resides at Bangor, Me.

James C. Gray, 21, Etna, s; promoted Sergeant; killed June 18, 1864.

George E. Dodge, 24, Carmel, s; promoted First Sergeant Company L Feb. 1, 1864, and transferred. See Company L.

Asa T. Wing, 25, Levant, m; promoted Sergeant Feb. 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Dec. 1, 1864. Died at Old Town, Me.

Musicians.

Amos W. Towmbly, 21, Levant, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Levant, Me.

Andrew C. Sawyer, 18, Levant, s; promoted Principal Musician, Nov. 1, 1864, and transferred. See Field and Staff.

Wagoner.

Lafayette Brown, 36, Hermon, m; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., April 15, 1896.

Privates.

Bradley W. Abbot, 32, Etna, m; promoted Corporal, Jan. 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. Feb. 13, 1865, and discharged therefrom July 14, 1865. Died at Plymouth, Me., March 23, 1903.

Joseph Appleton, 44, Carmel, m; wounded June 22, 1864; discharged April 22, 1865. Died at Etna, Me.

David W. Barrett, 30, Hermon, m; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. and discharged therefrom July 10, 1865.

Allison Blackden, 18, Carmel, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 28, 1865. Died at Springfield, Penn., March 22, 1882.

Goff M. Blackden, 21, Carmel, s; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 1, 1865. Resides at South Etna, Me.

John W Blake, 21, Carmel, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864, Sergeant, July 1, 1864, Commissary Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1864; wounded May,

19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at West Falmouth, Me.

Jacob R. Bowen, 41, Hermon, m; appointed Musician, Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Hermon, Me., Oct. 21, 1873.

Peleg Bradford, Jr., 19 Carmel, s; wounded June 17, 1864; discharged Dec 18, 1864. Resides at Carmel, Me.

Darius G. Brown, 24, Argyle, s; killed May 19, 1864.

Eugene Burrill, 23, Carmel, s; killed June 18, 1864.

George F. Bussell, 20, Argyle, s; died of disease, Jan. 22, 1865.

John G. Carter, 44, Etna, m; discharged Oct. 13, 1863. Died at Etna, Me., Nov. 14, 1891

Joseph Carter, 21, Etna, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 7, 1865. Resides at Etna, Me.

Fred A. Chamberlain, 21, Bangor, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864, Sergeant in 1864; wounded June 3 and Oct. 2, 1864; discharged March 15, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Nov 30, 1884.

Charles R. Clark, 19, Hermon, s; killed May 19, 1864.

Frederick L. Clark, 19, Levant, s; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. Jan. 7, 1865. Died at Degger, Cal., January, 1901

Levi Corson, Jr., 37, Levant, m; discharged April 28, 1865.

Ransom C. Dodge, 24, Bradley, m; died June 29, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Ephraim K. Drew, 23, Hermon, s; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at South Penobscot, Me.

Sylvester Drew, 28, Hermon, m; appointed Artificer; died May 28, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Robert C. Dunaff, 24, Argyle, s; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Resides at Porter's Corner, Saratoga County, N. Y

Otis W Ellis, 40, Levant, m; wounded May 19, 1864; died of disease Jan. 23, 1865.

Charles H. Fitzgerald, 26, Canaan, s; wounded, date unknown; discharged July 15, 1865.

Harrison C. Friend, 21, Etna, s; died Aug. 9, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Robert Fulton, Jr., 20, Bangor, s; discharged April 12, 1864. Died at Bangor, Me., June 7, 1901.

George E. Gilman, 20, Levant, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864,

Sergeant Aug. 3, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

James Goodell, Jr., 28, Hampden, m; promoted Corporal Feb. 28, 1863, Sergeant July, 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864, discharged Dec. 6, 1864. Resides at South Etna, Me.

Orrington Gowen, 26, Hampden, m; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Clifton, Me.

Stephen Grant, 23, Argyle, s; discharged Jan. 25, 1864 Resides at Argyle Me

William T Gray, 31, Bradley, m; died of disease Feb. 21, 1864.

Frederick T Hall, 21, Hampden, s; promoted Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Nathan D. Hanson, 18, Bangor, s; killed June 18, 1864.

Amos E. Hardy, 19, Hampden, s; wounded May 19 and Oct. 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 30, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Cyrus Heard, 18, Carmel, s; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to V R. C. Feb. 13, 1865, and discharged therefrom July 20, 1865 Resides at Carmel, Me.

John Heard, 44, Carmel, m; wounded Aug. 18, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865. Resides at Carmel, Me.

Orrin Houston, 18, Levant, s; promoted Corporal Nov. 12, 1864, Sergeant April 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864, and March 25, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Levant, Me.

Francis E. Joy, 21, Hampden, s; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Stillwater, Minn.

John H. Kelley, 21 Bangor, s; promoted Corporal Aug. 3, 1864; wounded Aug. 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Andrew S. Knight, 28, Carmel, m; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865. Resides at Macwahoc, Me.

David A. Legrow, 26, Levant, m; wounded May 19, 1864, and April 6, 1865; discharged June 13, 1865.

Charles H. Maddocks, 20, Hermon, s; wounded May 19, 1864; died Oct. 27, 1864, of wounds received Oct. 2.

Thomas L. May, 18, Levant, s; killed May 19, 1864.

Thomas Miller, 43, Hermon, m; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Charleston, Me., April 7, 1891

Samuel H. Nason, 28, Bradley, m; died July 4, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

George I Nickerson, 23, Hampden, s; promoted Corporal Nov. 1,

1864, Sergeant March 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Alonzo A. Orr, 20, Arygle, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. and discharged therefrom April 11, 1865. Died at Orono, Me., March 2, 1895.

Andrew Patterson, 18, Hampden, s; killed May 19, 1864.

Peter Patterson, 44, Carmel, m; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 30, 1865. Died at Hudson, Me., Sept. 12, 1892.

Samuel Pomroy, 44, Hermon, m; transferred to the V R. C. Nov. 4, 1864, and discharged therefrom April 28, 1865. Died at Hermon, Me.

Daniel P. Raymond, 24, Etna, m; wounded June 18, 1864; died of disease Feb. 21, 1865.

Charles F. Read, 21, Levant, s; wounded June 17, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Levant, Me.

James J. Reeves, 25, Hermon, m; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Dec. 3, 1864. Resides at Bradford, Me.

George L. Robinson, 44, Carmel, m; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Carmel, Me.

Seldin Rogers, 19, Carmel, s; wounded May 19, 1864; died Aug. 6, 1864 of wounds received June 18.

Harvey Sawyer, 23, Hampden, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Brewer, Me., Jan. 1, 1892.

Stephen S. Sawyer, 22, Hampden, s; promoted Corporal July 1, 1864, Sergeant Jan. 1, 1865; wounded June 18 and Aug. 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Brewer, Me.

Charles J Small, 26, Bangor, m; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Alphonzo Smith, 27, Hampden, s; died May 20, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Avandah Smith, 21, Carmel, s; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Charles B. Smith, 20, Brewer, s; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 25, 1865. Resides at Rockport, Me.

Charles O. Smith, 32, Bradley, m; discharged June 8, 1865. Died at Auburn Me., Sept. 3, 1890.

John W Smith, 19, Hampden, s; wounded May 19 and June 18, 1864; discharged Aug. 21, 1865. Resides at Portland, Me.

Francis H. Snow, 23, Hampden, s; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Jan. 19, 1865. Resides at Hampden, Me.

Samuel Snow, 19 Hermon, s; killed May 19, 1864.

Chauncey Spearen, Jr., 20, Sebec, s; discharged Jan. 25, 1864.

Josiah Staples, 21, Carmel, s; killed June 18, 1864.

Daniel R. Stevenson, 26, Hampden, m; promoted Corporal Feb. 8, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Feb. 20, 1865. Died at Bradley, Me., March 9, 1895.

Lowell M. Stevenson, 18, Hampden, s; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. Oct. 22, 1864, and discharged therefrom June 26, 1865. Died at Brighton, Mass., Oct. 9, 1893.

Edwin K. Stuart, 19, Etna, s; promoted Corporal Feb. 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 30, 1865. Died at Veazie, Me., Nov. 15, 1896.

Robert Swan, 27, Hermon, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Hermon, Me.

William J Temple, 18, Hampden, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Hampden, Me

Arunah Tracy, 18, Carmel, s; promoted Corporal Feb. 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Dec. 16, 1864. Died at Washington, D. C., July 18, 1897.

Martin V Tripp, 25, Carmel, m; promoted Artificer, Nov. 12, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864, and March 25, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Apopka, Orange County, Florida.

Joshua W. Tuesley, 22, Hermon, m; promoted Hospital Steward March 18, 1864, and transferred. See Field and Staff.

James Turner, Jr., 35, Levant, m; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Jan. 19, 1865. Died at Levant, Me., March 2, 1871.

Edward C. Tuttle, 23, Bangor, m; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864, Sergeant July 6, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Nov. 9, 1864. Died at Lewiston, Me., Sept. 17, 1876.

Stephen G. Waldron, 24, Hampden, s; promoted Corporal Oct. 22, 1862, Sergeant Feb. 8, 1864, Second Lieutenant Feb. 9, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged July 25, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Hezekiah Whitcomb, 44, Hampden, m; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. April 25, 1865, and discharged therefrom Aug. 21, 1865.

Simeon C. Whitcomb, 18, Hampden, s; promoted Corporal July 6, 1864, Sergeant Jan. 1, 1865, wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Oliver Wiley, 31, Hampden, m; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Died at Exeter, Me., Jan. 18, 1885.

Altheus O. Wing, 25, Levant, m; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Aug. 21, 1865. Resides at Levant, Me.

Abijah T. Young, 27, Etna, m; died May 20, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

JOINED AFTER NOV. 1, 1862.

Orville J Dorman, 19, Hermon, s; mustered Feb. 23, 1863; promoted Corporal May 26, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Detroit, Me.

Loomis J. Felker, 18, Carmel, s; mustered April 13, 1863; killed March 25, 1865.

Michael Ford, 21, Skowhegan, s; mustered May 11, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 13, 1865. Died at Togas, Me., Oct. 4, 1902.

Henry Lord (real name James McLand), 21, Dexter, s; mustered April 17, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Feb. 5, 1865. Resides at Marion, Ia.

Otis H. Manter, 25, Carmel, m; mustered April 3, 1863; promoted Artificer Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Stetson, Me., Nov 11, 1871

James F. McKeller, 20, Rockland, s; mustered April 8, 1863; promoted Corporal Feb. 8, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Oct. 24, 1864.

John F. Montgomery, 18, Bangor, s; mustered Dec. 15, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 30, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., March 21, 1894.

Frank Voyer, 18, Skowhegan, s; mustered May 11, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

JOINED AFTER NOV 1, 1863.

Sanford Annis, 26, Hermon, m; mustered Dec. 8, 1863; wounded Oct. 27, 1864; discharged April 27, 1865. Resides at Hampden, Me.

Llewellyn A. Appleton, 18, Carmel, s; mustered Nov. 3, 1863; discharged May 11, 1865.

Franklin C. Barwise, 39, Brewer, m; mustered Nov. 17, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Richard L. Beede, 21, Levant, s; mustered Nov. 30, 1863; died of disease Feb. 15, 1864.

John H. Bell, 21, Garland, m; mustered Oct. 3, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at West Cleveland, Ohio.

Corydon C. Blackden, 32, Carmel, m; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Feb. 6, 1865. Died at Etna, Me., Jan. 16, 1900.

James Booker, 23, Hermon, s; mustered Dec. 7, 1863; mustered out Sept 11, 1865. Died at Dover, Me.

Bartlett Bradford, 19, Carmel, s; mustered Oct. 1, 1864; promoted Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Carmel, Me.

Owen D. Bradford, 18, Carmel, s; mustered Nov. 6, 1863; killed Oct. 2, 1864.

Jefferson Chesley, 18, Crystal, s; mustered Dec. 2, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Summerfield, Ill., March 21, 1874.

Alvah M. Chick, 19, Dixmont, s; mustered Dec. 9, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Augustus H. Corliss, 18, Carmel, s; mustered Nov. 3, 1863; died Aug. 1, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Lorenzo T. Davis, 26, Carmel, m; mustered Dec. 1, 1863; promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at St. Albans, Me.

John F. Drew, 29, Bangor, m; mustered Dec. 7, 1863; died July 7, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Aaron W Edgerly, 34, Kenduskeag, m; mustered Nov. 7, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 7, 1865. Died at Kenduskeag, Me., in 1882.

David S. Farnham, 28, Carmel, m; mustered Nov. 29, 1863; promoted Corporal; died of disease Dec. 17, 1864.

Henry M. French, 27, Garland, m; mustered Sept. 28, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Dover, Me.

Rufus H. Gilman, 41, Corinth, m; mustered Dec. 9, 1863; died of disease July 24, 1865.

Alonzo Goodwin, 29, Auburn, m; mustered Dec. 14, 1863; appointed Musician June 7, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Isaac W Grant, 26, Bangor, s; mustered Jan. 4, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Jan. 30, 1865.

John Hall, 38, Hermon, m; mustered Dec. 3, 1863; drowned April 23, 1865.

Oliver P. Hodsdon, 36, Kenduskeag, m; mustered Nov. 17, 1863: taken prisoner Oct. 27, 1864; exchanged Feb. 25, 1865; died of disease March 1, 1865.

Jacob B. Holmes, 18, Rockland, s; mustered Jan. 11, 1864; died June 7, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Edmund Jefferds, 25, Monroe, s; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; died, date unknown, of wounds received June 18, 1864.

Charles W Jones, 18, Harmony, s; mustered Nov. 21, 1863; died May 28, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

James O. Knowles, 29, Corinth, m; mustered Dec. 10, 1863; discharged April 29, 1865. Resides at Lynn, Mass.

Charles Larrabee, 19, Monroe, s; mustered Dec. 8, 1863; died July 8, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Sewell Larrabee, 43, Monroe, m; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; deserted May 2, 1864. Died at Jackson, Me., May, 1889.

Isaac M. Lawry. 18, Winterport, s; mustered Dec. 14, 1863; wounded June 17, 1864; discharged May 17, 1865. Died in 1887.

Eugene Lord, 18, Levant, s; mustered Nov. 30, 1863; died June 23, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Warren Markes, 44, Brooksville, m; mustered Dec. 28, 1863; discharged in February, 1864.

Broadstreet Mason, 42, Monroe, m; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Jan. 19, 1865. Died at Monroe, Me., in 1894.

Levi K. Mayo, 19, Brewer, s; mustered Nov 16, 1863; died July 1, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Harrison L. Mitchell, 45, Levant, m; mustered Nov 25, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

John A. Morey, 31, Levant, m; mustered Nov. 28, 1863; died in the field, of exhaustion, May 30, 1864.

Joseph Morse, 43, Searsport, m; mustered Dec. 18, 1863; wounded June 17, 1864; discharged March 27, 1865. Died Feb. 15, 1881.

John A. Murch, 21, Carmel, s; mustered Dec. 12, 1863; died of disease Feb. 21, 1864.

Ambrose Nason, 18, Orono, s; mustered Nov 12, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged in 1865. Resides at Lisbon Falls, Me.

George J. Osborne, 36, Corinna, m; mustered Dec. 29, 1863; died of disease July 9, 1864.

Ezra Pattee, 20, Monroe, s; mustered Dec. 12, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. and discharged therefrom June 28, 1865. Died at Monroe, Me., Dec. 20, 1899.

Nathaniel D. Philbrook, 39, Bradford, s; mustered Dec. 14, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Dec. 16, 1864.

Henry W Pomroy, 36, Levant, m; mustered Nov. 30, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged Jan. 26, 1865. Drowned Aug. 29, 1884, at Winterport, Me.

Samuel E. Pray, 31, Palmyra, m; mustered Dec. 12, 1863; promoted Corporal March 1, 1865; wounded June 16 and August 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Palmyra, Me.

Benjamin P. Rendell, 19, Monroe, s; mustered Dec. 18, 1863; discharged June 1, 1865.

John L. Robinson, 44, Corinth, m; mustered Jan. 2, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 4, 1865. Resides at Sibley, Ia.

Charles E. Sawtelle, 19, Sidney, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; wounded June 17, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865. Resides at Haverhill, Mass.

John W Shaw, 18, Winterport, s; mustered Dec. 14, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Boston, Mass.

Dennis Sherburn, 44, Corinna, m; mustered Dec. 2, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 19, 1865. Died at Corinna, Me., Feb. 21, 1892.

Hugh S. Skillin, 36, Garland, s; mustered Sept. 28, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Garland, Me.

John D. Small, 31, Carmel, s; mustered Sept. 28, 1864; discharged June 26, 1865.

George F. Stevens, 22, Guilford, s; mustered Dec. 31, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Guilford, Me., March 2, 1903.

Samuel Stevens, 18, Guilford, s; mustered Dec. 3, 1863; discharged February, 1864. Resides at Sangerville, Me.

Melvin S. Stevenson, 18, Hampden, s; mustered Dec. 28, 1863; promoted Corporal May 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Hampden, Me.

Henry F. Stubbs, 18, Hampden, s; mustered Nov. 3, 1863; died July 19, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

George W Taylor, 20, Hermon, m; mustered Nov. 4, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Rodney J. Taylor, 27, Bangor, m; mustered Nov. 21, 1863; died June 5, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Gottfried Volmer, Washington, D. C., mustered April 9, 1864; deserted April 12, 1864.

Albert A. Waterman, 27, Greenbush, m; mustered Nov. 16, 1863; discharged April 30, 1865. Resides at Appleton, Me.

Grant Wentworth, 41, Orrington, m; mustered Jan. 4, 1864; died of disease July 19, 1864.

James E. Wentworth, 25, Orrington, s; mustered Jan. 1, 1864; promoted Corporal May 1, 1865, Sergeant June 7, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864 and April 6, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at South Orrington, Me.

Thomas Wentworth, 22, Orrington, m; mustered Jan. 8, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died Sept. 15, 1874.

Charles P. Wheeler, 22, Newport, s; mustered Dec. 12, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; died of disease Aug. 16, 1865.

Henry C. Wheeler, 20, Dixmont, s; mustered Dec. 9, 1863; died of disease May 22, 1864.

David B. Wiggin, 32, Levant, m; mustered Nov. 28, 1863; died June 8, 1864 of wounds received May 19.

George A. York, 19, Hermon, m; mustered Dec. 3, 1863; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1865, Sergeant May 25, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to Company C June 6, 1865. See Company C.

JOINED AFTER NOV. 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

First Lieutenant John A. Lancy, Bangor, joined by transfer from Company H Aug. 19, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Everett, Mass.

Enlisted Men.

Herbert C. Arey, 18, Hampden, s; mustered March 6, 1865; wounded April 6, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Hampdem, Me., April 20, 1879.

William K. Hanson, 22, Atkinson, mustered Dec. 17, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at East Corinth, Me.

Edwin R. Maddocks, 35, Hermon, m; mustered March 8, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

COMPANY G.

AS MUSTERED AUG. 21, 1862.

CAPT. SAMUEL A. COLBY

CAPT. FREDERIC C. HOWES

CAPTAIN SAMUEL A. COLBY

Capt. Samuel A. Colby, joined as original Captain and organizer. Was a worthy citizen of Bucksport, prominent in local affairs. The climate and exposures of military life, speedily undermined and impaired his health, and he resigned Feb. 18, 1863. He lived, however, for many years, retaining the respect and confidence of the people of his native town.

CAPTAIN FREDERIC C. HOWES.

Capt. Frederic C. Howes joined from Orland as First Lieutenant. Was a vigorous, inteligent, capable officer. Was promoted to captain on the retirement of Captain Colby, and speedily made Company G one of the best and foremost companies in the regiment. He commanded his company with rare ability and courage in all the battles until June 18, 1864, when he was killed. Captain Howes was much lamented by his comrades and a large circle of friends at home.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. GODFREY

Capt. James A. Godfrey came from Ellsworth, joined as Orderly Sergeant. By his able and faithful performance of duty in this, the

CAPT. JAMES A. GODFREY

LIEUT. EMERY S. WARDWELL.

most arduous place in the company he became amply prepared for the splendid service he afterwards rendered. He was promoted Second Lieutenant April 10, 1863, to First Lieutenant the following January, and to Captain July 27, 1864, succeeding Captain Howes. He was wounded June 18, 1864, returned, and afterwards proved that the best place to educate an officer for hard service is in the field. He was mustered out with the regiment and died at Atco, N. Y., March 3, 1878.

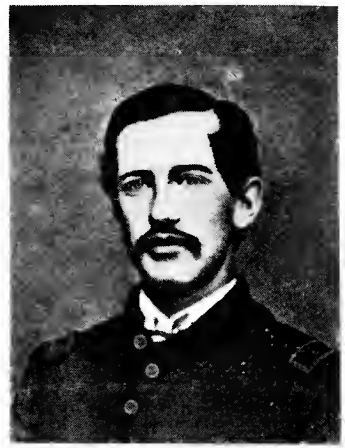
FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES J. HOUSE.

LIEUT. CHARLES J. HOUSE.

Lieutenant House joined by transfer from Company C, to which company he had been transferred from Company E, where he had been steadily promoted for meritorious service. Receiving his education in the common schools, upon the farm and in the woods of Maine, his education was practical and useful. He was rugged and hearty, well prepared for the life of a good soldier. He was wounded at Spottsylvania May 19, 1864, and again June 18, 1864; was promoted to Second Lieutenant Company C Feb. 9, 1865, and transferred. Promoted First Lieutenant Company G and

transferred. Was in command of post at Camp Stoneman, summer of 1865. Has served as Private Secretary to the Governor, and for sixteen years has been employed in the office of Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics, and resides in Augusta. Is Chairman of the Committee on History, and has compiled all the statistics and official records in this book. Major in Maine National Guard.

LIEUT. DANIEL O. BOWEN.



LIEUT. JAMES E. HALL.

FIRST LIEUTENANT DANIEL O. BOWEN.

Lieutenant Daniel O. Bowen, was promoted and joined this company as Second Lieutenant from Company L by transfer and was promoted to First Lieutenant April 25, 1865. He was a good soldier, a man of excellent character and habits, an officer of intelligence and good ability. He served the regiment as Quartermaster while the regular occupant of that office was serving the Division. He performed every duty assigned to him in a most commendable manner.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES E. HALL.

Lieutenant Hall joined as Sergeant from Bucksport, did excellent service, and must have shown rare ability, for during the absence of Quartermaster Pitcher, Lieutenant Hall was detailed to act as Quartermaster in his stead. Although doing camp duty for the time he served, he performed the arduous duties of that office in a satisfactory manner. The adjustment of the affairs detaining him sometime in Washington, he reached the regiment just in time to receive the fatal bullet in the

charge of the 18th of June, 1864. He was a fine young officer, and his death was much regretted by his companions.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain Samuel A. Colby, 44, Bucksport, m; discharged Feb. 18, 1863.

First Lieutenant Frederic C. Howes, 26, Orland, m; promoted Captain April 10, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Emery S. Wardwell, 27, Bucksport, m; promoted First Lieutenant April 10, 1863; discharged July 11, 1864. Died at Bangor, Me., Feb. 11, 1897.

Sergeants.

James A. Godfrey, 24, Ellsworth, s; promoted Second Lieutenant April 10, 1863, First Lieutenant Jan. 21, 1864, Captain, July 27, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Atco, N. Y., March 3, 1878.

Hudson Saunders, 33, Orland, m; promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 21, 1864, First Lieutenant July 27, 1864; promoted Captain Company H March 23, 1865, and transferred. See Company H.

Cyrus K. Bridges, 28, Penobscot, m; promoted First Sergeant July 23, 1863, Second Lieutenant Jan. 21, 1864; promoted First Lieutenant Company M March 12, 1864, and transferred. See Company M.

James E. Hall, 20, Bucksport, s; promoted Second Lieutenant March 23, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

George A. Wheeler, 25, Presque Isle, s; promoted Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers Oct. 22, 1862, and transferred. Resides at Castine, Me.

Corporals.

George W Carr, 40, Bucksport, m; promoted Sergeant Oct. 22, 1862; died July 10, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Lewis M. Page, 22, Bucksport, s; promoted Sergeant Jan. 14, 1864, First Sergeant Nov. 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865.

Woodman C. Huntoon, 35, Dedham, m; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 2, 1865. Died at Stockton Springs, Me., Jan. 9, 1893.

Albert Leach, 23, Penobscot, m; promoted Sergeant; killed June 18, 1864.

Sewall T. Douglass, 25, Orland, m; promoted Sergeant July 3, 1863, First Sergeant January, 1864, Second Lieutenant July 27, 1864; not mustered; died Sept. 25, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Lorenzo D. Perkins, 22, Penobscot, s; promoted Sergeant and First Sergeant; wounded June 18, 1864; killed Oct. 27, 1864.

Joel K. Grant, 18, Bucksport, s; promoted Sergeant; killed June 18, 1864.

James A. Ripley, 24, Orland, m; promoted Sergeant April 25, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 5, 1865. Died at Orland, Me., Oct. 10, 1883.

Musicians.

Doane B. Colcord, 20, Bucksport, s; transferred to the Signal Corps Dec. 23, 1863.

James A. Smith, 33, Bucksport, m; taken prisoner Sept. 9, 1864; died in prison March 2, 1865.

Wagoner.

John B. McCaslin, 37, Penobscot, m; died June 22, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Privates.

Augustus E. Aiken, 38, Bucksport, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bucksport, Me.

Simeon E. Allen, 19, Brooksville, s; died July 31, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

John Ames, 20, Orland, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 14, 1864; Color Bearer; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; exchanged Feb. 27, 1865; discharged June 20, 1865. Resides at Orland, Me.

James Anderson, 28, Aurora, s; deserted Aug. 24, 1862.

Asa Batchelder, 27, Levant, s; slightly wounded May 19 and June 18, 1864; taken prisoner Sept. 9, 1864; exchanged March 19, 1865; discharged July 21, 1865.

Otis B. Bates, 20, Dedham, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died in 1887.

William H. Betts, 19, Hampden, s; killed June 18, 1864.

Elliot F. Blood, 18, Bucksport, s; died of disease Oct. 29, 1862.

Charles E. Bonsey, 21, Surry, s; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 26, 1865. Resides at Bucksport, Me.

George A. Bonsey, 29, Surry, m; killed May 19, 1864.

Nelson Bridges, 39, Penobscot, m; promoted Coporal Oct. 22, 1862; Sergeant, Second Lieutenant July 27, 1864; not mustered; died of disease Oct. 20, 1864.

Norman S. Brown, 19, Orland, s; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at sea.

Lyman Carley, 21, Prospect, s; killed June 18, 1864.

Alfred Condon, 25, Dedham, s; appointed Musician Oct. 31, 1864; discharged Sept. 29, 1865. Resides at Holden, Me.

John B. Craig, 27, Orland, s; wounded June 18, 1864 and April 6, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Bucksport, Me.

Joseph M. Currier, 28, Eden, m; promoted Corporal Jan. 14, 1864; Sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Rockland, Me.

Aaron B. Davis, 24, Bucksport, s; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1864, and discharged therefrom Oct. 3, 1865. Resides at Orland, Me.

Samuel T Davis, 22, Bucksport, s; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bucksport, Me., March 5, 1866.

Kenney Depray, 19, Bucksport, s; taken prisoner May 19, 1864; died in prison; never heard from.

David L. Dodge, 28, Orland, m; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Orrington Centre, Me.

John S. Dorr, 41, Aurora, s; promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1864; Sergeant Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Aurora, Me., Oct. 11, 1895.

Isaac J Dunham, 18, Winterport, s; promoted Corporal, Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; Second Lieutenant Nov. 8, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; promoted First Lieutenant Company H Feb. 9, 1865, and transferred. See Company H.

Samuel R. Dunham, 38, Orland, m; discharged May 31, 1865. Resides at Bucksport, Me.

Harry L. Eldridge, 23, Bucksport, s; promoted Corporal March 1, 1864; discharged Sept. 18, 1865. Resides at Brown's Valley, Minn.

Stephen D. Eldridge, 31, Bucksport, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Dedham, Me., June 29, 1895.

Wilbur H. Eldridge, 21, Bucksport, s; wounded March 25, 1865; discharged June 21, 1865.

Roscoe G. Emerson, 28, Bucksport, m; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1864. Died at Togus, Me., April 2, 1901

James S. Floyd, 25, Bucksport, m; given three years' penal servitude at Fort Delaware and a dishonorable discharge for desertion.

Charles W Fogg, 20, Bucksport, m; deserted March 24, 1864.

Charles H. Frazier, 19, Ellsworth, s; promoted Corporal Dec. 20, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Lynn, Mass.

Floriman D. Furbish, 20, Bangor, s; wounded May 19 and June 18, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. Nov. 27, 1864, and discharged therefrom June 17, 1865. Died at Fairfield, Me., April 27, 1886.

Howard M. Gilley, 18, Tremont, s; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. and discharged therefrom June 28, 1865. Resides at Green's Landing, Me.

Stephen M. Gilley, 33, Tremont, m; discharged March 9, 1863. Resides at South West Harbor, Me.

John E. Ginn, 20, Orland, s; promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1864, Sergeant Nov. 22, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Dedham, Me.

Charles W. Gray, 18, Penobsco', s; killed May 19, 1864.

Josiah Gray, 25, Orland, m; discharged Dec. 22, 1862. Resides at Manchester, Me.

William C. Green, 18, Surry, s; killed June 18, 1864.

Kenney S. Grindell, 21, Brooksville, s; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1864. Resides at South Brooksville, Me.

Hezekiah E. Gross, 22, Orland, m; discharged Nov. 20, 1862.

Nathan E. Gross, 25, Orland, m; killed June 18, 1864.

Freeman S. Hancock, 21, Bucksport, s; killed Oct. 27, 1864.

Elisha G. Hatch, 23, Penobscot, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Penobscot, Me.

John F. Haynes, 18, Bucksport, s; died July 22, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Charles L. Heywood, 19, Bucksport, s; promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; promoted Sergeant Major Dec. 1, 1864, and transferred. See Field and Staff.

Edwin P. Hill, 18, Bucksport, s; wounded June 4, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865. Died at Boston, Mass., Jan. 20, 1896.

Thomas A. Hodgdon, 18, Tremont, s; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1864.

Vinal F. Hooper, 18, Orland, s; promoted Corporal Dec. 20, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

George W Hutchins, 22, Penobscot, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 14, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Wesley H. Hutchins, 20, Penobscot, s; died of disease Sept. 15, 1862.

Charles A. Jackson, 19, Bucksport, s; promoted Corporal July 3, 1863; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; exchanged Nov. 25, 1864; died of disease Dec. 13, 1864.

William W Johnson, 26, Bucksport, s; died of disease July 8, 1864.

Isaac M. Kenney, 22, Orland, m; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Abbot Village, Me.

Francis C. Leach, 28, Penobscot, s; discharged Feb. 24, 1863. Died Feb. 22, 1888.

Francis N. Leach, 29, Penobscot, s; died June 26, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Obed Leach, 39, Penobscot, m; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 22, 1865. Died at Penobscot, Me., Sept. 19, 1893.

Uriah B. Leach, 33, Penobscot, m; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; exchanged Nov. 25, 1864; discharged June 20, 1865. Died at Penobscot, Me., March 24, 1902.

John S. Leathers, 37, Carmel, m; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died June 7, 1890.

James W Lunt, 19, Orland, s; wounded June 18, 1864; killed Sept. 18, 1864.

Gilbert L. Lurvey, 20, Tremont, s; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Jan. 21, 1865. Resides at South West Harbor, Me.

Arthur McGlauthry, 35, Bucksport, m; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1864. Resides at Bucksport, Me.

Jacob McKenney, 39, Stetson, m; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1864, and discharged therefrom Oct. 3, 1865.

Daniel W Manley, 32, Tremont, m; mustered out June 6, 1865.

John Marsh, 38, Bucksport, m; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 27, 1865. Died at Bucksport, Me., Aug. 12, 1871.

Daniel A. Mead, 35, Orland, m; died of disease Nov. 6, 1862

Cornelius Meehan, 20, Hampden, s; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 1, 1865.

Ellis Meehan, 19, Hampden, s; died of disease Sept. 28, 1862.

Franklin W. Morgan, 21, Surry, s; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1865. Died at Surry, Me., June 22, 1900.

John Murphy, 19, Bucksport, s; promoted Corporal Dec. 24, 1864;

wounded May 19, 1864 and April 7, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865 Died at Swanville, Me., Dec. 4, 1896.

Richard C. Myrick, 22, Palmyra, s; discharged June 8, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Rufus P Peaks, 23, Dedham, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 14, 1864, Sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Dec. 3, 1902.

Francis M. Perkins, 30, Penobscot, m; died of disease Oct. 27, 1862.

Charles Prue, 19, Bucksport, m; killed May 19, 1864.

Samuel B. Saun d e , Orland, m; died of disease, Dec. 6, 1862.

George L. Stover, 18, Bucksport, s; promoted Corporal; killed June 16, 1864.

Fred Swett, 25, Bucksport, s; appointed Musician Feb. 29, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Mansfield, Mass.

Charles D. Tirrill, 18, Holden, s; taken prisoner May 31, 1864, exchanged Nov. 20, 1864; discharged Oct. 4, 1865.

Joseph Uhr, 24, Dedham, m; killed June 18, 1864.

JOINED AFTER NOV. 1, 1862.

Nathan E. Burton, 18, Bucksport, s; mustered Feb. 12, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Seattle, Wash., in 1900.

Daniel Davis, 22, Orland, s; mustered Feb. 19, 1863; wounded June 16, 1864; discharged Sept. 13, 1865. Resides at Bucksport, Me.

Ezra H. Dodge, 19, Tremont, s; mustered March 5, 1863; promoted Corporal, Sept. 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Tremont, Me., Oct. 24, 1882

Thomas E. Dodge, 18, Tremont, m; mustered March 5, 1863; promoted Corporal Jan. 14, 1864; wounded June 17, 1864; discharged Feb. 17, 1865. Resides at Augusta, Me.

Willard S. Dow, 18, Tremont, s; mustered March, 1863; promoted Corporal Dec. 20, 1864, Sergeant June 8, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11 1865. Resides at Surry, Me.

Charles B. Gilley, 21, Tremont, s; mustered March 5, 1863; wounded June 18 and June 22, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865.

Benjamin F Godfrey, 18, Tremont, s; mustered March 5, 1863; promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1864, Commissary Sergeant Dec. 20, 1864,

First Sergeant June 8, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at East Cambridge, Mass.

George P Hooper, 18, Bucksport, s; mustered Feb. 1863; promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Bucksport, Me.

John M Houston, 21, Bucksport, s; mustered Feb. 12, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864, mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Dedham, Me.

George W. Kenney, 21, Bucksport, s; mustered Dec. 30, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Roscoe G. Lopaus, 18, Tremont, s; mustered March 5, 1863; transferred to the Navy May 2, 1864. Resides at Brooklin, Me.

Dennis C. McCabe, 18, Bucksport, s; mustered March 6, 1863; transferred to the Navy May 2, 1864. Died at Bucksport, Me., Aug. 20, 1872.

Udolph Milliken, 19, Tremont, s; mustered March 6, 1863; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1864. Died at sea.

Preston A. Rich, 20, Tremont, s; mustered March 6, 1863; promoted Corporal, Sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; discharged May 8, 1865. Died at Brewer, Me., March 2, 1900.

Jeremiah Saunders, 29, Orland, s; mustered Feb. 12, 1863; transferred to the Navy May 2, 1864.

JOINED AFTER NOV 1, 1863.

Timothy C. Atkinson, 35, Guilford, m; mustered Dec. 15, 1863; died May 30, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Daniel Austin, 39, Parkman, m; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 5, 1865. Died at Lewiston, Me., March 27, 1884.

Benjamin F Babbidge, 26, Winterport, m; mustered Dec. 24, 1863; discharged Sept. 20, 1865.

Joseph M. Batchelder, 37, Foxcroft, m; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Jan. 2, 1865. Died at Foxcroft, Me.

Alonzo Bolds, 22, Belfast, s; mustered Jan. 7, 1864; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1864. Resides at Boston, Mass.

Edward L. Bowden, 18, Castine, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; discharged July 15, 1865. Died at Castine, Me., Sept. 26, 1865.

Addison M. Bragg, 40, Corinth, m; mustered Dec. 15, 1863; detailed as Musician; discharged June 16, 1865. Died at East Corinth, Me., April 26, 1902.

Rufus N Brown, 25, Swanville, s; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; wounded June 16, 1864; mustered out, Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Swanville, Me.

Jacob L. Cain, Jr., 23, Liberty, s; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; died Aug. 6, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Henry W. Casey, 38, Carmel, m; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., Jan. 9, 1896.

John C. Chandler, 25, Winthrop, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; died July 1, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

George P. Clark, 28, Surry, m; mustered Dec. 18, 1863; promoted Corporal Dec. 20, 1864, Sergeant, 1865, Commissary Sergeant June 8, 1865; wounded June 16, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Surry, Me.

Frederick A. Crockett, 18, Frankfort, s; mustered Jan. 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at East Saginaw, Mich.

Greenlief P Curtis, 26, Swanville, m; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 10, 1865.

Edmund N. Davis, 44, Wayne, m; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 21, 1865. Died at Winthrop, Me., in 1882.

Isaiah Davis, 24, Orland, s; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at South Dover, Me.

Everett Dodge, 21, Orland, s; mustered Dec. 15, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 4, 1865.

Asa Dore, 44, Wellington, m; mustered Dec. 8, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Frak B. Dore, 18, Wellington, s; mustered Dec. 8, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. Resides at Lynn, Mass.

William G. Dow, 18, Hancock, s; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Philadelphia, Penn., July 30, 1871.

Franklin Ellis, 22, Belfast, s; mustered Jan. 7, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

John A. Ellis, 37, Charleston, m; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; discharged April 13, 1864.

George H. French, 18, Orneville, s: mustered Dec. 18, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Orneville, Me., April 8, 1880.

James E. Fulton, 23, New Brunswick, s; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Resides at Houlton, Me.

Joseph A. Gilmore, 22, Belfast, s; mustered Jan. 7, 1864; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1864. Died at Belfast, Me., June 7, 1899.

William Goodale, 44, St. Albans, m; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; transferred to the V. R. C. and discharged therefrom June 23, 1865. Died at St. Albans, Me., March 8, 1900.

Isaac B. Goodwin, 32, Penobscot, m; mustered Jan. 12, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 28, 1865. Resides at Penobscot, Me.

Edwin W Gould, 27, Bangor, s; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Josiah M. Gowdey, 23, Charleston, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Lincoln, Me.

William H. Heagan, 18, Hancock, s; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

John W Hubbard, 18, Hiram, s; mustered Dec. 9, 1863; promoted Second Lieutenant in United States Colored Troops Jan. 3, 1865, and transferred. Resides at Hiram, Me.

Irving C. Jackson, 18, Bucksport, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865. Died at Somerville, Mass., Oct. 16, 1899.

William H. Jipson, 18, Frankfort, s; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; died July 30, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Eben W. Johnston, 43, Charleston, m; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; exchanged Nov 25, 1864; discharged May 23, 1865. Resides at South Dover, Me.

James Jones, 20, Hampden, s; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

George W Joy, 18, Hancock, s; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept 11, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth, Me.

Edwin J Keene, 18, Chester, s; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; died of disease March 1, 1864.

James S. Keene, 36, Chester, m; mustered Dec. 18, 1863; died of disease June 22, 1864.

Seneca E. Keene, 25, Chester, m; mustered Dec. 18, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 6, 1865. Died at Lincoln, Me., Oct. 8, 1901.

George W Knowles, 18, Frankfort, s; mustered Jan. 4, 1864; promoted Corporal Nov. 8, 1864, Sergeant Sept. 1, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Winterport, Me.

Edwin L. Ladd, 25, Wellington, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 2, 1865. Resides at Vienna, Me.

George E. Lathrop, 32, Prospect, m; mustered Jan. 4, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865. Resides at Stockton Springs, Me.

Alonzo Libby, 28, Pittsfield, m; mustered Jan. 6, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 10, 1865. Resides at Pittsfield, Me.

John McLaughlin, 41, Castine, m; mustered Jan. 9, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Castine, Me.

John Nason, 2d, Belfast, s; mustered Dec. 14, 1863; transferred to the Navy April 13, 1864.

Alfred E. Orcutt, 18, Eastbrook, s; mustered Dec. 17, 1863; died of disease Nov. 9, 1864.

Ivory Otis, 35, Fairfield, m; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; wounded June 16, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at South Norridgewock, Me., Sept. 27, 1896.

Lauriston C. Parsons, 18, Foxcroft, s; mustered Dec. 1, 1863; died of disease Feb. 16, 1865.

Joseph Peavey, 43, Lincoln, m; mustered Dec. 15, 1863; died of disease Feb. 1, 1864.

Thornton E. Peavey, 18, Lincoln, s; mustered Dec. 15, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; died of disease Oct. 16, 1864.

Samuel H. Philbrick, 38, Wellington, m; mustered Dec. 8, 1863; discharged June 5, 1865.

Gilman Pike, 38, Wellington, m; mustered Dec. 8, 1863; wounded May 19 and June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

John S. Quigley, 18, Cherryfield, s; mustered Dec. 8, 1863; died of disease June 9, 1864.

Aaron Saunders, 36, Orland, m; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; died June 26, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Clinton D. Saunders, 30, Orland, m; mustered Dec. 5, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Hudson Sawyer, 21, Levant, s; mustered July 28, 1863; promoted Sergeant Jan. 14, 1864, First Lieutenant July 27, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; promoted Captain Company I April 25, 1865, and transferred. See Company I.

Charles L. Shaw, 19, Orneville, s; mustered Dec. 18, 1863; promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1864; died of disease Oct. 9, 1864.

William H. Shaw, 31, Bradford, m; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; discharged June 30, 1865. Died about 1884.

Henry H. Sleeper, 35; Milford, m; mustered Dec. 12, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died at Milford, Me., Dec. 5, 1868.

John Smith, 21, Trenton, s; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Trenton, Me.

Nathaniel Spaulding, 20, Hampden, s; mustered Dec. 16, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11. 1865.

William H. Squires, 21, New Brunswick, s; mustered Dec. 21, 1863; deserted Jan. 1, 1865. Died at Upper Kent, N. B., May 16, 1894.

Addison J. Strout, 30, Franklin, m; mustered Dec. 19, 1863; died Aug. 5, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Willard E. Suckforth, 20, Appleton, s; mustered Dec. 30, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. Died at Togus, Me., Jan. 18, 1901.

Horatio A. Thurston, 18, Belfast, s; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; discharged Sept. 3, 1865. Died at Passumpsic, Vt, Dec. 27, 1891.

Stephen Thurston, 36, Belfast, m; mustered Dec. 26, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged Jan. 19, 1865. Died at Belfast, Me., Aug. 20, 1889.

Jesse Tibbetts, 33, Frankfort, m; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Minot Tolman, 40, Warren, m; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865. Died at Rockport, Me., about 1897.

Moses B. Tolman, 39, Lincoln, m; mustered Dec. 15, 1864; died July 31, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Charles B. Trafton, 18, Newfield, s; mustered Dec. 22, 1863; died of disease Feb. 13, 1864.

Roscoe Trevitt, 20, Frankfort, s; mustered Jan. 5, 1864; taken prisoner May 31, 1864; died in prison date unknown.

Elias Webber, Jr., 25, Wilton, m; mustered Dec. 5, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Died Jan. 14, 1889.

Aaron E. Williams, 25, Industry, s; mustered Dec. 28, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; died of disease Jan. 21, 1865.

JOINED AFTER NOV. 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

First Lieut. Charles J. House, Lee, joined by transfer from Company C April 25, 1865; in command of Post at Camp Stoneman in summer of 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Augusta, Me.

Second Lieut. Daniel O. Bowen, Morrill, joined by transfer from Company L Feb. 9, 1865; promoted First Lieutenant April 25, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at Morrill, Me.

Second Lieut. Alphonzo A. Tozier, Veazie, joined by transfer from Company I March 23, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. Resides at East Haverhill, Mass.

Enlisted Men.

Francis B. Clark, 33, Thompson, Conn.; mustered Oct. 11, 1864; deserted Nov. 12, 1864.

Michael Hannon, 28, Ireland, m; mustered Oct. 11, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Charles Hendrickson, 24, Philadelphia, Pa., s; mustered Oct. 14, 1864; slightly wounded April 6, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

John J. Leary, 28, Montreal, Canada; mustered Oct. 12, 1864; died of disease Feb. 20, 1865.

John McCullough, 21, Westbrook, s; mustered Oct. 14, 1864; discharged June 24, 1865.

Silas M. Marshall, 29, Hampstead, N. H.; mustered Oct. 12, 1864; died of disease March 17, 1865.

Thomas Murphy, 26, Portland; mustered Oct. 14, 1864; deserted Nov. 12, 1864.

John Riley, 24, Portland; mustered Oct. 14, 1864; deserted Nov. 12, 1864.

James Roberts, 26, Portland, s; mustered Oct. 12, 1864; promoted Corporal June 8, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

George Smith, 23, Liverpool, Eng., s; mustered Oct. 12, 1864; deserted Nov. 18, 1864, and July 4, 1865.

John Stone, 19, St. John, N. B., s; mustered Oct. 12, 1864; deserted Nov. 18, 1864, and July 4, 1865.

COMPANY H.

AS MUSTERED AUG. 21, 1862.

CAPT. HUDSON SAUNDERS.

LIEUT. THOMAS H. PALMER.

CAPTAIN HUDSON SAUNDERS

Joined by transfer from Company G March 23, 1865. Was a sturdy, robust, tireless man. Did excellent service, in the rapid campaign of 1865, as he had before in his original Company in all the campaigns of the Regiment. Died at Lynn, Mass., April 22, 1895.

FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS H. PALMER

Joined as First Lieutenant, from Milbridge. As he was on detached service at Fort Knox, Me., the writer knew little as to his qualifications as an officer.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM R. NEWENHAM

Joined as Second Lieutenant, from Cherryfield. To this young officer Company H was very largely indebted for its instruction and development. He was a good soldier, did excellent service while building the defenses of Washington and in all the battles of the Regiment previous to June 18, when he was wounded, and died in consequence

July 9, 1864, much regretted by his fellow-officers and the soldiers of his Company, among whom he was very popular.

LIEUT. WILLIAM R. NEWENHAM.

LIEUT. ISAAC J. DUNHAM.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ISAAC J. DUNHAM

Joined by transfer from Company G Feb. 9, 1865. Lieutenant Dunham was a good soldier. He was with the Regiment in all its service, participated in its battles, did valuable service, remained to the end, and was mustered out with this Company. Was for some years a prominent and excellent citizen of his native town. He resides at present in Boston, Mass.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOTHAM L. BUZZELL

Joined as Sergeant, from Harrington; First Sergeant from Sept. 1, 1864; Second Lieutenant from Feb. 9, 1865. Discharged July 1, 1865. Was a good soldier, conscientious in his work, rendered his country good service, and has since the war been a worthy and valuable citizen of the place where he has resided.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALLEN E. BARRY

Joined as Orderly Sergeant, from Whitneyville. In the faithful performance of the arduous duties of this office, where so much of the efficiency of his Company depended upon him, he developed qualities which would have made an excellent captain. He was with the Regi-

ment in all its service and battles until his death. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864, and was killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864, much regretted.

LIEUT. JOTHAM L. BUZZELL.

LIEUT. ALLEN E. BARRY.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Harrison G. Smith, 42, Columbia Falls, m; wounded June 18, 1864; promoted Major March 23, 1865, and transferred. See Field and Staff.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. Palmer, 36, Milbridge, m; on detached service at Fort Knox, Me., from Jan. 1, 1863. Discharged July 1, 1865. See Fort Knox Squad.

Second Lieutenant William R. Newenham, 32, Cherryfield, s; promoted First Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864; died July 9, 1864, from wounds received June 18.

Sergeants.

Allen E. Barry, 28, Whitneyville, m; promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 18, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Jotham L. Buzzell, 40, Harrington, m; promoted First Sergeant Sept. 1, 1864, Second Lieutenant Feb. 9, 1865; discharged July 1, 1865.

Ira M. Bowers, 35, Milbridge, m; promoted First Sergeant Jan. 23, 1864; Second Lieutenant July 27, 1864; wounded Oct. 27, 1864; discharged Jan. 18, 1865. Died at Jonesport, Me.

Elijah B. Barton, 22, Addison, s; died of disease Nov. 13, 1862.

William M. Flynn, 29, Whitneyville, m; discharged Oct. 10, 1863. Died at Whitneyville, Me., April 28, 1901.

Corporals.

Jonathan Pineo, 39, Addison, m; promoted Sergeant Nov. 14, 1862, commissioned Second Lieutenant, July 27, 1864, not mustered; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 4, 1865. Resides at Stoneham, Mass.

George S. Farnsworth, 34, Jonesboro, m; promoted Sergeant Oct. 10, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Addison, Me., June 14, 1901.

Charles Emerson, 18, Addison, m; promoted Sergeant Jan. 1, 1864; wounded May 31, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Addison, Me.

Augustus C. Bond, 20, Cherryfield, s; died of disease Aug. 17, 1863.

George H. Coffin, 18, Harrington, s; promoted Sergeant June 1, 1864, First Sergeant Feb. 16, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Harrington, Me.

Arthur B. Tibbetts, 20, Cherryfield, s; transferred to the Navy April 17, 1864.

Eben S. Church, 36, Jonesport, m; transferred to the Navy April 17, 1864. Resides at Cottage City, Mass.

Philander D. Low, 26, Columbia, m; died June 12, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Musicians.

George H. Norcross, 22, Addison, s; transferred to the Navy April 17, 1864. Resides at Malden, Mass.

Gilman P. Smith, 18, Jonesport, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Harrington, Me.

Wagoner.

James P. Wakefield, 18, Steuben, s; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Steuben, Me.

Privates.

Samuel B. Ackley, 37, Whitneyville, m; died of disease June 15, 1864.

Isaac N. Albee, 18, Whitneyville, s; discharged May 19, 1865. Died at Machias, Me., Sept. 12, 1888.

William L. Allen, 18, Deblois, s; wounded June 4, 1864; discharged Nov 19, 1864. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Francis Atchinson, 44, Jonesport, s; discharged June 16, 1863. Resides at Jonesport, Me.

Moses N. H. Baker, 43, Sullivan, m; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 5, 1865. Resides at Sullivan, Me.

Lewis Barton, 38, Columbia, s; promoted Commissary Sergeant Jan. 1, 1864; discharged May 22, 1865. Died at Lodi, Cal., March, 1898.

Frank Bennett, 18, Harrington, s; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Leverett C Bridgham, 20, Beddington, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865. Resides at Beddington, Me.

Daniel S. Bunker, 30, Sullivan, s; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Sullivan, Me.

Samuel H. Bussell, 18, Cherryfield, s; promoted Corporal; killed June 18, 1864.

Francis G. Cain, 27, Sullivan, m; died of disease Sept. 16, 1863.

Richard Cannon, 18, Steuben, s; died Sept. 1, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Alvin C. Casey, 32, Carmel, s; promoted Corporal Nov 14, 1863, Sergeant; killed June 18, 1864.

Daniel Chipman, 36, Milbridge, m; discharged June 30, 1865. Lost overboard at sea Nov. 27, 1867.

William Clark, 28, Milbridge, m; discharged March 17, 1865 Resides at Rockland, Me.

Otis P. Coffin, 32, Harrington, m; promoted Corporal Oct. 10, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Harrington, Me.

Benjamin Cousins, 31, Harrington, s; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 1, 1865. Resides at Milbridge, Me.

Michael Cunningham, 23, Cherryfield, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Cherryfield, Me., March 20, 1903.

William Dobbins, Jr., 34, Jonesport, m; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Machiasport, Me.

Joseph L. Downs, 30, Steuben, m; killed May 19, 1864.

Everett W Drisko, 20, Jonesport, s; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Charles A. Eaton, 18, Steuben, s; transferred to the Navy April 17, 1864. Died at Cherryfield, Me., Nov 26, 1898.

William H. Emerson, 26, Addison, s., discharged January 31, 1864. Resides at Addison, Me.

Adrial Farnsworth, 21, Addison, m., discharged January 31, 1864. Resides at Framingham, Mass.

Calvin Farnsworth, 18, Addison, s., promoted Corporal April 21, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 5, 1865. Resides at Washington, D. C.

Albert G. Fickett, 23, Harrington, s., died of disease October 16, 1862.

Benjamin H. Foss, 20, Jonesport, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged November 9, 1864. Resides at Jonesport, Me.

Robert Goodwin, 38, Milbridge, m., wounded April 7, 1865; discharged June 23, 1865. Died at East Machias, Me., about 1890.

Henry W. Grant, 19, Cherryfield, s., killed June 18, 1864.

Elias Griffin, 28, Milbridge, m., promoted Corporal September 20, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. January 10, 1865, and discharged therefrom June 28, 1865. Died December 26, 1872.

Enoch L. Hall, 26, Harrington, m., appointed Musician; discharged May 20, 1865. Died December 4, 1892.

Warren L. Hall, 20, Columbia, s., killed June 18, 1864.

Samuel Hart, 19, Cherryfield., s., killed June 18, 1864.

Charles T. Haskell, 27, Levant, s., wounded October, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Aaron W Kelley, 30, Harrington, m., promoted Corporal September 20, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged February 16, 1865. Resides at Addison, Me.

Curtis Leighton, 24, Cherryfield, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Searsport, Me., May 28, 1895.

Jason Leighton, 18, Cherryfield, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 19, 1865. Resides at Cherryfield, Me.

Thaddeus O. Leighton, 18, Steuben, s., promoted Corporal June 1, 1864; discharged July 14, 1865.

Ellery B. Libby, 25, Jonesport, s., died of disease August 6, 1863.

Owen C. McKenzie, 40, Addison, m., died of disease October 16, 1862.

Jefferson D. Merritt, 21, Addison, s., transferred to the Navy May 5, 1864. Died at Chelsea, Mass., February 6, 1893.

Wyman Merritt, 26, Addison, s., transferred to the Navy April 17, 1864. Died at Milbridge, Me., 1892.

Augustus P. Nash, 26, Steuben, s., promoted Corporal, Sergeant September 1, 1864; taken prisoner December 8, 1864; paroled January 8, 1865; drowned April 23, 1865.

Horatio P. Nash, 20, Addison, s., promoted Corporal; killed June 18, 1864.

Joshua I. Nash, 28, Columbia, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Columbia Falls, Me., September 15, 1900.

Moses E. Nash, 24, Harrington, m., transferred to the Navy April 17, 1864. Resides at Columbia Falls, Me.

Thomas Page, 33, Milbridge, m., transferred to the Navy April 17, 1864. Resides at Milbridge, Me.

Alexander Parker, 25, Columbia, m., killed May 19, 1864.

Josiah D. Pineo, 18, Jonesport, s., died of disease October 4, 1862.

George W. Pinkham, 27, Steuben, m., died of disease July 31, 1864.

John T. Pinkham, 36, Steuben, m., died of disease July 6, 1864.

Nathaniel W Pinkham, 21, Milbridge, s., taken prisoner June 8, 1864; died in prison July 17, 1864.

Fernando C Plummer, 22, Harrington, s., promoted Corporal and Sergeant; killed May 31, 1864.

Charles H. Sawyer, 25, Milbridge, s., promoted Corporal July 8, 1863, Sergeant February 16, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Lagrange, Me.

Enos Sawyer, 18, Milbridge, s., taken prisoner June 8, 1864; died in prison August 2, 1864.

Rufus S. Sinclair, 25, Cherryfield, m., promoted Corporal; wounded June 18, 1864, and April 6, 1865; discharged July 11, 1865.

William A. Sinclair, 44, Columbia, m., discharged January 31, 1864. Died at Columbia Falls, Me., August, 1898.

Warren T Small, 31, Steuben, m., promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; taken prisoner September 9, 1864; died in prison December 16, 1864.

Benjamin Smith, 23, Jonesport, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Jonesport, Me.

James Smith, 44, Harrington, m., discharged July 25, 1865. Died February 26, 1892.

Howard M. Stratton, 18, Harrington, s., died July 2, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Benjamin W. Strout, 18, Milbridge, s., transferred to the Navy April 17, 1864. Resides at Milbridge, Me.

Zemmery D. Tabbott, 21, Columbia, m., discharged January 31, 1864. Died at Bangor, Me., August 25, 1886.

Benjamin N. Tucker, 25, Columbia, m., promoted Corporal; killed June 18, 1864.

Wheelock Tucker, 18, Cherryfield, s., discharged August 16, 1865.

Wilmot B. Tucker, 18, Cherryfield, s., mustered out June 6, 1865.

Joseph F. Wakefield, 19, Steuben, s., promoted Corporal February 17, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

James W. Wallace, 23, Cherryfield, s., died of disease October 23, 1862.

Warren C. Wallace, 18, Cherryfield, s., died of disease October 8, 1864.

Wilbury L. Wallace, 21, Milbridge, s., promoted Artificer; died of disease September 1, 1864.

Loren O. Ward, 18, Carmel, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Kenduskeag, Me.

John Welch, 18, Cherryfield, s., promoted Corporal September 20, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Peter F. White, 25, Jonesport, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at South Gardiner, Me., May 20, 1893.

Daniel L. Wilkinson, 27, Sullivan, m., died of disease October 27, 1862.

Richard W. Willey, 25, Cherryfield, m., wounded March 31, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Cherryfield, Me., August 13, 1896.

Robert L. Willey, 20, Cherryfield, m., promoted Corporal September 20, 1864; arm blown off by premature discharge of cannon April 10, 1865, at Cherryfield, Me.; discharged August 3, 1865. Resides at Cherryfield, Me.

Charles E. Wilson, 41, Cherryfield, m., discharged January 30, 1865. Died at Cherryfield, Me., April 22, 1893.

Aaron L. Worster, 18, Columbia, s., died of disease October 16, 1864.

Joseph W. Worster, 21, Columbia, s., promoted Corporal January 1 1864, Sergeant September 20, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Addison, Me.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

Alonzo Archer, 21, Cherryfield, m., mustered February 23, 1863; deserted July 23, 1863.

Andrew F. Blyther, 18, Machias, s., mustered March 11, 1863; died June 20, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

James H. Brazzell, 21, Columbia, s., mustered May 11, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864, and April 6, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

William H. Cates, 24, Columbia, s., joined by transfer from Co. I, 2d Maine Infantry, September 14, 1863, mustered December 13, 1861; killed June 18, 1864.

Edson Corthell, 18, Milbridge, s., mustered February 3, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Beddington, Me.

Everett W. Davis, 18, Machias, s., mustered March 14, 1863; wounded June 16, 1864; deserted August 24, 1865.

Newell W. Davis, 20, Machias, s., mustered March 11, 1863; died August, 1865, of wounds received March 25.

Franklin F. Foss, 18, Machias, s., mustered March 11, 1863; died of disease July, 1864.

Hillman Foss, 18, Machias, s., mustered March 11, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

John Q. A. Foss, 26, Machias, s., mustered March 11, 1863; wounded October 20, 1864; discharged September 1, 1865. Resides at Roque Bluffs, Me.

Benjamin M. Gilman, 18, Machias, s., mustered March 11, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

George H. Harrington, 22, Whitneyville, s., mustered March 11, 1863; discharged January 31, 1864. Resides at Whitneyville, Me.

John S. Joy, 21, Steuben, s., mustered March 24, 1863; discharged January 31, 1864.

George W. Low, 23, Steuben, s., mustered March 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; died of disease February 5, 1865.

Wilford J. Low, 18, Steuben, s., mustered February 11, 1863; discharged June 5, 1865.

Leander K. Marston, 18, Machias, s., mustered April 18, 1863; promoted Corporal August 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at 166 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Lewis Mitchell, 22, Milbridge, s., mustered February 21, 1863; died in the field of exhaustion June 21, 1864.

James A. Nash, 19, Harrington, s., mustered February 21, 1863; died July 6, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

George S. Tabbitts, 18, Columbia, s., mustered June 12, 1863; died of disease July 26, 1864.

Edward M. Yates, 30, Machias, m., mustered April 18, 1863; discharged July 20, 1865. Resides at Old Orchard, Me,

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

Commissioned Officers.

2d Lieut. John A. Lancy, Bangor, joined by transfer from Field and Staff January 18, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; promoted 1st Lieut. Co. F August 15, 1865, and transferred. See Co. F.

Enlisted Men.

Justis Adams, 36, Carratunk Plantation, m., mustered November 27, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 27, 1865. Died at Togus, Me., July 27, 1902.

Francis Babb, 37, Corinna, m., mustered December 4, 1863; discharged March 4, 1864. Died at Corinna, Me., April 26, 1897.

Phineas S. Bennett, 20, Unity, s., mustered January 2, 1864; wounded June 4, 1864; discharged 1865. Died at Unity, Me., soon after the war.

Arthur D. Bumps, 19, Milo, m., mustered December 10, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864, and April 6, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Milo, Me.

Franklin Burke, 30, Milbridge, m., mustered January 1, 1864; promoted Artificer January 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Milbridge, Me.

George W Burke, 24, Steuben, m., mustered December 2, 1863; died June 30, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Lewis Burke, 44, Steuben, m., mustered December 21, 1863; promoted Artificer January, 1864, Corporal August 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Cherryfield, Me., about 1897.

Wilmot N. Burke, 30, Steuben, m., mustered December 26, 1863; wounded May 23, 1864; discharged June 21, 1865. Resides at Steuben, Me.

George Bush, 25, Stanstead, Canada East, m., mustered September 20, 1864; wounded October 27, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Barton Landing, Vt.

Jotham S. Bussell, 18, Cherryfield, s., mustered December 14, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Cherryfield, Me.

William A. Bussell, 29, Columbia, m., mustered December 29, 1863; deserted June 10, 1864.

Reuben Chandler, 29, Addison, m., mustered January 2, 1864; promoted Corporal September 20, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Addison, Me.

Elijah C. Clark, 18, Corinth, s., mustered December 10, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; promoted Corporal August 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Somerville, Mass., January 5, 1903.

Lorenzo Coffin, 26, Beddington, s., mustered December 7, 1863; died of disease November 23, 1864.

Hanson Cole, 26, Springfield, m., mustered August 8, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Resides at Springfield, Me.

James Cole, 44, Winterport, m., mustered November 26, 1863; discharged May 22, 1865. Died at Hampden, Me., March 8, 1893.

Samuel L. Crawford, 44, Alton, m., mustered November 21, 1863; transferred to the V R. C. October 8, 1864. Resides at Palmyra, Me.

Timothy Cunningham, 44, Cherryfield, m., mustered December 8, 1863; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged May 11, 1865. Died February 28, 1887.

Edward J. Donald, 30, Sebec, m., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Died at Sebec, Me., June 4, 1899.

Roland B. Donnell, 32, Lee, m., mustered November 28, 1863; died of disease November 28, 1864.

Charles H. Dunham, 18, Etna, s., mustered December 5, 1863; died of disease February 25, 1864.

Granville Dunham, 22, Etna, s., mustered December 5, 1863; died June 28, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Jeremiah Durgin, 3d, 18, West Forks Plantation, s., mustered November 27, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 20, 1865. Resides at The Forks, Me.

George A. Estes, 22, Troy, s., mustered November 19, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865. Resides at Troy, Me.

Campbell A. Fickett, 18, Columbia, s., mustered December 7, 1863; not accounted for, absent sick at muster out.

Charles E. Fickett, 18, Cherryfield, s., mustered December 10, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died in Brewer, Me.

George L. Fitzgerald, 41, Foxcroft, m., mustered December 9, 1863; wounded May 19 and June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Foxcroft, Me., March 7, 1902.

Nathan B. Fowler, 36, Hermon, m., mustered November 23, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Boston, Mass.

Benjamin T. Genthner, 18, Parkman, s., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded June 18 and October 27, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Foxcroft, Me.

Ezra C. Gray, 22, Addison, s., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded May 31, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Addison, Me.

Jeremiah Gray, 34, Addison, m., mustered December 28, 1863; died July 5, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Daniel W. Hayes, 43, Sebec, m., mustered December 15, 1863; died of disease June 18, 1864.

Calvin P. Holway, 18, Carratunk Plantation, s., mustered December 24, 1863; died June 19, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

William G. Jackson, 26, Lee, s., mustered November 28, 1863; died August 26, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Leonard W Lee, 18, Foxcroft, s., mustered December 4, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Andrew J. Lombard, 33, Buxton, m., mustered December 16, 1863; wounded May 25, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at West Buxton, Me.

Stacy T. Mansfield, 18, Foxcroft, s., mustered December 9, 1863; discharged September 20, 1865. Resides at Foxcroft, Me.

Cyrus B. Millett, 25, Winterport, s., mustered December 6, 1863; absent sick at muster out. Resides at North Woodstock, Me.

John H. Modery, 38, Alton, m., mustered November 21, 1863; discharged June 1, 1865. Resides at Hudson, Me.

Lafayette Murray, 18, Corinth, s., mustered December 5, 1863; died July 5, 1864, of wounds received May 25.

John F Norton, 18, Springfield, s., mustered November 28, 1863; died July 4, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Edmund Perry, 29, Carmel, m., mustered November 30, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Oliver H. Perry, 44, Carmel, m., mustered November 30, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Carmel, Me.

Albert C. Phinney, 21, Steuben, s., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded May 25, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Steuben, Me.

Edwin N. Pratt, 18, Foxcroft, s., mustered December 3, 1863; died of disease May 2, 1864.

Joseph S. Ridley, 21, Alton, s., mustered November 19, 1863; died of disease July 6, 1864.

James H. Rogers, 44, Brewer, m., mustered December 1, 1863; died of disease May 14, 1864.

Thacher Severance, 36, Sebec, m., mustered December 5, 1863; died of disease September 29, 1864.

Frank Shaw, 18, Limerick, s., mustered October 4, 1864; deserted May 1, 1865.

Andrew F. Southard, 24, Pittsfield, s., mustered December 28, 1863 ; promoted Corporal July 1, 1864 ; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Pittsfield, Me.

Isaac Southard, 36, Vassalboro, m., mustered November 23, 1863 ; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Old Town, Me., August 30, 1900.

Israel Sweet, 21, Boston, Mass., s., mustered September 29, 1864 ; wounded March 25, 1865 ; discharged July 6, 1865.

Converse Thomas, 22, Lee, s., mustered November 28, 1863 ; wounded June 18 and October 27, 1864 ; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Lee, Me.

Samuel A. Thomas, 24, Lee, s., mustered November 28, 1863 ; wounded June 18, 1864 ; discharged June 2, 1865. Resides at Ketchum, Alturas Co., Idaho.

Seward W Tucker, 31, Webster Plantation, m., mustered November 8, 1863 ; died of disease August 14, 1864.

Sherman L. Tucker, 27, Springfield, m., mustered November 21, 1863 ; wounded May 19, 1864 ; discharged May 10, 1865. Resides at Springfield, Me.

George W. Tuesley, 18, Hermon, s., mustered November 13, 1863 ; died June 30, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

William W. Warren, 18, Dover, s., mustered December 5, 1863 ; wounded June 18, 1864 ; discharged March 25, 1865. Resides at Dover, Me.

Nathan B. Watson, 19, Columbia, s., mustered December 30, 1863 ; wounded June 18, 1864 ; discharged December 16, 1864.

Benjamin Weaver, 33, Sebec, s., mustered December 2, 1863 ; killed June 18, 1864.

Austin W Whittier, 18, Corinth, s., mustered December 10, 1863 ; died August 30, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

George M. Willey, 18, Dixmont, s., mustered December 1, 1863 ; wounded June 18, 1864 ; not accounted for.

Thomas Williamson, 44, Hermon, m., mustered December 5, 1863 ; wounded May 19, 1864 ; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., June 17, 1897.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Hudson Saunders, Orland, joined by transfer from Co. G March 23, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Lynn, Mass., April 22, 1895.

1st Lieut. Isaac J. Dunham, Winterport, joined by transfer from Co. G February 9, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Boston, Mass.

COMPANY I.

As Mustered August 21, 1862.

Capt. JOHN W ATWELL.

Capt. ANDREW J. JAQUITH.

Captain JOHN W. ATWELL.

Original Captain and organizer. Remained till his Company had attained a high degree of efficiency. Was prominent in the lumber business before and after the war. Was a man and officer of marked ability.

Captain ANDREW J. JAQUITH.

Original First Lieutenant, from Old Town. Was a capable and accomplished officer. Much in command of his Company as Lieutenant, he was well prepared for the promotion to succeed Captain Atwell. He was in all the service and battles of the Regiment. Wounded in battle May 19 and June 18, 1864, and died from effect of his wounds.

Captain SAMUEL J. OAKES

Joined as Second Lieutenant, from Old Town, First Lieutenant January 21, 1864; promoted to Captain July 27, 1864. Was wounded June 18, 1864. One of the best among the heroic and noble men who commanded Companies in this Regiment. Brave, alert, and intelligent, his service was a model. Killed March 25, 1865.

First Lieutenant RICHARD V MOORE

Joined as Orderly Sergeant; promoted Second Lieutenant January 21, 1864, First Lieutenant February 9, 1864. Wounded severely May 19, 1864. Was an excellent and popular officer, splendidly fitted for a higher command. He was postmaster at Old Town for many years, and died September 2, 1897, much regretted by comrades.

CAPT. SAMUEL J. OAKES.

LIEUT. RICHARD V. MOORE.

FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS G. SPRATT

See record, Corporals Company I.

SECOND LIEUTENANT SAMUEL W. CROWELL

Joined from Orono, as Sergeant; promoted Second Lieutenant January 21, 1864. Mortally wounded June 18, and died June 27, 1864. An accomplished young officer, much loved and regretted.

LIEUT. THOMAS G. SPRATT.

LIEUT. SAMUEL W. CROWELL.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. John W. Atwell, 37, Orono, m., discharged January 20, 1864. Died at Orono, Me., November 18, 1890.

1st Lieut. Andrew J. Jaquith, 30, Old Town, s., promoted Capt. February 9, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; died July 1, 1864, from wounds received June 18.

2d Lieut. Samuel J. Oakes, 29, Old Town, m., promoted 1st Lieut. January 21, 1864, Capt. July 27, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; killed March 25, 1865.

Sergeants.

Richard V Moore, 26, Old Town, m., promoted 2d Lieut. January 21, 1864, 1st Lieut. February 9, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 10, 1864. Died at Old Town, Me., September 2, 1897.

Albert White, 25, Orono, s., promoted 2d Lieut. July 27, 1864, 1st Lieut. November 8, 1864; discharged May 15, 1865. Resides at Orono, Me.

John E. Bennoch, 27, Orono, m., discharged January 19, 1863. Resides at Orono, Me.

Samuel W. Crowell, 25, Orono, s., promoted 2d Lieut. January 21, 1864; died June 27, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Ithamer D. Morton, 39, Old Town, m., killed May 19, 1864.

Corporals.

Thomas G. Spratt, 33, Alton, m., promoted Sergeant January 19, 1863, 1st Sergeant February 14, 1864, 2d Lieut. July 27, 1864, 1st Lieut. February 9, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. On duty every day from enlistment to muster out. Died at Alpena, Mich., May 25, 1895.

Moses A. Colburn, 23, Orono, m., appointed Musician January 11, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Augusta, Me.

Charles M. Weymouth, 31, Orono, m., promoted Sergeant January 11, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 23, 1864. Died at Orono, Me., November 14, 1889.

Adelbert F. Sproule, 21, Veazie, s., wounded May 19, 1864; died June 24, 1864, from wounds received June 18.

Charles Derocher, 25, Orono, s., promoted Commissary Sergeant January 5, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin F. Oakes, 24, Old Town, s., promoted Sergeant January 11, 1864, 1st Sergeant January 24, 1864, 2d Lieut. February 9, 1864, 1st Lieut. July 27, 1864; promoted Captain Co. L November 8, 1864, and transferred. See Co. L.

Andrew S. Butters, 37, Old Town, m., promoted Artificer; discharged April 21, 1865. Died at Old Town, Me., May 12, 1884.

George H. Oakes, 25, Old Town, m., promoted Sergeant Co. L February 11, 1864, and transferred. See Co. L.

Musicians.

George L. Emerson, 29, Mapleton, m., discharged January 29, 1863. Resides at Mapleton, Me.

Albert C. Palmer, 19, Exeter, s., transferred to 17th U. S. Infantry March 27, 1863.

Wagoner.

Charles Mercer, 44, Orono, m., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 17, 1865. Died at Orono, Me., May 16, 1876.

Privates.

William F. Babb, 27, Alton, s., discharged February 21, 1864.

Newton E. Bonney, 21, Veazie, s., promoted Corporal February 14, 1864, Sergeant August 31, 1864; wounded March 25, 1865; discharged July 14, 1865. Died at Island Pond, Vt., September, 1889.

Charles W. Bosworth, 22, Old Town, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 10, 1865. Resides at Old Town, Me.

Joel F. Brown, 18, Orono, s., wounded June 24, 1864; discharged September 12, 1865. Resides at Melrose, Mass.

Charles A. Burgess, 28, Old Town, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 2, 1865. Resides at Milbridge, Me.

Thomas Burke, 23, Presque Isle, s., discharged February 5, 1863.

Allen W. Buzzell, 22, Orono, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

Ira Chapman, 28, Orono, m., died June 28, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Barnard G. Church, 29, Old Town, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Dexter, Me., January 1, 1898.

Elijah K. Cleaveland, 21, Athens, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

John D. Cole, 39, Orono, m., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 11, 1865. Died at Orono, Me., November 23, 1884.

Thomas J. Cole, 24, Old Town, s., discharged June 10, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

John A. Cousins, 21, Old Town, s., promoted Corporal January 11, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July 10, 1865. Resides at Stillwater, Me.

John B. Curtis, 28, Orono, m., promoted Corporal January 11, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged February 25, 1865. Died at Orono, Me.

George W. Derocher, 22, Orono, s., died February 20, 1865, of wounds received May 19, 1864.

Oval Derocher, 30, Orono, s., died June 10, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Henry H. Doane, 21, Orono, s., died June 1, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

William Doane, 25, Veazie, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged September 18, 1865. Resides at Clifton, Me.

George W. Doe, 24, Orono, s., died June 19, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

William H. Doughty, 18, Veazie, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 4, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Calvin Douglass, 33, Old Town, m., wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at West Old Town, Me.

Richard Dowdell, 35, Orono, s., killed May 19, 1864.

James G. Dudley, 22, Veazie, s., killed June 18, 1864.

Erastus F. Emery, 26, Old Town, m., taken prisoner March 25, 1865; paroled March 29, 1865; discharged May 29, 1865. Resides at Turner Falls, Mass.

James A. Farrar, 18, Old Town, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 25, 1865. Died at Old Town, Me., June 25, 1900.

Benjamin M. Foss, 32, Orono, s., promoted Corporal January 19, 1863, Sergeant February 13, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865. Died at Orono, Me.

Isaac Q. Freeze, 20, Lagrange, s., promoted Corporal January 26, 1864, Sergeant August 31, 1864, 1st Sergeant March 28, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Drowned in Richardson Lake, Me., August 26, 1866.

Thomas Gilbert, 19, Orono, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Dexter, Me.

John Gilpatrick, 20, Washington, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Boothbay, Me.

Theodore H. Graffam, 20, Old Town, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 8, 1864. Resides at Old Town, Me.

Rufus Gross, 19, Old Town, s., promoted Corporal; killed June 18, 1864.

William Grover, 27, Old Town, s., died June 2, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Albert Guppy, 28, Corinth, s., promoted Corporal January 26, 1863; Sergeant January 26, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 13, 1865.

Andrew D. Hall, 43, Brewer, m., died of disease September 17, 1864.

John W Ham, 27, Corinth, s., discharged December 6, 1862. Died at Corinth, Me., December 23, 1862.

Selden Hancock, 36, Orono, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged January 9, 1865. Resides at Burnham, Me.

Nicholas Harris, 24, Orono, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

William Harris, 25, Mapleton, s., died of disease September 26, 1862.

James H. Harrison, 39, Old Town, m., killed June 18, 1864.

James A. Hathaway, 33, Lowell, m., killed June 18, 1864.

John F. Hodgkins, 22, Old Town, s., promoted Corporal; died May 20, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Calvin L. Hutchins, 27, Old Town, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged September 18, 1865. Resides at North Hancock, Me.

Josiah M. Jordan, 28, Troy, s., discharged February 1, 1864. Died at Togus, Me., July 24, 1890.

Charles H. Knox, 44, Old Town, m., discharged June 27, 1863. Resides at Old Town, Me.

Amos R. Lansel, 27, Orono, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Orono, Me.

Edwin F. Lord, 19, Old Town, s., promoted Corporal January 11, 1864, Sergeant August 31, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Old Town, Me., December 7, 1876.

George B. McKechnie, 18, Alton, s., promoted Corporal; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged June 21, 1865. Resides at Danforth, Me.

Albert W. Marsh, 32, Orono, m., promoted Corporal December 31, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Melville C. Marsh, 22, Orono ,s., promoted Corporal August 31, 1864, Sergeant December 31, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Orono, Me., May 2, 1891.

Isaac J. Mayberry, 32, Old Town, m., died of disease July 15, 1864.

Joseph H. Meader, 22, Vassalboro, s., died July 1, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Anson C. Merrill, real name Anson Chapman, 28, Orono, s., died July 4, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Chesley L. Metcalf, 18, Old Town, s., promoted Corporal February 14, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 22, 1865. Resides at San Francisco, Cal.

Zina Michael, Jr., 18, Old Town, s., died July 27, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Edward J. Milton, 18, Old Town, s., promoted Corporal January 11, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 15, 1865. Resides at Old Town, Me.

James M. Moore, 19, Old Town, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 27, 1864. Died at Old Town, Me., November 5, 1867.

Richard Murray, 29, Woodstock, N. B., s., deserted May 29, 1863.

Wentworth Nason, 24, Old Town, s., died of disease November 6, 1862.

James M. Neal, 44, Orono, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Orono, Me.

Thomas Neddo, 21, Orono, s., killed June 18, 1864.

Edmund C. Parsons, 24, Orono, m., promoted Corporal January 26, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864, and April 6, 1865; discharged June 21, 1865.

Henry Pooler, 27, Orono, m., died January 29, 1865, of wounds received May 19, 1864.

Isaiah Randall, 18, Washburn, s., died August 2, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

John L. Rollins, 21, Veazie, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged February 20, 1865. Resides at Veazie, Me.

Leander Russell, 37, Orono, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 6, 1864. Died at Orono, Me., June 8, 1878.

Arthur G. Sawyer, 19, Old Town, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 18, 1865. Resides at Madison, Me.

Ira Scott, 26, Mapleton, s., died June 19, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Gilman J. Shaw, 21, Levant, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged January 2, 1865. Resides at Lombardville, Stark Co., Ill.

Llewellyn H. Smith, 19, Old Town, s., wounded June 17, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Stillwater, Me., July 21, 1903.

Benjamin B. Soule, 30, Mapleton, m., killed May 19, 1864.

Charles W Southard, 24, Orono, s., promoted Corporal January 11, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged August 8, 1865. Resides at Orono, Me.

George F Springer, 31, Old Town, m., promoted Artificer January 11, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Old Town, Me.

Frank St. Pierre, 21, Orono, s., killed May 19, 1864.

Charles H. Thompson, 33, Old Town, m., mustered out June 6, 1865.

Alphonzo A. Tozier, 21, Veazie, s., promoted Corporal January 26, 1863, Sergeant January 26, 1864; wounded June 17, 1864; promoted 2d Lieut. Co. G March 28, 1865, and transferred. See Co. G.

John A. Trickey, 23, Old Town, m., died June 8, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

George C. Waters, 18, Veazie, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 1, 1864. Resides at Furgus Falls, Minn.

True W. Wedgwood, 31, Orono, m., killed May 19, 1864.

Horatio Whitten, 43, Bangor, m., discharged February 1, 1864. Died at Togus, Me., April 18, 1889.

Stephen Wilcox, Jr., 23, Mapleton, s., transferred to the Navy May 5, 1864, and discharged therefrom October 3, 1865. Died at Castle Hill, Me., June 12, 1894.

Daniel W. Winchester, 18, Holden, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at East Surry, Me.

Augustus Young, 20, Orono, s., taken prisoner March 25, 1865; paroled March 29, 1865; discharged June 30, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

William H. Grant, 18, Bangor, s., mustered June 20, 1863; appointed Musician January 11, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Samuel P Soule, 19, Old Town, s., mustered February 10, 1863; taken prisoner March 25, 1865; paroled March 29, 1865; discharged May 29, 1865.

George B. Stinson, 20, Old Town, s., mustered April 8, 1863; wounded June 4, 1864; discharged May 4, 1865. Died at Atlantic City, N. J.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

Eli Andrews, 34, Newburg, m., mustered December 19, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 21, 1865. Resides at Caribou, Me.

Alvin S. Archer, 19, Medway, s., mustered December 23, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged July 8, 1865.

Francis M. Archer, 25, Medway, m., mustered December 23, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner October 27, 1864: paroled February 5, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Castle Hill, Me.

Marcellus S. Atkins, 19, Peru, s., mustered December 23, 1863; promoted Corporal September 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Peru, Me.

William S. Averill, 18, Orono, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 11, 1865.

Ephraim L. Brawn, 33, Old Town, m., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded May 19 and June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

John Brown, 41, Vienna, m., mustered December 21, 1863; transferred to the Navy May 5, 1864. Resides at Belgrade, Me.

Simeon Brown, 41, Atkinson, m., mustered December 23, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Orneville, Me.

Charles S. Bunker, 30, Vienna, m., mustered December 21, 1863; died June 25, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Alfred Carter, 21, Bangor, s., mustered December 24, 1863: mustered out September 11, 1865.

Benjamin F Cilley, 28, Newburg, m., mustered December 17, 1863; died August 8, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Joshua L. Clark, 31, Wiscasset, s., mustered December 19, 1863; promoted Artificer July 11, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Howard A. Cleaveland, 21, Orrington, s., mustered November 24, 1863; discharged March 8, 1864. Resides at Thomaston, Me.

Joseph W Cottle, 20, Veazie, s., mustered December 23, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 21, 1865. Died at Veazie, Me., January 21, 1895.

James Davis, 43, Lincoln, m., mustered December 15, 1863; taken prisoner March 25, 1865; paroled March 29, 1865; discharged July 31, 1865. Died at Dorchester, Mass., October 4, 1890.

Moses Davis, 42, Winn, m., mustered December 15, 1863: wounded and taken prisoner March 25, 1865: died April 1, 1865, of wounds received March 25.

Frank L. Dearborn, 18, Athens, s., mustered December 4, 1863; died June 26, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Levi Doane, 18, Veazie, s., mustered November 25, 1863; died August 29, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

John A. Dowst, 18, Vienna, s., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 22, 1865. Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., November 30, 1893.

Ithamar Emerson, 44, Hermon, m., mustered December 24, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged February 3, 1865. Died at Hermon, Me., January 22, 1867.

Edmund M. Erskine, 34, Alton, m., mustered November 21, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 25, 1865. Died at West Old Town, Me., January 6, 1895.

Daniel J. Flanders, 20, Buxton, s., mustered December 19, 1863; promoted Corporal September 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Buxton Center, Me.

Alverdo W Ford, 18, Old Town, s., mustered December 24, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. March 31, 1865. Resides at Orono, Me.

Edgar M. Garey, 18, Old Town, s., mustered December 24, 1863; promoted Corporal August 1, 1865, Sergeant September 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Boston, Mass., in 1895.

James F. Getchell, 18, Orono, s., mustered October 20, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. and discharged therefrom September 19, 1865.

Augustus Goodwin, 20, Orono, s., mustered November 17, 1863; taken prisoner May 21, 1864; died in prison August 28, 1864.

Stillman Guppy, 23, Corinth, s., mustered December 16, 1863; died July, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Rollins Hammon, 38, Peru, s., mustered December 23, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged 1865. Resides at Lewiston, Maine.

Charles H. Hardy, 20, Etna, s., mustered December 26, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Resides at Presque Isle, Me.

William Harlow, Jr., 29, Peru, s., mustered December 28, 1863; taken prisoner March 25, 1865; paroled March 29, 1865; discharged May 29, 1865. Resides at North Minneapolis, Minn.

William L. Holmes, 32, Brighton, s., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged January 14, 1865. Died at Athens, Me., in 1888.

Upham A. Hoyt, 18, Vienna, s., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 4, 1865. Resides at Belfast, Me.

James S. Jewett, 21, Peru, s., mustered December 26, 1863; promoted Corporal August 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at North Jay, Me.

Job Kelley, 35, Newburg, s., mustered December 17, 1863; died July 11, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Charles W Kimball, 18, Vienna, s., mustered December 21, 1863; promoted Corporal September 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Warren R. Leach, 29, Levant, m., mustered December 26, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Justin M. Leavitt, 18, Buxton, s., mustered December 19, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 4, 1865. Resides at Buxton, Me.

David Lord, 45, Orono, m., mustered January 2, 1864; died May 23, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

John McCombie, 22, Halifax, N. S., s., mustered October 7, 1864; discharged May 17, 1865.

John McLaughlin, 22, Boston, Mass., mustered October 7, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Greenleaf McPheters, 25, Orono, s., mustered January 4, 1864; discharged May 11, 1865. Resides at Great Works, Me.

Walter S. Malbon, 18, Skowhegan, s., mustered January 5, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

James D. Marshall, 21, Bradford, s., mustered December 21, 1863; promoted Corporal November 15, 1864, Sergeant April 1, 1865, Commissary Sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Whitefield Mills, 19, Newburg, s., mustered December 28, 1863, killed May 19, 1864.

Jerome Mitchell, 44, Cherryfield, m., mustered December 21, 1863; died July 9, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

George F. Morton, 21, Albion, s., mustered January 4, 1864; died of disease February 28, 1864.

Alvin Overlock, 42, Hermon, m., mustered December 22, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged November 23, 1864. Resides at Hermon, Me.

Daniel E. Owen, 19, Skowhegan, s., mustered January 4, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Luther W. Packard, 24, Winslow, m., mustered December 15, 1863; promoted Corporal December 1, 1864, Sergeant June 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Lawrence, Mass., May 2, 1876.

William T. Partridge, 33, Winslow, m., mustered December 17, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 20, 1865. Died at Waterville, Me., May 22, 1892.

Oliver Porter, 34, Old Town, m., mustered December 21, 1863; died of disease March 31, 1865.

Lorenzo Proctor, 19, Edmunds, s., mustered January, 4, 1864; discharged March 3, 1864. Resides at Edmunds, Me.

Henry Rowe, 34, Peru, m., mustered December 23, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865. Resides at West Peru, Me.

Isaac Sanborn, 27, Winslow, s., mustered December 15, 1863; promoted Corporal April 1, 1865, Sergeant August 31, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Waterville, Me.

Winthrop Shirland, 19, Winslow, s., mustered December 9, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged December 15, 1864. Died at Winslow, Me.

George H. Smith, 18, Old Town, s., mustered December 21, 1863; promoted Corporal April 1, 1865, Sergeant September 1, 1865; wounded May 19 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died in British Columbia, August 21, 1894.

George E. Tibbetts, 18, Hermon, s., mustered December 22, 1863; wounded May 19 and October 27, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Hermon, Me.

Horatio Tibbetts, 23, Hermon, s., mustered December 22, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865. Died at Hermon, Me., Feb. 12, 1898.

Albert Tucker, 30, Cherryfield, s., mustered December 13, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Daniel W Tucker, 25, Cherryfield, m., mustered December 13, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Alexander Veancou, 18, Orono, s., mustered December 11, 1863; died July 11, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Lorenzo Warren, 26, Old Town, m., mustered December 26, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner October 27, 1864; died in prison November 1, 1864, of wounds received October 27

William R. Washburn, 44, Brewer, m., mustered December 1, 1863; discharged June 13, 1865. Died at Brewer, Me., April 17, 1890.

Elisha Whittaker, 31, Milbridge, m., mustered December 12, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Randall N. Wilson, 22, Atkinson, s., mustered December 22, 1863; discharged January 19, 1865. Resides at Kenduskeag, Me.

Albert Withee, 18, Winslow, s., mustered December 9, 1863; discharged May 2, 1865. Died at Winslow, Me., April 14, 1866.

Thomas B. Worcester, 22, Webster Plantation, m., mustered December 26, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 18, 1865. Resides at Lee, Me.

Leander R. Young, 18, Orono, s., mustered November 23, 1863; promoted Corporal August 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Joined after November 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Hudson Sawyer, Levant, joined by transfer from Co. G April 25, 1865; Aid on Brigade Staff from fall of 1864 to June, 1865; breveted Major; mustered out September 11, 1865. He is now serving as Post Chaplain at Togus, Me.

2d Lieut. Abiather J. Knowles, Lagrange, joined by transfer from Co. I November 8, 1864; promoted 1st Lieut. Co. K January 16, 1865, and transferred. See Co. K.

Enlisted Men.

Charles Bradley, real name Thomas Warnock, 22, Portland, s., mustered October 2, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Bayonne, N. Y., May 9, 1885.

Francis M. Campbell, 27, Greenbush, s., mustered October 11, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

John Dailey, 25, Portland, s., mustered October 11, 1864, mustered out September 11, 1865.

Daniel Lennon, 28, Lynn, Mass., mustered October 13, 1864, mustered out September 11, 1865.

Timothy Phillips, 21, Veazie, s., mustered September 30, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Eau Claire, Wis.

John Ryan, 27, Ireland, m., mustered October 10, 1864; deserted August 6, 1865.

Michael Ryan, 24, Portland, s., mustered October 10, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

John Smith, 25, Halifax, N. S., s., mustered September 29, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

Jerry Warren, 35, Ireland, s., mustered October 13, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

COMPANY K.

AS MUSTERED AUGUST 21, 1862.

CAPT. WILLIAM R. PATTANGALL.

CAPT. CHARLES W. LENFEST.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. PATTANGALL.

Joined as First Lieutenant, from Pembroke. Promoted Captain January 1, 1863. He was an excellent officer. Though he had a strong presentiment that he should be killed in the first battle, he went boldly into the thickest of the fight and died like a hero.

CAPTAIN CHARLES W. LENFEST.

Joined by promotion from First Lieutenant Company M (see Company M). He was one of the captains who was prepared by service, winning promotion for merit. See the last chapter and his record.

LIEUT. HUGH F. PORTER.

LIEUT. LUCIUS B. GIBSON.

Captain HUGH F PORTER

Joined as Sergeant, from Pembroke. Promoted First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant. Commissioned Captain June 21, 1864, not mustered. Wounded June 18, 1864. Discharged December 14, 1864. He was a progressive, competent officer, always at his post, ready and efficient for duty. He was after service a prominent citizen of Pembroke to his death, May 10, 1897.

First Lieutenant LUCIUS B. GIBSON.

See Record.

Lieut. CALVIN R. GARDNER.

Lieut. FREDERICK O. TALBOT.

Second Lieutenant CALVIN R. GARDNER

Enlisted as private. Was promoted to Corporal and Sergeant, and to Second Lieutenant June 21, 1864. Was in all the service and battles of the Regiment till wounded, June 18, 1864. Discharged December, 1864. He has since been a worthy and useful citizen of Pembroke.

Second Lieutenant FREDERICK O. TALBOT

Joined as private, from East Machias. Promoted Corporal December, 1862, Sergeant January 10, 1864, First Sergeant 1864, and Second Lieutenant February 9, 1865. A good example of a progressive soldier, brave, intelligent, and capable in every duty. He would have attained higher command had his country needed him longer. His contribution greatly aided this work. Resides at East Machias.

Twenty-seven men of the original members of this Company, including Captain Sabine, were recruited from Co. C, Coast Guards, Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me. Captain Sabine, then First Lieutenant commanding, had been mustered into

the United States service on December 4, 1861; Corporal Robert Smith and privates James Finn and Cornelius Nickerson on December 14, 1861, and the other twenty-three on December 10, 1861, namely: 1st Sergeant Gershom C Bibber, Sergeants John W Presley and Ezra Dean, Corporals Hiram F Swett, Abner S. Farrow, Charles H. Moore, and Edward J. Gilligan; Musician James Mooney; privates Abijah Ayer, Elias Brewster, Jesse Brown, Parrion W Cook, George E. Higgins, George Hunter, Edgar M. Johnson, John Johnson, Jr., Andrew S. Ritchie, J. F. William Richter, John Robinson, James Sears, Richard Sears, Hiram Smith, and Andrew Tucker. Under a ruling of the War Department it was decided that this detachment of men were entitled to discharge after three years service from their first muster in, and, accordingly, on January 14, 1865, those present were mustered out and received their discharges, and those who were absent sick or wounded were discharged as soon as their state of health would permit.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. George W Sabine, 30, Eastport, m., promoted Major June 13, 1863, and transferred. See Field and Staff.

1st Lieut. William R. Pattangall, 38, Pembroke, m., promoted Capt. December 1, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

2d Lieut. Stephen C Talbot, 27, East Machias, s., on Staff of Col. Morris in 1862, Acting Adjutant from January 12, 1863, promoted Major of the 31st Maine Infantry March 10, 1864, and transferred. Later promoted to Lieut. Col. of same regiment. Resides at New York City.

Sergeants.

Gershom C. Bibber, 25, Eastport, s., promoted 2d Lieutenant December 1, 1863, and 1st Lieut. January 21, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

John W Presley, 25, Eastport, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 25, 1865. Resides at Eastport, Me.

Ezra Dean 44, Eastport, m., wounded May 19, 1864, wounded and prisoner October 27, 1864, exchanged; discharged May 2, 1865. Died at Eastport, Me., December 30, 1902.

Hugh F. Porter, 25, Pembroke, s., promoted 1st Sergeant December, 1863, 2d Lieut. January 21, 1864, and 1st Lieut. March 23, 1864; commissioned Captain June 21, 1864, not mustered; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged December 14, 1864. Died at Pembroke, Me., May 10, 1897.

Lucius B. Gibson, 29, Perry, s., promoted 2d Lieut. January 21, 1864, and 1st Lieut. June 21, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged August 29, 1865.

Corporals.

Hiram F. Swett, 18, Eastport, s., promoted Sergeant November 10, 1863, 1st Sergeant January 26, 1864, and 2d Lieut. March 23, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out January 14, 1865; was commissioned 1st Lieut. Co. A. January 16, 1865, commission declined.

Frederic Gardiner, 25, Dennysville, s., discharged November 11, 1862.

Daniel Kennedy, 36, Pembroke, m., died of disease July 25, 1864.

Abner S. Farrow, 19, Eastport, s., died of disease October 28, 1862.

Charles H. Moore, 18, Perry, s., promoted Sergeant November 10, 1863, and 1st Sergeant March 28, 1864; died May 24, 1864, of wounds received May 19; was commissioned 1st Lieut. June 21, 1864, nearly a month after he died.

Robert Smith, 19, Eastport, s., promoted Sergeant November 10, 1863; slightly wounded May 19, 1864; killed June 22, 1864.

Charles Miller, 30, Eastport, s., deserted August 26, 1862.

Edward J. Gilligan, 19, Eastport, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged October 17, 1864.

Musicians.

Ambrose A. Huntley, 23, East Machias, s., changed rank to private October 1, 1862; promoted Corporal January, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

James Mooney, 21, Eastport, s., mustered out January 14, 1865. Died at Boston, Mass.

Wagoner.

Nathaniel Crocker, Jr., 28, Machias, m., changed rank to private September 10, 1862; appointed wagoner January 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Dixmont, Me.

Privates.

Charles H. Abbott, 33, Edmunds, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Dennysville, Me.

Abijah Ayer, 18, Charlotte, s., promoted Corporal June 9, 1864; wounded May 19, and June 18, 1864; discharged January 14, 1865.

George E. Bradbury, 18, Clifton, s., killed May 19, 1864.

Elias Brewster, 25, Eastport, m., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 5, 1865.

Jesse Brown, 18, Perry, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 25, 1865. Resides at Halifax, Mass.

Albert C. Buckmore, 44, Machias, m., Hospital Nurse, mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Machias, Me., January 18, 1899.

John Byrne, 21, Pembroke, s., died March 6, 1865, of wounds received June 18, 1864.

John Cambridge, 19, Edmunds, s., wounded May 19, 1864; killed on picket November 28, 1864.

Calvin Cates, 22, Northfield, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Otisville, Mich., about 1882.

Arthur S. Chickering, 18, Eastport, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Robert C. Clark, 21, Pembroke, s., promoted Corporal January 26, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to V R. C and discharged therefrom July 30, 1865. Resides at Pembroke, Me.

Samuel Collier, 33, Perry, m., killed May 19, 1864.

Timothy Collins, 18, Eastport, s., died July 9, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

William Cone, 44, Charlotte, m., died of disease February 15, 1864.

Parrion W. Cook, 18, Eastport, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out January 14, 1865. Resides at Rockland, Me.

Enoch S. Crosby, 21, East Machias, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 8, 1865. Resides at Machiasport, Me.

Samuel J. Crosby, 19, East Machias, s., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at East Machias, Me.

Eben Cushing, Jr., 18, Pembroke, s., deserted November 8, 1863.

Edward W. Eye, 27, Pembroke, m., mustered out June 6, 1865.

Reuben C. Fickett, 22, Milbridge, s., killed May 19, 1864.

James Finn, 18, Eastport, s., wounded May 19, 1864; promoted Corporal January 10, 1865; mustered out January 14, 1865. Resides at Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, Wis.

Caleb Gardiner, 28, Dennysville, m., mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Dennysville, Me.

Calvin R. Gardner, 28, Pembroke, m., promoted Corporal, Sergeant, and 2d Lieut. June 21, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged December 17, 1864. Resides at Pembroke, Me.

Horace W. Getchell, 24, Marshfield, m., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865. Resides at Marshfield, Me.

Andrew Hall, 39, Perry, m., promoted Corporal January 26, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865.

Enoch L. Hanscom, 31, Marshfield, m., promoted Corporal November 10, 1863, Sergeant January 26, 1864; wounded May 19, and June 18, 1864; transferred to V R. C. and discharged therefrom July 13, 1865. Resides at Marshfield, Me.

Andrew J. Harmon, 27, Northfield, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged November, 23, 1864. Died at Northfield, Me., September 12, 1895.

George H. Hayward, 33, Edmunds, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 20, 1865. Resides at Dennysville, Me.

Jacob Henry, 18, Pembroke, s., promoted Corporal January 19, 1864, and Sergeant in 1865; wounded June 16, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865. Resides at Boston, Mass.

George E. Higgins, 35, Eastport, m., appointed Wagoner September 10, 1862; discharged January 14, 1865.

George W. Howe, 28, Pembroke, m., promoted Artificer; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 6, 1865.

George Hunter, 18, Eastport, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 14, 1865. Died at Togus, Me., March 28, 1869.

Charles T. Huntley, 19, East Machias, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 4, 1865. Resides at Shelton, Wash.

Christopher C. Huntley, 21, East Machias, s., promoted Corporal January 26, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 18, 1865. Resides at East Machias, Me.

James W. Huntley, 22, East Machias, s., promoted Corporal June 9, 1864, Sergeant January 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Drowned at East Machias, Me., December 16, 1891.

Edgar M. Johnson, 18, Robbinston, s., promoted Corporal January 10, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 14, 1865. Resides at Terrell, Tex.

John Johnson, Jr., 42, Eastport, m., promoted Corporal September 13, 1862; died July 19, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Jotham J. Kennedy, 18, Pembroke, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Biddeford, Me., February 17, 1889.

Edward J. Kernan, 21, Eastport, s., promoted Corporal January 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

William B. Kief, 22, Pembroke, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

Edward B. Kilby, 27, Dennysville, s., promoted Corporal December 14, 1862, Sergeant January 10, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; taken prisoner September 9, 1864, exchanged February 10, 1865; discharged June 13, 1865. Resides at Washington, D. C.

Richard E. Lincoln, 20, Perry, s., discharged April 6, 1863. Died at Perry, Me., September 9, 1863.

Sylvanus G. Lincoln, 20, Perry, s., died July 25, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Jeremiah Loring, 23, Perry, s., promoted Corporal early in 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

Reuben Lyon, 44, Pembroke, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged in 1865. Resides at Pembroke, Me.

Patrick McGuire, 29, Pembroke, s., deserted May 7, 1863.

Archibald McKenzie, 28, St. John, N. B., s., promoted Corporal January 1, 1865; wounded June 22, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at 46 South St., Halifax, N. S.

Thomas McLaughlin, 40, Charlotte, m., promoted Corporal early in 1864; died of disease April 27, 1864.

John D. Maller, 37, Machias, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 4, 1865. Died at East Machias, Me., July 26, 1902.

Joseph Moholland, 36, Eastport, m., wounded June 17, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865. Died at Eastport, Me., January 30, 1901.

George L. Motz, 19, Pembroke, s., died of disease November 23, 1862.

Henry W Motz, 21, Pembroke, s., promoted Corporal early in 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

James C. Motz, 44, Pembroke, m., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 1, 1865. Died at Pembroke, Me., June 29, 1893.

Raymond P Motz, 18, Pembroke, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 15, 1865. Died at West Pembroke, Me., August 8, 1901.

Patrick Murphy, 28, Pembroke, m., died of disease March 14, 1863.

Cornelius Nickerson, 21, Eastport, s., promoted Corporal January 10, 1864; wounded May 31, 1864; discharged January 14, 1865.

David Page, 44, Dennysville, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. Died at Edmunds, Me.

Frederic Phinney, 44, Pembroke, m., discharged April 11, 1864. Died at Pembroke, Me.

Joseph Phinney, 42, Pembroke, m., mustered out June 6, 1865.

Asa H. Phipps, 27, Charlotte, m., discharged May 17, 1865. Resides at Charlotte, Me.

Josiah T Potter, 37, Perry, m., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 30, 1865. Resides at South Robbinston, Me.

J. F William Richter, 35, Eastport, m., wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out January 14, 1865. Died at Perry, Me.

Andrew S. Ritchie, 18, Perry, s., mustered out January 14, 1865.

Charles W Robbins, 28, Baileyville, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 10, 1865. Resides at Medical Lake, Wash.

John Robinson, 18, Eastport, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 13, 1865. Resides at Eastport, Me.

James Sears, 43, Eastport, m., died August 4, 1864, of wounds received June 16.

Richard Sears, 39, Eastport m., killed May 31, 1864.

Isaac Shaw, 22, Edmunds, m., promoted Corporal January 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Princeton, Me.

Hiram Smith, 18, Eastport, s., promoted Corporal January 19, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out January 14, 1865.

Nelson S. Smith, 18, Perry, s., promoted Corporal January 1, 1865, Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Charles H. Sylvia, 23, Marshfield, s., mustered out June 6, 1865. Died at Edmunds, Me.

Frederick O. Talbot, 18, East Machias, s., promoted Corporal December 14, 1862, Sergeant January 10, 1864, 1st Sergeant in 1864, 2d Lieut. February 9, 1865; slightly wounded in Fort Hell in October, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at East Machias, Me.

Thomas Toohey, 29, Eastport, s., wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 1, 1865.

Samuel W. Trask, 41, Charlotte, m., discharged June 30, 1865. Died January 7, 1879.

Andrew Tucker, 44, Eastport, m., appointed Musician October 1, 1862; discharged January 14, 1865. Died at Togus, Me., September 4, 1884.

Thomas Walton, 35, Perry, m., killed June 18, 1864.

John T. Ward, 22, Eastport, m., promoted Corporal, Sergeant January 26, 1864; wounded May 19 and June 18, 1864; died of disease March 10, 1865.

Isaac Watson, 19, Perry, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865. Resides at Portland, Me.

John Whitney, 23, East Machias, s., discharged December 13, 1864.

David Wilbur, 34, Pembroke, m., promoted Corporal November 10, 1863, Sergeant January 26, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner October 27, 1864; exchanged February 10, 1865; discharged July 20, 1865. Resides at Pembroke, Me.

George E. Wilder, 20, Pembroke, s., promoted Corporal January 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Died in 1893.

William H. Wilder, 21, Dennysville, s., promoted Corporal January 26, 1864, 1st Sergeant January 1, 1865; wounded May 31, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at West Pembroke, Me.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

John Barrell, 21, New York, s., mustered July 7, 1863; wounded June 22, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Israel P. Benner, 18, Edmunds, s., mustered June 30, 1863; died June 25, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

James R. Cook, 36, Dennysville, m., mustered May 13, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Dennysville, Me.

George T. Cox, 39, Pembroke, s., mustered February 25, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Robert H. Gibson, 32, Eastport, m., mustered May 13, 1863; slightly wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

William Horton, 24, Pembroke, m., mustered June 12, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Millage B. Keith, 21, Pembroke, s., mustered April 15, 1863; deserted June 5, 1863.

Asa McFee, 21, Pembroke, s., mustered April 15, 1863; died of disease September 16, 1864.

James T. Mack, 39, Calais, m., mustered May 13, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Gustavus Malmquist, 29, Bangor, s., mustered January 27, 1863; promoted Corporal January 1, 1865, Sergeant July 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Paola, Kan.

Patrick O'Neil, 21, Pembroke, s., mustered April 15, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; deserted November 30, 1864.

Walter Owen, 38, Edmunds, m., mustered February 25, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865. Died at Edmunds, Me.

Charles E. Reynolds, 18, Dennysville, s., mustered February 25, 1863; promoted Corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Dennysville, Me.

Frederick F Reynolds, 18, Edmunds, s., mustered March 20, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Seattle, Wash.

John G. Wilder, 18, Dennysville, s., mustered March 20, 1863; wounded June 17, 1864, dischargd June 6, 1865.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

John F Ames, 18, Corinth, s., mustered December 15, 1863; discharged May 11, 1865. Resides at Kenduskeag, Me.

Henry E. Archer, 19, Cherryfield, s., mustered December 17, 1863; died of disease January 26, 1864.

Philander C. Brawn, 21, Corinth, s., mustered December 15, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged October 17, 1865.

John W Bugbee, 18, Perry, s., mustered December 26, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died in California.

Henry B. Carver, 36, Searsport, s., mustered December 19, 1863; discharged September 11, 1865. Died at Sailors' Snug Harbor, New York City, December 25, 1895.

Alonzo J. W S. Cook, 28, Blanchard, m., mustered December 16, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; killed April 6, 1865.

John E. Corbett, 18, Eastport, s., mustered January 9, 1864; promoted Corporal July 1, 1865; wounded June 18, and again in Fort Hell in September, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Moses P. Corson, 33, Bangor, m., mustered December 19, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Died March 6, 1889.

Benjamin L. Crowell, 36, Corinth, m., mustered December 15, 1863; died of disease January 28, 1864.

Edward Crowell, 18, Searsport, s., mustered December 18, 1863; died June 20, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

John H. Dearborn, 18, Bangor, s., mustered December 15, 1863; promoted Corporal January 1, 1865, and Sergeant July 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Hermon, Me., December 2, 1876.

Robert H. Debeck, 20, Winterport, s., mustered December 8, 1863; promoted Corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Cumberland Mills, Me.

John J. Dority, 27, Dedham, m., mustered December 16, 1863; died May 25, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Horace E. Ellis, 21, Swanville, s., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 3, 1865.

Judson P Ellis, 20, Belfast, s., mustered December 12, 1863; discharged May 25, 1865. Resides at South China, Me.

Hiram Farley, 18, Dennysville, s., mustered January 13, 1864; slightly wounded May 31, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged May 5, 1865. Resides at Dennysville, Me.

John Fisher, 37, Pembroke, m., mustered November 25, 1863; wounded June 17, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Died at Calais, Me.

Charles J. Hatch, 31, Ellsworth, m., mustered December 17, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Waldo, Me.

Horace Howes, 36, Dixmont, s., mustered December 14, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Dixmont Center, Me.

Barnet N. Jewell, 30, Dixmont, m., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Troy, Me., December 20, 1867.

David S. Jewell, 27, Dixmont, m., mustered December 14, 1863; promoted Corporal January 1, 1865, Sergeant July 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Hampden, Me.

George W. Jewell, 24, Dixmont, s., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 23, 1865. Died at Dixmont, Me., November 12, 1874.

Reuben F. Jordan, 18, Otis, s., mustered December 7, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Ellsworth Falls, Me.

Taylor Larrabee, 18, Frankfort, s., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Elijah Lincoln, 24, Pembroke, m., mustered December 15, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Isaiah L. Lincoln, 34, Pembroke, m., mustered December 11, 1863; appointed Artificer in 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Daniel Littlefield, 19, Winterport, s., mustered December 8, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Waterville, Me.

Nehemiah Littlefield, 27, Swanville, m., mustered December 21, 1863; injured by a team at the "Wagon train" May 19, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865. Resides at Newburg, Me.

Patrick McCarthy, 38, New Limerick, m., mustered December 19, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Togus, Me., August 1, 1892.

Samuel G. McCollough, 32, Falmouth, m., mustered December 14, 1863; died August 30, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Barnard McDivit, 35, New Brunswick, s., mustered December 22, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; deserted July 30, 1864.

William S. McKellar, 21, Pembroke, m., mustered January 15, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

Francis McLaughlin, 26, Richmond, N. B., mustered December 17, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; deserted January 1, 1865. Resides at Houlton, Me.

Ezekiel Merrithew, 37, Searsport, m., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 23, 1865. Resides at Belfast, Me.

Elbridge G. Nelson, 22, Frankfort, m., mustered December 17, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Winterport, Me.

Francis O'Brien, 41, Bangor, m., mustered December 16, 1863; deserted March 26, 1864.

Frederick W Patterson, 18, Swanville, s., mustered December 21, 1863; died June 20, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Simeon B. Piper, 18, Monroe, s., mustered December 18, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Newbury, Penn., about 1890.

Warren L. Piper, 22, Monroe, s., mustered December 18, 1863; died of disease April 20, 1864.

Henry Pomroy, 23, Bangor, m., joined by transfer from Co. D in January 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 28, 1865.

George P. Potter, 29, Eastport, m., mustered December 26, 1863; died May 25, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

James Rogers, 18, Bangor, s., mustered December 19, 1863; promoted Corporal July 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Libby H. Smith, 45, Shapleigh, m., mustered January 7, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Stephen M. Smith, 18, Waterboro, s., mustered January 12, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865.

William A. Smith, 18, Shapleigh, s., mustered January 6, 1864; died of disease April 12, 1865.

Alfred M. Sprague, 21, Bangor, m., mustered December 12, 1863; died of disease January 28, 1864.

John T Sprague, 29, Veazie, m., mustered December 16, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864, and April 6, 1865; discharged July 24, 1865.

Ephraim W. Steward, 37, Bangor, m., mustered December 11, 1863; wounded May 19 and June 18, 1864; discharged May 20, 1865.

Nathaniel Treadwell, Jr., 18, Burlington s., mustered December 16, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Albion K. Tripp, 38, Searsport, m., mustered December 19, 1863; died of disease December 22, 1864.

Brazilla F Whiting, 24, Swanville, m., mustered December 17, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Thomas H. Woodman, 22, Searsport, m., mustered December 19, 1863; killed on picket September 24, 1864.

Franklin York, 18, Dixmont, s., mustered December 14, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Charles W Lenfest, commissioned January 16, 1865, from 1st Lieut. Co. M; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Anoka, Minn.

1st Lieut. Abiather J. Knowles, commissioned January 16, 1865, from 2d Lieut. Co. I; promoted Capt. Co. D August 15, 1865, and transferred. See Co. D.

Enlisted Men.

George M. Chase, 18, Pembroke, s., mustered December 26, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Daniel Dinneen, 24, Augusta, s., mustered August 13, 1864; deserted and in arrest at muster out.

COMPANY L.

As Organized in February, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM T. PARKER.

Capt. HORATIO N. P SPOONER.

Captain WILLIAM T. PARKER.

Formerly First Lieutenant of Company C, a scholarly gentleman of rare ability. He made a good Company from a large number of recruits in a short time. His untimely death in battle, June 19, 1864, cast a great sorrow upon us all.

Captain HORATIO N. P SPOONER.

From Sergeant in Company F, a prompt, energetic, ambitious soldier. He was mortally wounded June 18, and died July 10, 1864. Commissioned Captain, not mustered.

Capt. THOMAS FOSTER.

Capt. BENJAMIN F. OAKES.

Captain THOMAS FOSTER

Joined from Hampden, as recruit. First Lieutenant January 25, 1864. Commissioned Captain, not mustered. Wounded June 18, 1864, and discharged September 12, 1864.

Captain BENJAMIN F. OAKES.

Commissioned from First Lieutenant, Company I (see record, Company I). He was one of the Captains who earned promotion through grades by service, a thoroughly trained, accomplished officer and soldier. In all the battles of the Regiment. Received medal of honor for bravery in battle of Boydton Road, October 27, 1864. Has been a prominent citizen and postmaster of East Tawas, Minn., where he resides. Has contributed largely to this work.

Lieut. GEORGE E. DODGE.

Lieut. GEORGE J. BREWER.

First Lieutenant GEORGE E. DODGE

Joined by transfer from Corporal, Company F. See his excellent record, Companies L and F. Is a prominent citizen of Carmel, where he resides.

First Lieutenant GEORGE J. BREWER.

See full record of this Company; no other data.

First Lieutenant EDWARD L. WORCESTER.

See record, no other data.

Second Lieutenant GEORGE H. OAKES

Joined as Sergeant, by promotion from Company I. Promoted Second Lieutenant July 27, 1864 (see record, Companies I and L). Resides at Bangor, where he is a prosperous business man.

LIEUT. EDWARD L. WORCESTER.

LIEUT. GEORGE H. OAKES.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. William T. Parker, Ellsworth, commissioned January 25, 1864, from 1st Lieut. Co. C; killed May 19, 1864.

1st Lieut. Horatio N. P. Spooner, Levant, commissioned January 25, 1864, from Sergeant Co. F, commissioned Capt. June 21, 1864, not mustered; died July 10, 1864, from wounds received June 18.

1st Lieut. Thomas Foster, 35, Hampden, s., mustered as a recruit December 24, 1863, commissioned January 25, 1864, commissioned Capt. July 27, 1864, not mustered; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged September 12, 1864.

2d Lieut. George J. Brewer, Robbinston, commissioned January 25, 1864, from private Co. D, commissioned 1st Lieut. June 21, 1864, not mustered; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 13, 1865. Died at Washington, D. C., September 3, 1899.

2d Lieut. Wilmot T. Vickery, Glenburn, commissioned January 25, 1864, from Sergeant Co. B; died May 26, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Sergeants.

George E. Dodge, Carmel, joined by transfer from Corporal Co. F February 1, 1864; wounded May 19, June 18, and June 22, 1864; promoted 2d Lieut. June 21, and 1st Lieut. July 27, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Carmel, Me.

Charles C. Morse, 24, Old Town, m., mustered December 24, 1863; commissioned 2d Lieut. June 21, 1864; died June 19, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Joseph D. Sawyer, 29, Old Town, m., mustered December 31, 1863; discharged January 14, 1865. Died September 26, 1894.

Cassius C. Roberts, 18, Stockton, s., mustered December 30, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; promoted 2d Lieut. July 27, 1864, and 1st Lieut. Co. B April 25, 1865, and transferred. See Co. B.

George B. Derby, 31, Old Town, m., mustered December 24, 1863; died of disease March 12, 1864.

Arthur D. Chase, 30, Fayette, m., mustered January 1, 1864; discharged July 26, 1865. Resides at Fayette, Me.

George H. Oakes, Old Town, joined by transfer from Corporal Co. I; wounded June 5, 1864; promoted 2d Lieut. July 27, 1864; discharged November 23, 1864. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Abiather J. Knowles, 33, Lagrange, m., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; promoted 2d Lieut. Co. I November 8, 1864, and transferred. See Co. I.

Corporals.

George C. Cross, 30, Auburn, m., mustered January 4, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

James P. Newell, 19, Bath, s., mustered December 31, 1863; taken prisoner May 28, 1864; died in prison about August 1, 1864.

Aurelius H. Patterson, 21, Belfast, s., mustered December 28, 1863; promoted Sergeant May 19, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Fields Baston, 28, Levant, m., mustered December 26, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

David F Gilman, 23, Newport, m., mustered December 31, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 26, 1865. Died at Newport, Me., July 22, 1902.

Richard B. Creasey, 23, Morrill, s., mustered January 4, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Charles E. Johnson, 27, Bath, s., mustered January 5, 1864; deserted March 18, 1864.

George F. Stacy, 26, Bath, s., mustered December 31, 1863; promoted Sergeant July 10, 1864, Quartermaster Sergeant December 27, 1864, 1st Sergeant February 18, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bath, Me.

James R. Creasey, 26, Bath, m., mustered January 1, 1864; promoted Sergeant November 1, 1864, wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bath, Me.

Joseph A. Pitcher, 21, Northport, s., mustered December 24, 1863; died of disease February 21, 1864.

Musicians.

Albro M. Perkins, 18, Bangor, s., mustered January 5, 1864; discharged May 19, 1865.

Albert S. Randlett, 18, Bangor, s., mustered December 28, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Artificers.

Andrew J. Crooker, 27, Stockton, m., mustered December 28, 1863; discharged January 14, 1865. Resides at Winterport, Me.

John M. Hamlin, 32, Hampden, m., mustered December 26, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July 1, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., January 9, 1889.

Privates.

Isaac Adams, 19, Bowdoinham, s., mustered December 31, 1863; died September 28, 1864, of wounds received September 24.

Marcus M. Alley, 18, Eden, s., mustered December 29, 1863; taken prisoner June 22, 1864, exchanged; discharged July 17, 1865.

Charles E. Ames, 18, Chelsea, s., mustered January 2, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Chelsea, Me.

Willard Andrews, 21, Cutler, s., mustered January 6, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. April 28, 1865.

Alvah Babbidge, 21, Trenton, s., mustered December 30, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Rockland, Me.

Albion P. Beattie, 36, Bethel, m., mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Rumford Center, Me., about 1892.

George W Beede, 23, Levant, m., mustered December 29, 1863; died July 30, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

William Berry, 22, Greenwood, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged September 13, 1865. Died at Lisbon Falls, Me., May 15, 1895.

John Bigelow, 28, Corinna, m., mustered December 29, 1863; wounded September 29, 1864: discharged June 2, 1865. Resides at Corinna, Me.

John H. Booker, 21, Hermon, s., mustered January 4, 1864: died January 5, 1865, of wounds received June 18, 1864.

Daniel O. Bowen, 21, Morrill, s., mustered January 2, 1864; promoted Corporal; wounded May 19, 1864; with Sergeant Thomas B. Gifford of Company A, was in action at Fort Stevens at the time of Early's raid on Washington, serving in the Provisional Battalion; promoted Sergeant September 1, 1864, 2d Lieut. Co. G February 9, 1865, and transferred. See Co. G.

Ephraim Bowley, 29, Hope, m., mustered January 1, 1864; died May 28, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Kingsbury W Bowley, 18, Hope, s., mustered January 4, 1864; died July 16, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Virgil D. Bowley, 18, Hope, s., mustered January 4, 1864: promoted Corporal; wounded May 19, 1864; killed October 27, 1864.

John F. Boynton, 22, Buxton, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. January 20, 1865.

Otis B. Boynton, 18, Palermo, s., mustered December 31, 1863; died July 10, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

John J. Bragdon, 24, Poland, s., mustered January 4, 1864: died of disease July 25, 1864.

Benjamin L. Bridges, 19, Dover, s., mustered December 30, 1863; died of disease August 28, 1864.

Charles R. Brown, 18, Hersey, s., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded March 25, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Kitchi, Mich.

George M. Brown, 22, Bath, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. November 2, 1864, and discharged therefrom September 15, 1865.

Homer P Brown, 32, Richmond, m., mustered December 31, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Richmond, Me., about 1881.

John H. Brown, 19, Bath, s., mustered December 31, 1863; promoted Corporal March 19, 1864, Sergeant November 1, 1864, Q. M. Sergeant February 25, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bath, Me.

Webster Brown, 18, Bath, s., mustered December 31, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Charles M. Bryant, 19, Woodstock, s., mustered January 5, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. January 1, 1865, and discharged therefrom September 4, 1865. Resides at Saunk Center, Minn.

Joseph A. Burlingame, 21, Old Town, s., mustered December 23, 1863; promoted Corporal 1864, Sergeant April 7, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; taken prisoner June 22, 1864, exchanged; discharged June 16, 1865. Died at Portland, Ore., May 26, 1902.

Charles Call, 27, Calais, s., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Died at Eastport, Me., July 15, 1901.

Franklin Campbell, 18, Calais, s., mustered January 1, 1864; killed on picket May 28, 1864.

Charles H. Carson, 18, Harmony, s., mustered December 28, 1863; died of disease April 19, 1864.

Heman Case, 18, Lubec, s., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, and August 28, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died August 24, 1887

Edward P Chaplin, 25, Waterford, s., mustered January 1, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

Franklin Chapman, 21, Newburg, s., mustered December 30, 1863; died June 25, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

David A. Chase, 21, Swanville, s., mustered December 28, 1863; promoted Corporal; died September 21, 1864, of wounds received September 18.

Romulus Clark, 19, Northport, s., mustered December 29, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at East Boston, Mass., May 19, 1891.

Erastus B. Clements, 18, Waldo, s., mustered December 31, 1863; died of disease August 31, 1864.

Edwin O. Cole, 18, Guilford, s., mustered December 31, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Manchester, Mass., about 1887.

Charles F Cowan, 18, Hampden, s., mustered January 2, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864, and March 25, 1865; discharged June 3, 1865. Resides at West Hampden, Me.

James S. Crooker, 24, Stockton, m., mustered December 28, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 19, 1865. Died at Stockton Springs, Me., in 1867

John L. Crooker, 18, Stockton, s., mustered December 28, 1863; died June 24, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Waldemar Dahl, 18, Stockton, s., mustered December 30, 1863; transferred to the Navy December 3, 1864. Resides at Copenhagen, Denmark, Europe.

Dorendo Dickey, 18, Stockton, s., mustered January 2, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Reno, Nev.

William Dilling, 34, Mars Hill, m., mustered December 31, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; deserted August 15, 1864.

William D. Dixon, 34, Mercer, s., mustered January 2, 1864; promoted Corporal June 6, 1864, Sergeant January 14, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Charles Downs, 21, Springfield, s., mustered November 21, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865. Resides at Springfield, Me.

Frank N. Downs, 18, Mercer, s., mustered January 1, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

John D. Edes, 18, Guilford, s., mustered December 31, 1863; wounded June 16, 1864; discharged March 23, 1865. Resides at Guilford, Me.

Nelson W Edwards, 18, Poland, s., mustered January 5, 1864; died June 23, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Hiram S. Emerson, 32, Newburg, s., mustered December 27, 1863; died May 31, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Daniel G. Foster, 19, Hampden, s., mustered December 24, 1863; died July 7, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Levi W. French, 31, Greenwood, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 3, 1864. Died at West Mount Vernon, Me., April 23, 1899.

Charles S. George, 22, New Sharon, s., mustered January 2, 1864; died June 16, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Hiram J. Grant, 28, Stockton, m., mustered December 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865. Resides at Searsport, Me.

Daniel Greene, 23, Waterford, m., mustered January 11, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 18, 1865. Died at Stratham, N. H., October 2, 1900.

Austin P. Griffin, 18, Stockton, s., mustered December 30, 1863; died of disease May 31, 1864.

James W. Hall, 25, Bethel, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged September 20, 1865. Resides at Natick, Mass.

David B. Hamor, 18, Eden, s., mustered December 29, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; died of disease May 8, 1865.

Edward Hamor, 19, Eden, s., mustered December 29, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Stephen Harris, 18, Greenbush, s., mustered December 29, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Henry A. Higgins, 29, Hermon, m., mustered December 28, 1863; promoted Corporal January 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Moses G. Howard, 18, Brownville, s., mustered December 29, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged January 2, 1865. Resides at Brownville, Me.

Thornton McD. Howard, 20, Brownville, s., mustered December 29, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged October 6, 1865. Died at Kingman, Me., October 21, 1901.

Elisha James, Jr., 35, Gardiner, m., mustered December 30, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 30, 1865. Resides at Sidney, Me.

Hiram S. James, 35, Pittston, m., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded June 5, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865. Died April 10, 1890.

William Judkins, 31, Abbot, m., mustered December 31, 1863; appointed Artificer January 20, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Sun Prairie, Wis.

Daniel W Kilbourne, 21, Waterford, s., mustered January 1, 1864; died June 2, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

William W. Kilbourne, 26, Waterford, s., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; appointed Artificer July 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Sylvester King, 38, Lee, m., mustered January 4, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865, Resides at Lakeville Plantation, Me.

William King, 38, Pittston, m., mustered January 2, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Russell L. Knight, 18, Searsmont, s., mustered December 28, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; died of disease July 10, 1865.

George C. Knowles, 21, Thomaston, s., mustered December 30, 1863; promoted Corporal; killed October 27, 1864.

Frank G. Lancaster, 18, Stockton, s., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged February 16, 1865. Resides at Crescent Beach, Mass.

Benjamin F Larrabee, 20, Baldwin, s., mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

George F. Lilly, 18, Dyer Brook, s., mustered January 4, 1864; discharged September 11, 1865. Resides at Smyrna Mills, Me.

Stephen O. Lilly, 19, Dyer Brook, s., mustered January 2, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 26, 1865. Resides at East Bangor, Me.

Joseph C. Love, 23, Bath, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July 1, 1865.

George W Luce, 18, Bath, s., mustered January 5, 1864; promoted Corporal December 29, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bath, Me.

Herrick Lufkin, 27, Winterport, m., mustered December 28, 1863; promoted Corporal January 1, 1865, Sergeant March 1, 1865; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died August 8, 1891.

Winslow H. McIntire, 21, Sidney, s., mustered December 28, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

George W. Maddox, 42, Ellsworth, m., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 31, 1865. Died February 17, 1883.

Robert A. Martin, 26, Hope, m., mustered January 4, 1864; promoted Corporal, Sergeant January 27, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Died at Hope, Me., about 1882.

John V Maxfield, 18, Guilford, s., mustered December 31, 1863; wounded May 19, and September 24, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Guilford, Me., June 8, 1901.

Joseph R. Mears, 30, Morrill, m,, mustered January 9, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 20, 1864. Died at Morrill, Me., February 1, 1902.

Willard Merriam, 28, Morrill, m., mustered January 4, 1864; died July 24, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Alfred Moore, 28, Dover, m., mustered January 1, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. Resides at Emmet, Benito Co., Cal.

Henry S. Moulton, 18, Stockton, s., mustered December 30, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Stockton Springs, Me.

Charles H. Nason, 25, Sidney, m., mustered December 28, 1863; died of disease August 1, 1864.

Henry H. Newman, 19, Eden, s., mustered December 29, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Loomis T. Nickerson, 19, Swanville, s., mustered December 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Nathan E. Nickerson, 18, Swanville, s., mustered December 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. April 16, 1865, and discharged therefrom October 9, 1865.

Charles H. Noyes, 21, Hersey, m., mustered January 4, 1864; promoted Corporal June 4, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 23, 1865. Died about 1892.

William J. O'Brien, 18, Lewiston, s., mustered January 1, 1864; appointed Musician; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Albert J. Osgood, 19, Bangor, s., mustered December 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

David Owen, 18, Brownville, s., mustered December 29, 1863; died of disease February 23, 1864.

Willard Page, 21, Frankfort, m., mustered December 30, 1863; wounded June 4, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Hallowell, Me.

Alfred P. Patterson, 25, Northport, m., mustered January 2, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Henry A. Patterson, 18, Belfast, s., mustered December 28, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Rufus E. Patterson, 27, Northport, m., mustered December 31, 1863; promoted Corporal January 1, 1865; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Northport, Me.

Alfred K. Paul, 18, Morrill, s., mustered January 11, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; transferred to the V. R. C. January 20, 1865, and discharged therefrom November 15, 1865. Resides at Boston, Mass.

John E. Potter, 18, Bath, s., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Nathaniel N. Pratt, 27, Richmond, m., mustered December 30, 1863; promoted Corporal December 29, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Charles E. Prescott, 27, Williamsburg, m., mustered January 1, 1864; died June 18, 1864, of wounds received June 17

John H. Quimby, 21, Chesterville, s., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. February 8, 1865, and discharged therefrom June 10, 1865.

Joseph V Rackliff, 24, Hampden, m., mustered December 31, 1863; died of disease July 1, 1864.

Emery O. Reynolds, 18, Dennysville, s., mustered January 5, 1864; died July 18, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

William H. Richmond, 28, Fayette, m., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 23, 1865. Resides at Livermore Center, Me.

William F. Rideout, 21, Belfast, s., mustered December 28, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

John C. Rogers, 28, Gilead, s., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 1, 1865.

Charles W Sanderson, 21, Sidney, s., mustered December 28, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Freeman C. Sawyer, 31, Hermon, m., mustered December 31, 1863; died of disease April 18, 1864.

Omar Shaw, 21, Stetson, s., mustered December 30, 1863; died July 9, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Isaiah Simpson, 19, Bath, s., mustered January 5, 1864; promoted Corporal September 1, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Magnolia, Fla., November 14, 1875.

Daniel Smith, 18, Waterford, s., mustered January 1, 1864; died of disease March 1, 1864.

Stephen M. Sparrow, 27, Winterport, s., mustered December 30, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

William E. Speed, 19, Belfast, s., mustered December 29, 1863; discharged June 26, 1865. Died at Chicago, Ill.

Nathan S. Stanley, 30, Eden, m., mustered December 29, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

Joseph F Staples, 25, Stockton, s., mustered December 29, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Lost at sea.

Isaac E. Stevens, 18, Guilford, s., mustered January 4, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

James H. Stinson, 18, Belfast, s., mustered December 28, 1863; wounded May 19 and June 18, 1864; discharged December 8, 1864. Resides at Belfast, Me.

John F Stinson, 21, Bath, s., mustered January 5, 1864; discharged November 13, 1865.

Oscar Storer, 19, Morrill, s., mustered January 4, 1864; died July 18, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Benjamin C. Studley, 18, Thomaston, s., mustered January 2, 1864; promoted Corporal December 29, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Rockland, Maine.

William H. Talbot, 18, Bath, s., mustered December 31, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 20, 1865. Resides at Bath, Me.

George A. Tibbetts, 21, Bangor, s., mustered December 28, 1863; died July 1, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Horace Tibbetts, 21, Hermon, s., mustered December 29, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Hermon, Me.

James H. Towle, 21, Buxton, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged January 20, 1865. Resides at West Buxton, Me.

Benson L. Trundy, 28, Dover, s., mustered December 29, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Garland, Me.

Henry G. Turner, 18, Bath, s., mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bath, Me.

Alonzo D. Twombly, 24, Befast, m., mustered December 10, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Belfast, Me., May 25, 1903.

Irad Walker, Jr., 25, Hampden, s., mustered December 26, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Horace C. Webber, 28, Monroe, m., mustered December 22, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged January 13, 1865. Resides at Monroe, Me.

Artemas D. Weed, 19, Searsmont, s., mustered December 28, 1863; promoted Corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Pomeroy, Ohio.

Frank M. Wentworth, 19, Searsmont, s., mustered December 28, 1863; discharged May 11, 1865. Died at Searsmont, Me., February 18, 1866.

John A. Whitney, 18, Stockton, s., mustered December 30, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died in Massachusetts.

Charles Wiley, 19, Bangor, s., mustered December 31, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at East Bangor, Me.

John W. Young, 18, Waldo, s., mustered January 4, 1864; died of disease February 22, 1864.

JOINED AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Benjamin F. Oakes, Old Town, commissioned November 8, 1864, from 1st Lieut. Co. I; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at East Tawas, Mich.

1st Lieut. Edward L. Worcester, Bangor, commissioned February 9, 1865, from 2d Lieut. Co. B; discharged August 25, 1865. Resides at Grand Junction, Col.

2d Lieut. Frank J. Sargent, Ellsworth, commissioned April 25, 1865, from Sergeant Co. B; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Everett, Mass.

Enlisted Men.

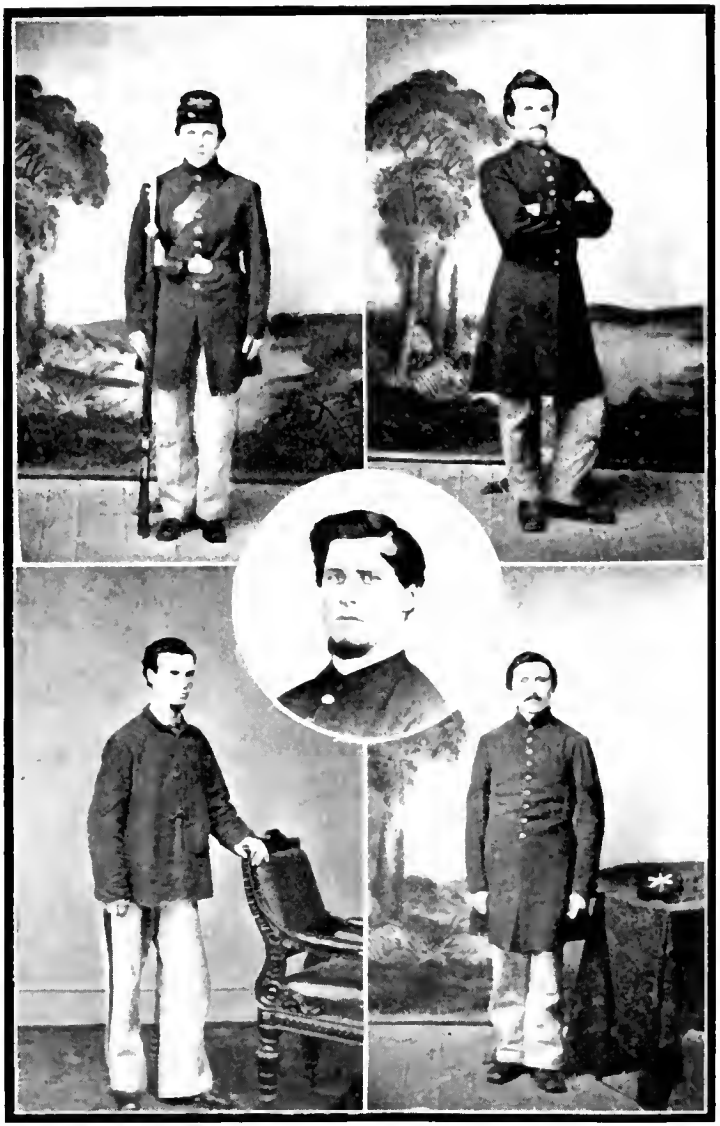
James Averill, 18, Veazie, s., mustered September 30, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

George W. Brown, 18, Bath, s., mustered December 28, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bath, Me.

George R. Dow, 19, Bath, s., mustered December 28, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bath, Me.

John A. Smith, 28, Portland, s., mustered October 3, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Portland, Me.

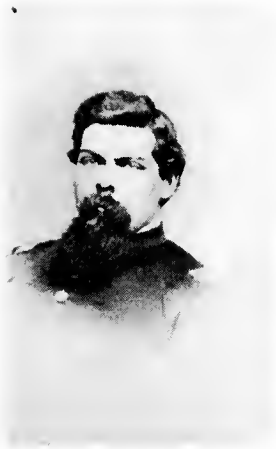
Manley S. Tyler, 18, Dover, s., mustered January 25, 1865; slightly wounded March 31, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Blanchard, Me.



JOHN H. QUIMBY. CORP. RICHARD B. CRUSEY.
FIRST SERGT. GEORGE F. STACY.
JOHN L. CROOKER. SERGT. JOHN H. BROWN.

COMPANY M.

As Organized in March, 1864.



Capt. FREDERIC A. CUMMINGS.

Capt. CHARLES MERRILL.

Captain FREDERIC A. CUMMINGS.

Captain Cummings was promoted from First Lieutenant of Company E to the command of Company M. He participated in all the battles of the Regiment until July, 1864, and was one of the two captains who escaped without serious injury. The fatigues of the campaign undermined his health and he was discharged November 25, 1864, after several months' treatment in the hospital. He was a very popular officer among his men. He was a prominent business man of Bangor up to the time of his death.

Captain CHARLES MERRILL.

Commissioned December 13, 1864, from First Lieutenant, Company A. He was one of the young captains who came up step by step through merit. He did excellent service ; was loyal, brave, and just.

First Lieutenant CYRUS K. BRIDGES.

Commissioned March 12, 1864, from Second Lieutenant, Company G. He was an excellent officer, in all the battles of the Regiment to June 16, 1864, when he was wounded in the advance on Petersburg, and mustered out September 10, 1864. Was City Marshal of Portland several years and has since been prominent in Penobscot, where he resides.

First Lieutenant CHARLES H. SAWYER.

Commissioned January 16, 1865, from Second Lieutenant, Company E. Did excellent service in both Companies. Mustered out September 11, 1865. See record, Companies E and M. Resides at Roach River, Me.

LIEUT. CYRUS K. BRIDGES

LIEUT. CHARLES H. SAWYER.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ARTHUR P. BUDGE.

See record, Company M, and as Sergeant, Company A.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALBERT P. EASTMAN.

Commissioned March 12, 1864, from Sergeant, Company A. Was in all the service and battles of the Regiment to June 18, 1864, where he was wounded. Discharged October 27, 1864. Has contributed much of value to this work.

LIEUT. ARTHUR P. BUDGE.

LIEUT. ALBERT P. EASTMAN.

LIEUT. ANDREW C. McCURDY.

SERGT. DANIEL W. PETTENGILL.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ANDREW C. McCURDY

Promoted from Sergeant, April 25, 1865. See record, Sergeant, Co. M.

FIRST SERGEANT DANIEL W. PETTENGILL.

The officer who does most for a Company. This is the face of one of the best officers of this grade. For the last twenty years he has had charge of the mail at the State House, Augusta, and is one of the most faithful and accommodating men in the service of the State.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Frederic A. Cummings, Bangor, commissioned March 12, 1864, from 1st Lieut. Co. E; slightly wounded May 19, 1864; discharged November 25, 1864. Died at Bangor, Me., December 13, 1899.

1st Lieut. Charles W Lenfest, Milford, commissioned March 12, 1864, from 2d Lieut. Co. B; promoted Capt. Co. K January 16, 1865, and transferred. See Co. K.

1st Lieut. Cyrus K. Bridges, Penobscot, commissioned March 12, 1864, from 2d Lieut. Co. G; wounded June 16, 1864; discharged September 10, 1864. Resides at Penobscot, Me.

2d Lieut. Albert P. Eastman, Island Falls, commissioned March 12, 1864, from Sergeant Co. A; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged October 27, 1864. Resides at Falls Church, Va.

2d Lieut. Benjamin C. Frost, Bangor, commissioned March 12, 1864, from Hospital Steward, Field and Staff; promoted 1st Lieut. Co. B December 13, 1864, and transferred. See Co. B.

Sergeants.

Daniel W Pettengill, Corinna, joined by transfer from Corporal Co. E; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged August 23, 1865. Resides at Augusta, Me.

Norris N. Pierce, Bangor, joined by transfer from private Co. D; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

David A. Knowles, 27, Hampden, s., mustered May 25, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864 discharged June 10, 1865. Died at Lewiston, Me.

Andrew C. McCurdy, 21, Lincoln, s., mustered July 6, 1863; promoted 2d Lieut. April 25, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Almeda, Cal., April 18, 1900.

Sewall D. Ramsdell, 21, Pittston, s., mustered January 3, 1864; killed June 16, 1864.

Dallas Knowlton, 19, Liberty, s., mustered December 5, 1863; wounded June 16, 1864; discharged May 27, 1865. Resides at Liberty, Me.

Moses A. Parshley, Sangerville, joined by transfer from private Co. F; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Byron W Murphy, 19, Calais, s., mustered December 3, 1863; wounded June 22, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Calais, Me.

Corporals.

Edward E. Jennison, 21, Caribou, s., mustered October 3, 1863; promoted Sergeant June 17, 1864; died June 25, 1864, of wounds received June 18

Henry A. Ramsdell, 20, Atkinson, s., mustered January 5, 1864; promoted Sergeant June 27, 1864; slightly wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Canova, So. Dak.

John S. Foster, 19, Canaan, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. January 25, 1865.

John C. Grover, 19, Waldo, s., mustered January 12, 1864; died July 16, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Andrew J. Knowles, 33, Winterport, m., mustered January 4, 1864; died July 18, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Frederick A. Hall, 18, Sebec, s., mustered July 13, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Sebec, Me.

William C. Bridge, 41, Lewiston, m., mustered January 8, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Poland, Me., April 2, 1891.

Francis B. Deane, 36, Bangor, m., mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Deer Lodge, Mont.

George E. Potter, 28, Drew Plantation, m., mustered August 17, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Monticello, Me.

Edward Lyford, 20, Atkinson, s., mustered January 5, 1864; promoted Sergeant; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at West Upton, Mass.

Isaac A. Billington, 33, Orrington, m., mustered January 1, 1864; died August 16, 1865, of wounds received May 19, 1864.

William W Pratt, 18, Wayne, s., mustered December 8, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C. January 24, 1865. Died at Poland, Me., December 10, 1881.

Musicians.

Henry R. Jackson, 18, Waldo, s., mustered January 6, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Winthrop, Me.

Myrick Hagerty, 19, Unity, s., mustered January 4, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Pittsfield, Me.

Artificers.

Samuel H. Powers, 32, Blaine, s., mustered December 16, 1863; discharged June 9, 1865. Resides at Togus, Me.

Samuel R. Cromwell, 36, Woolwich, m., mustered January 7, 1864; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; died in prison January 7, 1865.

Wagoner.

Joel A. Dorr, 36, Richmond, m., mustered December 30, 1863; wounded June 10, 1864; taken prisoner September 9, 1864, exchanged; discharged July 13, 1865. Died at Richmond, Me., January 15, 1876.

Privates.

Erastus Adams, 40, Greenbush, m., mustered December 31, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865. Died at Clinton, Me., January 5, 1867.

Theodore R. Arey, 18, Frankfort, s., mustered December 27, 1863; transferred to the Navy. Resides at Port Hadlock, Wash.

John Austin, 43, Mexico, m., mustered January 2, 1864; deserted March 28, 1864.

Stephen N. Barker, 26, Exeter, m., mustered December 31, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner June 22, 1864; died in prison of wounds September 15, 1864.

Henry G. Barlow, 21, Freedom, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 7, 1865. Resides at Freedom, Me.

Hiram Batchelder, 18, Montville, s., mustered December 28, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged in 1865. Resides at Blaine, Me.

Isaac P. Batchelder, 23, Palmyra, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Lowell, Mass.

Oliver W Bates, 35, Greenbush, m., mustered December 29, 1863; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged September 20, 1865. Died at Passadumkeag, Me., January 21, 1899.

Philemon Bennett Jr., 33, Garland, m., mustered January 7, 1864; deserted March 24, 1864. Died at Gardiner, Me., January 24, 1903.

Silas S. Bennett, 42, Farmingdale, m., mustered January 9, 1864; killed June 16, 1864.

Thomas J. Bickmore, 39, Searsmont, m., mustered December 30, 1863; killed June 18, 1864.

George H. Blodgett, 20, Pittston, m., mustered January 5, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865. Resides at Bowdoinham, Me.

Rufus H. Blunt, 26, Jonesport, s., mustered January 4, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865.

John W. Blyther, 20, Machias, s., mustered January 4, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865.

Josiah P Bradbury, 29, Mt. Vernon, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged September 20, 1865. Died at Rockland, Me., March 29, 1902.

Orrin W Brann, 18, Jefferson, s., mustered January 2, 1864; died July 11, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

George B. Brastow, 45, Brewer, m., mustered January 7, 1864; died of disease June 21, 1864.

Frank Bridge, 18, Lewiston, s., mustered January 5, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Elijah Bridges, 43, Bangor, m., mustered November 23, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

John Brown, 44, Dexter, m., mustered January 7, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

James H. Buck, 29, West Gardiner, m., mustered January 9, 1864; discharged September 15, 1864.

Horace Buckley, 18, Orono, s., mustered October 20, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Orono, Me., April 26, 1866.

James Butler, 31, Canada, s., mustered January 2, 1864; deserted April 22, 1864.

William F. Butters, 18, Exeter, s., mustered January 7, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864, and March 25, 1865; discharged July 31, 1865. Resides at Thompson, Minn.

George E. Card, 44, Belfast, m., mustered January 5, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865. Resides at Brooks, Me.

Lemuel W Carter, 23, Bath, m., mustered January 5, 1864; discharged August 17, 1864. Died at Brunswick, Me., January 31, 1891.

Isaac G. Chandler, 45, Atkinson, m., mustered January 6, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at West Stoughton, Mass.

Elias Chick, 44, Thorndike, m., mustered January 7, 1864; died November 20, 1864, from wounds received October 27.

Edward R. Clarry, 44, Union, m., mustered December 25, 1863; died July 11, 1864, of wounds received June 22.

Andrew Clindennin, 18, Chester, s., mustered January 8, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865.

Charles Conery, 18, Ellsworth, s., mustered January 8, 1864; wounded October 27, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Hartley B. Cox, 37, Winterport, m., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged April 10, 1865. Resides at Montville, Me.

William B. Cox, 18, Danforth s., mustered December 21, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged October 13, 1864.

Isaac N. Crabtree, 37, Franklin, m., mustered January 5, 1864; discharged August 19, 1864. Died at Franklin, Me., May 28, 1903.

Isaac H. Davis, 43, Dover, m., mustered January 6, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

Josiah Davis, 44, Orland, m., mustered December 21, 1863; discharged June 6, 1865. Died at Castine, Me., December 28, 1890.

William H. DeWolf, 30, Waterville, m., mustered January 6, 1864; died June 11, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Alfred J. Douglass, 19, Exeter, s., mustered December 30, 1863; died June 11, 1864, of wounds received May 19.

Thomas B. Drysdale, 28, Calais, m., mustered January 5, 1864; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; died in prison August 13, 1864.

Edward Dubar, 43, Searsport, m., mustered December 29, 1863; deserted February 5, 1865. Resides at Danforth, Me.

Charles E. Dunn, 24, Greenwood, m., mustered November 28, 1863; wounded July 21, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865. Resides at Norway Lake, Me.

Matthew Elslager, 36, Houlton, s., mustered December 16, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

David Esancy, 21, Appleton, s., mustered December 28, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

George A. Freeman, 41, Bath, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 28, 1864. Died at Brunswick, Me., January 8, 1887.

Franklin Freemont, 28, Bath, m., mustered January 4, 1864; discharged June 26, 1865.

Alonzo Fretson, 18, Lincolnville, s., mustered January 12, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Tres Pinos, Cal.

Daniel B. Friend, 37, Verona, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Verona, Me., January 2, 1895.

Samuel V Girrill, Sangerville, joined by transfer from Co. E; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 6, 1865. Resides at Wellington, Me.

Levi Glidden, 18, Somerville, s., mustered January 5, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

John M. Gray, 24, Milbridge, s., mustered December 28, 1863; transferred to the Navy. Died at Madison, Me., in 1899.

Charles Green, 19 (Pickering's Island), Deer Isle, s., mustered January 9, 1864; wounded June 17, 1864; discharged in 1865. Died at sea February 6, 1894.

Benjamin Gribbin, 18, Portland, s., mustered December 28, 1863; transferred to the V R. C. August 22, 1864. Resides at Portland, Me.

Horace C. Griffin, 20, Holden, s., mustered January 5, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

Joseph E. Harriman, 43, Searsport, m., mustered December 30, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Frankfort, Me.

Marcellus E. Hart, 18, Appleton, s., mustered January 3, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Appleton, Me.

John H. Haskell, 31, Manchester, m., mustered December 30, 1863; died of disease March 2, 1864.

John E. Hathorn, 24, Medford, s., mustered July 2, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Bartley, Neb.

Thomas S. Henderson, 21, Fairfield, s., mustered January 7, 1864; wounded June 17, 1864; discharged in 1865. Resides at Astoria, Ore.

Charles G. Herrin, 19, Exeter, s., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died about 1870.

Nathan Higgins, Jr., 44, Cooper, m., mustered January 4, 1864; died October 1, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

David Howe, 42, Cooper, m., mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Cooper, Me.

Alfred Hoyt, 42, Kenduskeag, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded August 20, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Nashua, N. H., December 17, 1900.

Joseph P. Johnson, 36, Monmouth, m., mustered November 25, 1863; transferred to the Navy April 2, 1864. Resides at Lewiston, Me.

William P. Johnson, 18, Robbinston, s., mustered January 1, 1864; deserted March 29, 1865.

Charles H. Johnston, 42, Fort Fairfield, m., mustered January 1, 1864; died of disease October 6, 1864.

Isaiah L. Jones, 35, Brooksville, m., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded June 12, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at West Brooksville, Me.

Phineas P. Jones, 44, Nobleboro, m., mustered December 7, 1863; wounded June 17, 1864; died of disease September 7, 1865.

Henry O. Keith, 43, Bangor, m., mustered December 31, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 30, 1865. Died at Bangor, Me., December 22, 1883.

Philip C. Keith, 37, Lewiston, s., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Mark P. Kelley, 18, Levant, s., mustered January 6, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Alvah B. Knight, 19, Northport, s., mustered December 3, 1863; promoted Corporal; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Richmond, Me.

Franklin R. Knowlton, 18, Swanville, s., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged April 21, 1865. Resides at West Acton, Mass.

William W Lander, 33, Corinna, m., mustered January 2, 1864; discharged May 18, 1865. Died at Dexter, Me., May 15, 1889.

Benjamin Leach, 18, Rockland, s., mustered January 14, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Drowned at sea January 9, 1886.

Thomas Leighton, 43, Steuben, m., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; discharged July 31, 1865. Died at Steuben, Me.

George W. Lloyd, 27, Orland, m., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Robert T. Lloyd, 23, Orland, m., mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Orland, Me., July 3, 1903.

Charles T Lord, 21, West Bath, m., mustered January 1, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Harpswell, Me.

George I. McDowell, 27, Columbia, m., mustered November 9, 1863; discharged in 1865.

Charles McMann, 19, Fort Fairfield, s., mustered January 1, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

Alexander H. Maddocks, 33, Belfast, m., mustered January 14, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. Died at Belfast, Me., July 29, 1890.

Philonas K. Martin, 26, Lewiston, s., mustered December 26, 1863; wounded June 22, 1864. Not accounted for.

James Merrill, 43, Norway, m., mustered January 2, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

William H. Merrill, 27, Gardiner, m., mustered January 6, 1864; wounded June 5, 1864; discharged March 25, 1865. Died at Gardiner, Me., October 31, 1891.

Joseph Miller, 21, Palmyra, s., mustered December 18, 1863; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Edwin G. Minot, 24, Belgrade, s., mustered January 4, 1864; died September 17, 1864, from wounds received June 18.

Henry H. Mitchell, 24, Palmyra, s., mustered January 5, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

John A. Mitchell, 20, Palmyra, s., wounded May 19, 1864; discharged June 22, 1865. Drowned about 1869.

John E. Mitchell, 21, Milbridge, s., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; discharged February 27, 1865. Resides at Milbridge, Me.

Hezekiah C. Moore, 32, Castine, m., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged March 1, 1865. Resides at Castine, Me.

Orlando Moore, 23, Brewer, s., mustered January 6, 1864; wounded May 31, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Los Angeles, Cal.

Samuel W Moore, 30, Castine, s., mustered January 6, 1864; discharged September 20, 1865. Died at Newburyport, Mass., about 1884.

David M. Morgan, 18, Greenwood, s., mustered December 2, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864. Resides at South Waterboro, Me.

Anderson P Morton, 22, Garland, m., mustered January 5, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865. Died in 1892.

Starling Mower, 36, Medford, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July 17, 1865. Resides at Brownville, Me.

Timothy Nickels, 38, Fayette, m., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged December 18, 1864. Died at Fayette, Me., July 7, 1889.

Thomas Norton, 21, China, s., mustered January 2, 1864; discharged March 6, 1865. Resides at Weeks Mills, Me.

John Noyes, 18, Jefferson, s., mustered January 2, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at North Whitefield, Me.

Ebenezer B. Ordway, 25, Bangor, m., mustered December 28, 1863; died of disease May 1, 1864.

Frederick Ordway, 25, Rockland, m., mustered December 28, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged March 24, 1865.

William H. Over, 18, Steuben, s., mustered January 10 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged May 27, 1865.

Ferdinand Palmer, 18, Palmyra, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded June 4, 1864; killed April 6, 1865.

James Palmer, 18, New Brunswick, s., mustered January 2, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Pataha, Wash.

Edward H. Parsons, 44, Mexico, m., mustered January 2, 1864; discharged March 23, 1865. Resides at Turner, Me.

Philander G. Perry 27, Montville, m., mustered December 28, 1863; discharged June 30, 1865. Died at Era, Idaho, May 30, 1901

Charles H. Philbrick, 22, Newburg, s., mustered January 2, 1864; wounded June 22, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Newburg, Me., December 1, 1881

John A. Poor, 27, Andover, s., mustered January 2, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Miles Ripley, 38, Appleton, m., mustered January 4, 1864; discharged January 19, 1865. Resides at Appleton, Me.

Charles D Robbins, 38, Harrington, m., mustered January 2, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864. Not accounted for.

Ira B. Robbins, 32, Appleton, s., mustered January 5, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.

Luther F Rolfe, 23, Canaan, s., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged November 29, 1865. Died at Canaan, Me., April 29, 1899.

Rufus H. Rooks, 21, Clifton, s., mustered July 1, 1863; wounded June 6, 1864; discharged May 27, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Charles F Runnells, 27, Farmingdale, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Hosea H. Sherburn, 32, Shapleigh, m., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged February 27, 1865. Resides at Rockport, Mass.

Charles E. Smiley, 21, Winslow, s., mustered December 29, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

George W Speed, 44, Danforth, m., mustered December 29, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; transferred to the V R. C.

Timothy Spencer, 35, Bradley, m., mustered December 30, 1863; killed May 19, 1864.

Salathiel Sprague, 41, Bath, m., mustered January 1 1864; mustered out September 11 1865.

Frederick Stanhope, 19, Robbinston, s., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded June 4, 1864; mustered out September 11 1865. Died at Dennysville, Me., May 2, 1898.

Edwin Stanton, 18, Robbinston, s., mustered January 5, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.

Charles M. Staples, 40, Naples, m., mustered January 4, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864, June 18, 1864, and April 6, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at South Bridgton, Me.

Virgil D. Sweetland, 26, Palmyra, s., mustered January 5, 1864; promoted Corporal; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Pittsfield, Me., Nov. 27, 1902.

Smith A. Symonds, 18, Sangerville, s., mustered December 30, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864; discharged July 13, 1865. Died at Dexter, Me., August 13, 1891.

John G. Tibbetts, 27, Jay, s., mustered January 2, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864; discharged December 3, 1864. Died at Togus, Me., January 6, 1871.

Oscar Tracy, 18, Columbia, s., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Augusta, Me.

Ephraim C. Tripp, 18, Embden, s., mustered January 5, 1864; discharged August 28, 1865. Resides at North Anson, Me.

Reuben H. Turner, 28, Penobscot, m., mustered January 5, 1864; transferred to the V. R. C. January 24, 1865. Died September 5, 1875.

Eli Veancou, 18, Orono, s., mustered January 5, 1864: mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Orono, Me., April 28, 1897.

Franklin Ware, 22, Orrington, m., mustered January 5, 1864; taken prisoner June 22, 1864, exchanged; discharged June 26, 1865. Died at Orrington, Me., August 15, 1900.

Edwin E. White, 21, Holden, s., mustered January 5, 1864; promoted Corporal; wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Eddington, Me.

Josiah M. Whittier, 28, Corinth, m., mustered January 5, 1864; wounded May 19, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner October 27, 1864; exchanged in February, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865. Died at Corinth, Me., October 28, 1869.

Axel Woodbury, 44, Exeter, m., mustered January 1, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged June 20, 1865. Died at Exeter, Me., June 30, 1876.

Joined after November 1, 1864.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Charles Merrill, Lincoln, commissioned December 13, 1864, from 1st Lieut. Co. A; mustered out September 11, 1865.

1st Lieut. Prince A. Gatchell, Lincoln, commissioned December 13, 1864, from 2d Lieut. Co. A; promoted Capt. Co. E August 15, 1865, and transferred. See Co. E.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Sawyer, Greenville, commissioned January 16, 1865, from 2d Lieut. Co. E; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Roach River, Me.

2d Lieut. Arthur P. Budge, Springfield, commissioned February 9, 1865, from Sergeant Co. A; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged May 5, 1865. Resides at Minneapolis, Minn.

Enlisted Men.

James M. Bryant, 43, Searsmont, m., mustered January 2, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Patrick Frowley, 21, England, s., mustered October 12, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865. Resides at Brockton, Mass.

Thomas Powers, 21, Hopkinton, Mass., s., mustered October 13, 1864; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Ambrose F. Sanborn, 20, Atkinson, s., mustered January 31, 1865; discharged September 8, 1865. Resides at Atkinson, Me.

Richard H. Shorl, 20, Mass., m., mustered December 6, 1864; discharged September 23, 1865.

John H. Thurber, 23, Newport, R. I., mustered October 13, 1864; discharged August 21, 1865.

EXPERIENCE LYING ON THE BATTLEFIELD AFTER THE CHARGE.

Immediately after the charge of the 18th of June, 1864, the whole five acres of ground over which the Regiment had passed was literally covered with the fallen men of the Regiment: a few were unhurt, but could not get back without losing their lives. Many were wounded and far more were dead. Lieut. F. O Talbot, of Company K, writes his experience in getting back from near the Confederate works to the dug road from which the charge started.

The recital of such experiences would be as different as the different men who experienced them. After relating his race to the front, and finding himself among the few who were standing, he proceeds as follows:

To resume my narrative, when I lay down I placed my full haversack on the middle of my back, thinking it might turn the course of a bullet. The sun shone bright and hot and was getting in its work on the dead and dying who lay all around me, and from whom I did not hear a shriek or cry. A steady low murmur filled the air, which I took to be the groans of the many wounded men. The wicked, cruel sound which I heard every minute, as a bullet struck a man already wounded or dead near me, almost unnerved me. They struck the ground and threw the dirt over me. I thought of digging a hole with my bayonet and getting up a small pile of dirt in front of me, but the ground was very hard, a bayonet a slow tool to dig with, and the Johnnies would practice on me the whole time I would be at work. Then if I lay quiet I might not be fired at. I lay still, hugging the ground and wishing I was as flat as a postage stamp. At length, after two or three hours of suspense, during which I lay perfectly flat on my face, listening to the zip of bullets as they flew by and around constantly, darkness came and still the enemy continued their fire. A sergeant lay a few feet in front of me on his side, with one arm thrown over his blanket roll. The new chevrons on his sleeves being red could be seen a long distance. He was a large, stout man. I called to him, "Sergeant, are you wounded?" He answered, "Yes." I said, "Can't you lie in any other position, your chevrons are so bright that they can be seen by the Johnnies?" He answered, "I have a bullet in my hip, I can't

lie any other way." I heard voices in my rear and recognized one of them as the voice of Lieut. Hiram F. Swett, of Company K. I spoke to him and we agreed to remain quiet until the firing ceased. I heard a band in the rear of the Confederate army. I tried to make out the tune, but could not; soon I heard a band in the rear of our army, I listened to that, but that was too far away. The stars came out and I heard the heavy, deep boom of cannon on my left: I saw a red light rise quickly up into the air, describe a curve and descend into the rebel works. I knew it to be a mortar shell, and was glad to see it. Another followed, and for an hour or more I watched the lights as they rose high in air and fell among the enemy, and heard the explosion with much satisfaction. Suddenly a wounded soldier near me took his pipe from his pocket, deliberately filled it, and lighting a match began to smoke. The burning match lighted up the field for several feet around us, and we could be plainly seen by the enemy. Another wounded soldier called to him to put out the match or the Johnnies would fire at him. He coolly answered, "Let them fire and be d——d, I will never have another smoke," and he continued to calmly enjoy his last smoke.

At last the bullets ceased to hiss about me, and for a moment all was quiet. I said to Lieutenant Swett, "Now is our time." "Come on," said he, and with a bullet in his leg and a buck shot in his wrist he jumped up and was off like a deer before I could start. But at that instant bullets began to come from both our friends and the enemy. Our picket line began to fire, and, aiming too low, fired among us who lay on the field. I dropped down again. I was now between two fires. This was more than I had calculated on — to get back in the face of fire from our own line. A man near me rose up, placed an officer very badly wounded on his back, and started to crawl on his hands and knees to the rear. I asked him if he were going to try to get back now, and he replied, "Yes." I said, "Well, if you get there let those fools know who they are shooting." He at once sang out as loud as he could, "Hello, boys, you are shooting at your own men." I was then afraid of being captured, as we were much nearer to the enemy than to our line. But our picket ceased firing and all was still except the low, murmuring sound which had continued without cessation all the evening. I got up and started for the rear. At the first step a man called out,

"Water." I went to him, gave him a drink from my full canteen, and started again. Again I was arrested by the cry of "Water." I answered the call and started forward, but I could not proceed. Wherever I was seen by a wounded man he called for water in such an appealing voice I could not pass him by. I was afraid I would be seen by the enemy and fired upon. I would not be safe until in the sunken road many rods away. At every step I had to answer that agonizing cry for water. Some of the men were delirious, others sensible and calm. I had often read of the "cries and shrieks of the wounded." All of these men, except the delirious, bore their sufferings quietly and without complaint, with the certain knowledge that they were to lie there between the two lines and be fought over, with the hot sun beating down upon them by day, until they bled and starved to death, and not one of them weakened for an instant. One young soldier, whom I thought belonged to Company G, lay on his back. His eyes were shut, and he was nearly gone. I placed the canteen to his mouth, the water ran down his throat, and as I took the canteen away he opened his eyes, murmured faintly, "Tell father I did my best," and died. When giving water to them I would say, "Leave some for others," and those heroes, though dying with thirst, any one of whom could have drained the canteen, only took a few swallows that there might be some left for another comrade. Those who were delirious would hold the mouth of the canteen with a firm grip in their teeth and drink until I would wrench it from them and leave them still crying for water.

I continued to pick my way carefully among the dead and wounded toward the rear, and when about halfway, as I was giving a man a drink, I saw a dozen flashes of fire in front, heard the sharp crack of rifles and the zip of bullets. I quickly jerked three or four dead men together and lay down behind them, and began cursing myself for not getting off the field when I had a chance. The firing continued a half-hour or more and ceased, when I started again, fully determined this time to listen to no calls for water. But in vain; I could not go by them. I had to stop and answer their appeals, all the time keeping a sharp eye on the line of intrenchments that showed dimly in the starlight. But I was getting nearer and nearer to our line. I passed the last man, and walked

toward the Hare house, to get among the trees. I heard an indescribable sound, loud and strong, went toward it, and found a boy lying on his back, his face very pale, very seriously wounded and making a continual babbling in his throat. His eyes were shut, he was young, handsome, and intelligent looking. I placed the canteen to his mouth, he seized it with his teeth, his cries stopped, and I allowed the last drop of water to run down his throat. He still held on to the nozzle of the canteen, and I had to twist and wrench it out of his month, and left him making the same sounds. I went to the house, found a picket on post, gave him a vigorous blowing up for shooting among us, paid no attention to his earnest excuses, and ran down the road. It was very hard to leave those good boys lying on the ground bleeding and dying, to rot in the sun in the days to come; those boys who had left Washington with us, and had kept their places through all the marches and battles so far.

In the road I found a line of men who were strangers to me, and they directed me to the First Maine Heavy, and after walking an hour or two to the left I found what was left of my Regiment: my Company with six men in it, I made the seventh. We started on the charge with sixty-six men. Thirty days before we numbered 147 men in Company K. Robert Smith and I were now the only sergeants left in the Company, James W Huntley the only corporal, and no commissioned officers; Lieutenants Porter, Gibson, and Swett all wounded. The men told me that Colonel Chaplin had used some of his vigorous language to officers who outranked him, asking them with tears running down his face, "Where is my Regiment, where s my Regiment?" and pointing to the field where they lay in heaps said, "There it is, there they are"; that he called the brigade cowards, that they were only fit to fight behind breastworks, and that none of the officers resented his words.

It was now near morning and we lay on our arms and slept. We had lost about 12,000 men since our first advance on Petersburg three days before, and had failed. On the 15th the second corps alone could have been up and taken the city with a small loss. These blunders and useless slaughters had taken, for a time, the fight out of our corps. We were no longer "eager for the fray"

The experience of the wounded who were so fortunate as to get to the rear is thus told me by a survivor. "I was, with about

300 others, taken to division hospital, about two miles in the rear. The worst night I ever passed through was there. The boys were wounded in every conceivable way and by all kinds of pieces of iron and lead. Some were delirious, others sensible. The delirious babbled and muttered of fathers and mothers, wives and children. Some prayed, some swore, some died. Several amputation tables were occupied every minute all night by men, attended by the hard-worked surgeons, with their shirt sleeves rolled up to the shoulder, and their hands and arms covered with blood. As soon as they had taken off an arm or leg, and the stump was dressed, the soldier was lifted off the table and lain on the ground by two 'hospital beats' (big bounty men who preferred this service to fighting), and another placed on the table. Large fires were burning to give light for the work. The ground was soaked with blood, and next morning there was a pile of legs and arms on the ground that would load a supply wagon. Some men died after the operation. They were dying all through the night. Next day all who could walk, there being some three hundred or more from other regiments with us, started to walk to City Point, some ten or fifteen miles. The day was hot, the road very dusty, and we trudged on, a long procession of weak, faint, bloody men. Blood dripped from our bandaged wounds all the way, and our wounds became stiff and inflamed. Somewhere on the road we came to a well guarded by three or four colored soldiers, as we supposed for the use of General somebody's headquarters. The head of the column, about one hundred of us, staggered up to the well, demanding water to drink and to bathe our wounds. The 'nigs,' wanting to do their duty, refused the water. Frank Sargeant grabbed one of them by the neck, held his head over the well, and told him to 'turn that crank, you —— black ——, or we'll throw you in head first and these other nigs on top of you. The 'dark' turned almost white with fear, as he saw the scowling faces around him, and seizing the crank he stood and drew water hour after hour until every man was supplied. After several hours we reached City Point in a weak, fainting condition and were placed in hospital, where we received good care."

THE CHARGE OF THE NINE HUNDRED.

I heard last night a soldier tell
Of what in '64 befell
His Regiment,
On duty sent
Down to the front our host to swell
That fought Rebellion's power to quell.

"Nine hundred men from Maine were we,
As brave and true,
As hot to do,
As any ever wore the blue.
Nine hundred men from Maine!
Where shall their like be found again?

"Two hours past noon
One day in June
The '*forward*' came, and on we went —
Our Regiment
Alone! alone!
For of that mighty armament,
Though still on victory intent,
There was not one
But deemed it vain,
Nay certain death,
To charge again
And catch the fiery breath
That pent up slumbered in that battlement.

"The field we gain,
And straight we hear
The rebel jeer:
'Ho, come on, Yanks!'
They wildly cheer
As we draw near,
And all along the extended line,
Across the crest
From east to west,
Twice five thousand rifles in the sunlight shine.

"A short, sharp word
The sudden stillness stirred,
A blinding flash,
A thunderous crash,
A deaf'ning and incessant roar,
While on us pour
In front, in flank,
From rank to rank,
Such blasts as never fell before, —
One minute more
And all is o'er;
Six hundred daring men and four
Lie dead or weltering in their gore.

"'Where are my boys?' our Colonel cried,
As the Chief in command he sternly eyed;
'Where are my boys who would face the foe
When even your veterans dared not go?
See, there is my Regiment stark and low,'
And I saw down his cheeks the big tears flow,
As he sadly directed the General's view
To a strip of the field covered over with blue.

"Nine hundred men from Maine!
Shall battle plain
E'er behold daring like yours again?
Saw Balaklava or Waterloo
Heroes more dauntless and brave than you?"

CAPTAIN B. F. OAKES' ACCOUNT OF RECAPTURING GUNS AT BULL PEN, OCTOBER 27, 1862.

The enemy had thrown a heavy skirmish line across the road in our rear, and evidently proposed to bag our whole outfit, but the scheme failed. Among the non-combatants was our popular assistant surgeon, Dr. H. A. Reynolds, and he was pretty well loaded with money, watches, etc., placed in his hands by the boys earlier in the day for safe keeping. As the fire grew hotter, and the musketry chimed in, the said officer, ambulances, surgeon, and non-combatants before mentioned, made several rapid forced marches as the fire alternated from front to rear in this well-named "Bull pen" in which we found ourselves, but all in vain, they were obliged to face the music. One battery of the enemy completely enfiladed our Regiment, as it rested in line. They were firing solid shot at one of our batteries and their shot fell short, striking the ground and tumbling along, sometimes over and sometimes into our line, among the boys, making it decidedly uncomfortable for us.

Many of the boys, however, laid down, resting on their knapsacks, many with backs to the firing and paying little attention to it. While in this position, I saw a conical solid shot strike the ground after its first rebound, directly under the knapsack of a soldier of Co. E, and instantly he lay face downward on the same ground and practically unhurt, though stunned, and for a moment somewhat dazed, while the shot took the second bound and cleared the line. The knapsack and contents were badly demoralized, and we all voted it a close call. No other man in the line was touched, but there were several narrow escapes.

Soon after this came the familiar "rebel yell," accompanied by volleys of musketry. The enemy were making one of their massed charges on our center. On they came, our line at this point falling back and permitting them to capture two guns of Battery C. The cannoneers of the battery were flying up the road to the rear with their two remaining guns to take a new position, and some of the broken infantry commands with them. Things looked bad for us just then, but Hancock "the superb" was there and he soon brought order out of chaos. The First Maine Heavy Artillery was countermarched double-quick and deployed in single rank as skirmishers at short intervals of one pace, facing the enemy to the northwest

and their onward sweep was checked. In this move Colonel Shepherd was assisted by the writer at the Colonel's request. Just as this formation was completed, a rebel shell passed through our line, and between the legs of General Hancock's horse, narrowly missing one of the General's feet. In a voice of thunder, but solid and clear, he called to a staff officer, "Get those batteries in position." Any man who saw Hancock in a fight could well understand why his boys sang, "We'll think of thee, Hancock, we'll love thee forever." Colonel Smith called for volunteers to retake the guns of Battery C, and Adjt. P. A. Gatchell and First Lieut. B. F. Oakes with a detachment of men from the First Maine responded and retook and brought back the guns.

Dispositions were now made by the reserve force of the left to swing in and take the charging column which had halted in the rear, seeing which they retired in disorder, except a small detachment farthest advanced, who took refuge in a barn, to be made prisoners later. Private Hancock, of Co. G, was deliberately shot down by one of these men while going forward to interview them, a cold-blooded, murderous act. I witnessed a similar one at Totopotomoy Creek, but with somewhat different results, for in this case the retribution came swift and sure. The Confederates had fallen back and this man secreted himself in the long grass of the march and did not retire with their battle line. Just before our line reached him, he rose up out of the grass and, taking deliberate aim, shot a man in our line and immediately dropped his gun and held up both hands. He fell instantly, pierced by several bullets, and received no further attention. Such incidents were to be regretted in civilized warfare, and I never saw their counterpart from the Union side.

FORT KNOX, MAINE, SQUAD.

These men were enlisted for a new company to be known as Company L, Lieutenant Palmer was detached and put in command, Quartermaster-Sergeant Fuller was made second lieutenant, and Commissary-Sergeant Dwinal, promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, was detached and served here as post quartermaster-sergeant. As the organization was never completed, Lieutenant Fuller was mustered out as a supernumerary officer, Lieutenant Palmer and Quartermaster-Sergeant Dwinal remaining on detached service. The squad remained at Fort Knox through their term of service.

Commissioned Officers.

First. Lieut. Thomas H. Palmer, Millbridge, Company H; discharged July 1, 1865.

Second Lieut. Mandel M. Fuller, Boston, Mass.; joined by transfer from field and staff; commissioned Dec. 31, 1862; mustered out Oct. 21, 1863. Resides at Rapid City, S. D.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Charles Dwinal, Bangor; discharged July 31, 1865. Resides at Bangor, Me.

Enlisted Men.

Newell Bagley, 20, Milo, s; mustered Aug. 31, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Humphrey M. Blaisdell, 21, Otis, s; mustered July 22, 1863; ordered to report to General Burnside in 1864 with the view to appointment in the United States colored troops.

Michael Branegan, 18, Bangor, s; mustered July 17, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

John A. Burrill, 28, Bucksport, m; mustered May 12, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

John Casey, 21, Benedicta, s; mustered July 17, 1863; deserted Oct. 3, 1863.

David Clindenen, 22, Winn, m; mustered July 17, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Charles V Colley, 19, St. Albans, m; mustered Sept. 8, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

George B. Crawford, 21, Alton, s; mustered Aug. 31, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Charles S. Cromwell, 19, Mercer, s; mustered July 6, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Roland E. Davis, 18, Bucksport, s; mustered Aug. 11, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

John Finnegan, 25, Hampden, m; mustered July 10, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Dwinel A. Haynes, 22, Bangor, s; mustered July 22, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

James L. Kimball, 19, Harmony, s; mustered July 7, 1863; deserted Feb. 11, 1864.

John H. McMullen, 28, Old Town, m; mustered July 17, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Elon G. Moore, 18, Dixmont, s; mustered Sept. 1, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Amos Moulton, 20, Bucksport, s; mustered Aug. 11, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Augustus D. Prescott, 18, Bangor, s; mustered Aug. 11, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

John J. Randall, 29, Orono, s; mustered Aug. 26, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

George I. Smith, 21, Hudson, s; mustered July 22, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

H. Augustus Smith, 18, Machias, s; mustered June 30, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Orlando C. Tibbetts, 20, Otis, s; mustered July 22, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

THIRD MAINE BATTERY

The Third Maine Battery was mustered into the United States service Dec. 11. 1861. On March 28, 1863, it was attached to the First Maine Heavy Artillery and designated as

Company M.

On Feb. 22, 1864, it was detached from the regiment and completed its term of service under its original name, a new Company M, organized by Capt. Frederic A. Cummings, made up from recruits recently sent to the regiment, taking its place.

The following is a complete list of the battery as it existed on Nov. 1 1863 : —

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Ezekiel R. Mayo, Hampden.
First Lieut. Seth A. Emery, Bangor.
Second Lieut. Joseph W Whitmore, Hampden.

Sergeants.

James E. Swett, Haynesville.
Willis M. Haycock, Calais.
Thomas R. Smith, Milford.
Abner Shepard, Dexter.
Josiah N. Baker, Orrington.
John Bunker, Brewer.

Corporals.

William H. Sanborn, Machiasport.
Thomas J. Callagan, Princeton.
Alonzo E. Ricker, Bangor.
Eleazer B. Kennerson, Plymouth.
Gratian Salaberry, Brewer.
William H. Cates, Bangor.
George W. Goodell, Hampden.
William P Barry, Whitneyville.
Joseph G. Nichols, Dexter.
James W W. Carlton, Winterport.

Artificers.

Asa Spooner, Sangerville.
Daniel P Colson, Brewer.
Simeon E. Goddard, Palmyra.

Musicians.

George W. Smith, Brewer
Henry Baker, Jr., Brewer.

Wagoner.

Charles H. Sprague, Corinna.

Privates.

Angervine, Andrew F., Old Town.
Avery, Edward, Winterport.
Ayer, George W., Brewer.
Bachelder, James W., Corinna.
Baker, Edward, Orrington.
Bowen, Henry, Bangor.
Carlton, Asaph A., Winterport.
Carlton, Joseph E., Winterport.
Chapin, Edwin A., Orrington.
Clark, Moses, Corinna.
Cole, Charles A., Newport.
Collemer, James S., Lincolnville.
Colson, John L., Winterport.
Colson, Leeman A., Winterport.
Colson, Nelson, Winterport.
Colson, Robert W., Winterport.
Crockett, John F., Winterport.
Daggett, Tristram, Parkman.

Davis, Joseph C., Winterport.
Dolbeck, Matthew J. M., Whitneyville.
Doliff, Roscoe G., Levant.
Doten, Jason L., Cooper.
Douglas, William, Dexter.
Driscoll, Jeremiah, Whitneyville.
Emery, Corren E., St. Albans.
Estabrook, William J., Bangor.
Folsom, Dennet A, Newport.
Farnham, Charles A., Augusta.
Farnham, Samuel S., Augusta.
Forbes, Charles H., Bangor.
Foster, Henry J., Corinna.
Gilman, Stephen, Sangerville.
Given, Francis, Corinna.
Given, Robert, Jr., Corinna.
Glidden, Benjamin F., Brewer.
Green, John S., Brewer.
Haines, John S., Dexter.
Haskell, William, Hudson.
Hilton, James A. K., Palmyra.
Ireland, George, Garland.
Johonnet, Horace M., Palmyra.
Jones, Samuel W., Bangor.
Kellock, Samuel, Waldoboro.
King, Edward, Princeton.
Lamb, David L., Calais.
Lane, Elijah, Orrington.
Legacy, Benjamin, Princeton.
Lacer, Lewis, Enfield.
Littlefield, Chesman, Cambridge.
McDonald, George F., Brewer.
McKinnon, Charles, Harwichport.
McLeod, James W., Calais.
Means, Eliphalet S., Machiasport.
Moore, Sylvanus L., Hampden.
Morrill, Lewis B., Corinna.
Murphy, Elisha B., Calais.
Murray, Daniel, Hampden.
Olmstead, Charles W., Orono.
Parcher, Othniel P., Dexter.
Parker, Henry, Jr, Brewer.
Patterson, Samuel, Alton.
Powers, Enoch J., Bangor.
Rich, John C., Bangor.
Ricker, William G., Bangor.
Robinson, Thomas W., Orrington.
Sawyer, Alfred, Calais.
Severance, Hiram, Brewer.
Smart, Josiah C., Levant.
Smith, Andrew J., Brewer.
Smith, Benjamin R., St. Albans.
Smith, James C., Northfield.
Smith, Joseph A., Orrington.
Smith, Percival, Winterport.
Snow, Benjamin, Brewer.
Snow, Edward J H., Bangor.
Snow, John, Bangor.
Stubbs, Timothy, Jr., Orrington.
Toward, Charles P., Dexter.
Wheeler, Stephen F., Corinna.
Wight, Daniel O., Jr., Calais.
Worthing, Charles, Palermo.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

From November, 1863, to April, 1865, about 120 men were mustered into the United States service as recruits for the First Maine Heavy Artillery who failed to join the regiment. Fifty-three of them were assigned to the Third Maine Battery, and several others to various

Maine organizations, leaving fifty-four as unassigned recruits, whose records, so far as we have been able to trace them, are given below.

Samuel W. Adams, Wayne, discharged May 10, 1865.

Charles O. Bates, Lagrange, discharged May 10, 1865.

Daniel W. Blake, Holden, not accounted for.

John Bowley, I agrange, discharged May 10, 1865.

Ambrose Boyle, Bangor, descriptive list sent to Company B. Never joined. Absent in arrest for desertion.

Michael Brann, not indexed nor accounted for.

John J. Brooks, Ireland, not accounted for.

Jason L. Buzzell, Carmel, discharged May 10, 1865.

Everett Carver, Foxcroft, discharged May 13, 1865.

Eugene Chadbourne, Fryeburg, not accounted for.

Franklin Chase, Bangor, not accounted for.

William Clark, Biddeford, not accounted for.

Bartholumew Coburn, Rumford, not accounted for.

Francis M. Cumner, Wayne, discharged May 13, 1865.

William H. Davis, Milford, discharged May 10, 1865.

Robert D. Dinsmore, Charleston, not accounted for.

James Duggan, Calais, not accounted for.

Thomas Fletcher, Greenbush, not accounted for.

Hosea B. Fowler, Carmel, not accounted for.

George C. Goodhue, Albion, discharged May 10, 1865.

Thomas J Gould, Dixmont, discharged May 10, 1865.

William C. Gray, Hallowell, discharged May 22, 1865.

Edward B. Hill, Bradford, died February 20, 1864.

John Hogan, Ireland, not accounted for.

David E. Holmes, Prospect, not accounted for.

Ichabod Howe, Sangerville, not indexed nor accounted for.

John Keenan, North Berwick, not indexed nor accounted for.

John Knox, alleged rebel deserter, descriptive list sent to Company I. Never joined. Transferred to the department of the Cumberland, Nov. 20, 1864.

Silas W. Lamson, Atkinson, discharged May 10, 1865.

Edward F. Little, Castine, not accounted for.

Daniel H. Maxim, Wayne, discharged May 10, 1865.

James McKenney, Kenduskeag, not accounted for.

Albert Miller, Appleton, not accounted for.

John P. Mitchell, Richmond, not accounted for.

Patrick O'Brien, Calais, not accounted for.

Cornelius F. Partridge, Dixmont, discharged May 10, 1865.

Adoniram J. Potter, Auburn, discharged May 13, 1865.

John Quinn, Toronto, Canada, not accounted for.

Michael Ready, North Berwick, not accounted for.

Lemuel Robbins, Enfield, not accounted for.

Varnum P. Salsbury, not accounted for.

Charles Smith, Old Town, not accounted for.

John Smith, alleged rebel deserter, descriptive list sent to Company I. Never joined. Transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, Nov. 20, 1864; discharged Sept. 14, 1865.

Charles C. Snow, Atkinson, died in Alexandria, Va., March 4, 1864.

Charles Stewart, Troy, not accounted for.

Oren O. Stewart, Passadumkeag, not accounted for.

Patrick Sullivan, Orono, not indexed nor accounted for.

Rancil W. Thing, Shapleigh, not accounted for.

Edward Welch, Liverpool, England, descriptive list sent to Company I. Never joined. Transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, Nov. 20, 1864.

William Wilder, Waterboro, not accounted for.

Samuel S. Woodman, Exeter, not accounted for.

Edward R. Wyman, Kingsbury, not accounted for.

George W. Young, Searsport, not accounted for.

David I. Young, Bath, died Feb. 6, 1864.

DEATHS BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT

The following list gives the name and rank, also date and place of death, together with the disease or accident causing death, of all who died in service from other causes than killed in action or died of wounds. They amount to 216.

The number of deaths by months and years is as follows: —

1862. September, 5; October, 16; November, 12; December, 3; total for four months, 36.

1863. January, 2; February, 2; March, 2; April 2: June, 1; July, 1; August, 3; September, 5; November, 1; total for the year, 19. No deaths occurred during the months of May, October or December.

1864. January, 5; February, 14; March, 11; April, 7; May, 7; June, 10; July, 17; August, 20; September, 11; October, 7; November, 6; December, 8; month unknown, 5; total for the year, 128.

1865. January, 7; February, 6; March, 7; April, 7; May, 1; June, 1; July, 2; August, 1; September, 1; total for nine months, 33.

The largest number of deaths by disease, 32, occurred in Company H, and the least, 7, in Company M. Companies L and M were organized early in 1864, and existed throughout under similar conditions, yet the number of deaths by disease in Company L was more than double the number in Company M. A still more marked difference will be found by comparing the number of deaths in Companies H and I. These two companies were organized at the same time and their existing conditions as to location and service were practically the same, yet Company H lost four times as many men by disease as Company I. The cause of these differences is not easily explained.

Reasons for the great variation in the number of deaths by months and years are more readily found. The excessive death rate in 1862, when the regiment first went South, and early in 1864, soon after a very large number of recruits had reached camp, was doubtless due largely to change of climate and the new mode of living. The fatiguing campaign, commencing May 15, 1864, through the hot summer months, and many deaths in prison, readily account for the large death rate during that summer, and the debilitating effects of the campaign and prison life kept the rate high until the spring of 1865. During the year 1863, and the summer of 1865, when the men were comfortably quartered in the defenses of Washington, the death rate was very low

The causes of death and the number of each are as follows: —

Typhoid fever, 48; diarrhœa, 40; measles, 18; small-pox, 11; pneumonia, 10; fever, 10; consumption and exhaustion, 4 each; congestion of lungs, heart disease, and drowning, 3 each; diphtheria, dropsy, and lung fever, 2 each; brain fever, remittent fever, abscess in side, lockjaw, diarrhœa and fever, typhoid pneumonia, and malarial fever, 1 each; cause not given, 49, of whom 17 died in prison.

The deaths which occurred or were reported after their transfer to our regiment, among the members of the 17th and 19th Maine Infantry, are not here included, neither are the deaths among the unassigned recruits or in the 3d Maine Battery.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major Charles W. Nute, March 9, 1865, at 2d Corps Hospital, of pneumonia.

Sergeant-Major Nathan M. Mills, Nov. 1, 1864, drowned in Penobscot River.

Principal Musician Samuel M. Emerson, Sept. 26, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of typhoid fever

Company A.

Corporal William W Pratt, April 25, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of pneumonia.

Private James P. Annis, Dec. 12, 1864, at Division Hospital.

" Nathaniel Bodwell, Jr., March 18, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of small-pox.

" Isaac E. Bowley, Jan. 11, 1865, in prison at Richmond.

" Noah Cross, Aug. 9, 1864, in Andersonville prison.

" Lorenzo D. Davis, Nov. 11, 1862, at Washington, of pneumonia.

" Benjamin Dow, Oct. 1, 1864, at Washington, of diarrhœa.

" Edward G. Gilman, Dec. 18, 1864, in camp, of heart disease.

" John Griffiths, Dec. 22, 1864, at Augusta. Me., of diarrhœa.

" Addison C. Keen, Aug. 9, 1864, in prison, at Richmond.

" Francis R. Jewell, August, 1864, at Lincoln, Me., of diarrhœa.

" George Lee, Aug. 26, 1864, at City Point, Va., of remittent fever.

" John N. Leonard, June 25, 1864, at Hampton, Va., of typhoid fever.

" Franklin Lyon, Sept. 2, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of typhoid fever.

" Cyrus S. Maxwell, Feb. 28, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of brain fever.

" Thomas M. Neal, Feb. 20, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.

" Melvin J. Perry, Jan. 18, 1864, at Washington, of small-pox.

" Francis L. Philbrook, Aug. 3, 1864, in Andersonville prison.

" Frederick Philbrook, Nov. 16, 1864, in Andersonville prison

" William H. Pulk, Aug. 16, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of typhoid fever.

" Eri Rowe, Aug. 10, 1864, in prison, at Richmond, of diarrhœa.

" Josiah W Smith, Jan. 31, 1863, at Washington, of small-pox.

Company B.

Corporal Charles H. Tyler, March 15, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of fever.

Private Charles E. Cramp, Aug. 10, 1864, at Washington, of diarrhœa.

Private Joel Curtis, July 26, 1864, at City Point, Va , of diarrhœa.
" Aretus H. Baker, Oct. 6, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of typhoid fever.
" Timothy W. George, Dec. 1, 1862, at Washington, of heart disease.
" John Gerald, September 9, 1864, at Washington, of chronic diarrhœa.
" James A. Giles, April 19, 1864, at Fort Sumner.
" Jefferson Gray, March 2, 1864, at Fort Sumner.
" Joseph S. Hutchins, July 4, 1864, at Washington, of diarrhœa.
" Lorenzo D. Jones, Sept. 17, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C., of typhoid fever.
" Charles L. Langley, March 2, 1864, at Fort Sumner.
" Frank McKeirman, June 27, 1865, at Fort Baker, D. C.
" Elias K. Porter, Andersonville prison, date unknown.
" Albert C. Rider, Nov. 13, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of consumption.
" Charles E. Shaw, Jan. 4, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
" Lewis M. Thompson, March 1, 1865, at Division Hospital, of pneumonia.
" John H. Tibbetts, April 19, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of consumption.

Company C.

Sergeant Samuel T. Savage, Feb. 18, 1865, at Mt. Desert, Me.
Private Wellington Beal, July 14, 1864, at Division Hospital, of diarrhœa.
" Samuel Brann, Sept. 7, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of typhoid fever.
" Sewall A. Bunker, Aug. 15, 1864, in Andersonville prison, of diarrhœa.
" Edward Butler, Sept. 4, 1864, at Alexandria, Va., of diarrhœa.
" William S. Butler, Dec. 24, 1864, Division Hospital, of pneumonia.
" Thomas Cain, Oct. 17, 1862, at Washington, of typhoid fever.
" Benson Cunningham, June 18, 1864, at Washington, of typhoid fever.
" John H. Frazier, March 20, 1864, at Washington, of small-pox.
" James M. Googins, Nov. 26, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of typhoid fever.

Private Washburn D. Gray, Sept. 27, 1864, at New York, of chronic diarrhœa.

" Cyrus F. King, Nov. 6, 1862, at Camp Stetson.

" William Lloyd, Feb. 27, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of diphtheria.

" John H. Peach, Nov. 26, 1862, at Camp Stetson.

" William H. Porter, February 11, 1864, at Washington, of small-pox.

" James H. Roberts, March 10, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of diarrhœa.

" Benjamin Rodick, Jan. 1, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of dropsy.

" Andrew J. Ross, Nov. 4, 1864, at Washington, of typhoid fever.

" John B. Saddler, April 4, 1864, at Washington, of small-pox.

" Edmund Springer, Nov. 22, 1862, at Washington, of abscess in side.

" James M. Stratton, Aug. 20, 1864, in Andersonville prison.

" James E. Tinker, Sept. 3, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of typhoid fever.

" George H. Treworgy, Oct. 2, 1862, at Washington, of typhoid fever.

" Nelson Turney, March 12, 1864, at Washington, of diarrhœa.

" Stephanus Wormwood, April 6, 1865, on battle field, of exhaustion.

Company D.

Artificer Amaziah Billings, April 17, 1865, at Bangor, Me., of chronic diarrhœa.

Private Horatio F. Bean, Nov. 3, 1862, at Washington, of typhoid fever.

" William H. Beatham, Aug. 23, 1864, at Alexandria, Va., of lockjaw.

" Daniel W. Briggs, Oct. 29, 1862, at Camp Stetson.

" Robert R. Damon, Oct. 30, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of measles.

" William C. Durgans, April 16, 1865, at Veazie, Me.

" Wingate J. Durgin, April 16, 1865, at Washington.

" George Firth, Jan. 9, 1865, at City Point, Va., of typhoid fever.

" George H. Fish, June 14, 1863, at Battery Parrott, of congestion of lungs.

" George A. Haskell, 1864, in Andersonville prison.

Private John W. Hurd, Dec. 16, 1862, at Fort Sumner, of lung fever.
" Nathan Knowlton, Feb. 15, 1865, at Philadelphia, of dropsy.
" William W. Philbrick, Jr., Oct. 26, 1862, at Washington, of typhoid fever.
" John N. Prescott, April 9, 1863, at Georgetown, D. C., of consumption.
" Thomas Rose, Sept. 28, 1864, at Washington, of diarrhœa.
" Charles Shaw, May 11, 1864, at Fort Sumner.

Company E.

Sergeant Dexter Goodwin, Sept. 29, 1864, at City Point, Va., of typhoid fever.
Corporal Ludovic O. Gatchell, Sept. 10, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of typhoid fever.
Private Joseph S. Church, 1864, in Andersonville prison.
" James A. Coffin, March 5, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of typhoid fever.
" William Fish, June 9, 1864, at Alexandria, Va., of diarrhœa.
" Abial Fowles, June 9, 1864, at Washington, of typhoid fever.
" Alonzo P. Gerrish, Nov. 19, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of typhoid pneumonia.
" James H. Gerrish, Aug. 12, 1864, at City Point, Va., of diphtheria.
" Milo Keech, July 7, 1864, at Washington, of diarrhœa.
" Moses D. Mitchell, Feb. 18, 1863, at Georgetown, D. C., of typhoid fever.
" Jesse J. Peacock, Nov. 22, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of measles.
" William R. Reeves, Oct. 9, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C., of typhoid fever.
" Luther J. Sawin, Sept. 22, 1864, at New York, of diarrhœa.
" Mark P. Steward, Oct. 11, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of measles.
" Benjamin Stickney, July 16, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of diarrhœa.
" Charles Thurlow, Aug. 1, 1864, at New York, of diarrhœa.
" John Willard, Sept. 14, 1864, at Augusta, Me., of diarrhœa.

Company F.

Corporal David S. Farnham, Dec. 17, 1864, at Carmel, Me., of diarrhœa.
" Charles P. Wheeler, August 16, 1865, at Washington, of diarrhœa.

Private Richard L. Beede, Feb. 15, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
" George F. Bussell, Jan. 22, 1865, at Argyle, Me., of diarrhœa.
" Otis W Ellis, Jan. 23, 1865, at Washington, of small-pox.
" Rufus H. Gilman, July 24, 1865, at Fort Baker, 4th Brigade hospital.
" William T Gray, Feb. 21, 1864, at Fort Sumner.
" John Hall, April 23, 1865, drowned in Potomac River in collision of transports Black Diamond and Massachusetts.
" Oliver P. Hodsdon, March 1, 1865, at Annapolis parole camp.
" John A. Morey, May 30, 1864, on battle field, of exhaustion.
" John A. Murch, Feb. 21, 1864, at Fort Sumner.
" George J. Osborn, July 9, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.
" Daniel P. Raymond, Feb. 21, 1865, at Ripley, Me., of diarrhœa.
" Grant Wentworth, July 29, 1864, on transport from City Point, Va.
" Henry C. Wheeler, May 27, 1864, at Dixmont, Me.

Company G.

Second Lieut. Nelson Bridges, Oct. 20, 1864, at Penobscot, Me., of diarrhœa.
Corporal Charles L. Shaw, Oct. 9, 1864, at Rochester, N. Y.
" Charles A. Jackson, Dec. 13, 1864, at Annapolis parole camp.
Private Elliot F. Blood, Oct. 29, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of heart disease.
" Kenney Depray, prisoner, never heard from.
" Wesley H. Hutchins, Sept. 15, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of typhoid fever.
" William W. Johnson, July 8, 1864, at City Point, of typhoid fever.
" Edwin J Keen, March 1, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
" James S. Keen, June 22, 1864, at Washington, of typhoid fever.
" John J. Leary, Feb. 20, 1865, at Baltimore, of typhoid fever.
" Silas M. Marshall, March 17, 1865, at Washington, of pneumonia.
" Daniel A. Mead, Nov. 6, 1862, at Washington, of typhoid fever.
" Ellis Mehan, Sept. 28, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C., of typhoid fever.

Private Alfred E. Orcutt, Nov. 9, 1864, at Washington, of diarrhœa.
" Lauriston C. Parsons, Feb. 15, 1865, at Division Hospital, of malarial fever.
" Joseph Peavey, Feb. 1, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of small-pox.
" Thornton E. Peavey, Oct. 16, 1864, at Division Hospital, of fever.
" Francis M. Perkins, Oct. 27, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C., of typhoid fever.
" John S. Quigley, June 9, 1864, at Corps Hospital, of typhoid fever.
" Samuel B. Saunders, Dec. 6, 1862, at Fort Sumner, of pneumonia.
" James A. Smith, March 2, 1865, in prison at Richmond, Va.
" Charles B. Trafton, Feb. 13, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
" Roscoe Trevitt, died in Florida in prison, date unknown.
" Aaron E. Williams, Jan. 21, 1865, in camp, of exhaustion from overwork.

Company H.

Sergeant Elijah B. Barton, Nov. 13, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of measles.
" Augustus P. Nash, April 23, 1865, drowned in Potomac River in collision of transports Black Diamond and Massachusetts.
Corporal Augustus C. Bond, Aug. 17, 1863, at Mason's Island, D. C., of typhoid fever.
" Warren T Small, Dec. 16, 1864, in prison at Salisbury, N. C.
Artificer Wilbury L. Wallace, Sept. 1, 1864, at City Point, Va., of fever.
Private Samuel B. Ackley, June 11, 1864, at Alexandria, Va., of typhoid fever.
" Francis G. Cain, Sept. 16, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of typhoid fever.
" Lorenzo Coffin, Nov. 23, 1864, at City Point, Va., of fever.
" Roland B. Donnell, Nov. 28, 1864, at Lee, Me., of diarrhœa.
" Charles H. Dunham, Feb. 25, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
" Albert G. Fickett, Oct. 16, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of measles.
" Franklin F. Foss, July, 1864, on transport Baltic, of typhoid fever.
" Daniel W Hayes, June 18, 1864, at Baltimore, Md., of typhoid fever.

Private Ellery B. Libby, Aug. 6, 1863, at Fort Sumner, of typhoid fever.
" George W. Low, Feb. 25, 1865, at Steuben, Me., of diarrhœa.
" Owen C. McKenzie, Oct. 16, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of diarrhœa.
" Lewis Mitchell, June 21, 1864, on battle field, of exhaustion.
" Josiah D. Pineo, Oct. 4, 1862, at Washington, of typhoid fever.
" George W. Pinkham, July 31, 1864, at New York, of diarrhœa and fever.
" John T. Pinkham, July 6, 1864, at Washington, of fever.
" Nathaniel W. Pinkham, July 17, 1864, in Andersonville prison, of diarrhœa
" Edwin N Pratt, May 2, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of fever.
" Joseph S. Ridley, July 6, 1864, at City Point, Va., of typhoid fever.
" James H. Rogers, May 14, 1864, at Fort Mansfield, of fever.
" Enos Sawyer, Aug. 2, 1864, in Andersonville prison, of diarrhœa.
" Thacher Severance, Sept. 29, 1864, at Washington, of diarrhœa.
" George S. Tabbitts, July 26, 1864, at Alexandria, Va., of fever.
" Seward W. Tucker, Aug. 14, 1864, Springfield, Me., of diarrhœa.
" James W. Wallace, Oct. 23, 1862, at Washington, of typhoid fever.
" Warren C. Wallace, Oct. 8, 1864, at Cherryfield, Me., of fever.
" Daniel L. Wilkinson, Oct. 27, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of typhoid fever.
" Aaron L. Worster, Oct. 16, 1864, at New York, of diarrhœa.

Company I.

Private Augustus Goodwin, Aug. 28, 1864, in Andersonville prison, of diarrhœa.
" Andrew D. Hall, Sept. 17, 1864, at City Point, Va., of diarrhœa.
" William Harris, Sept. 26, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C., of typhoid fever.
" Isaac J. Maybury, July 15, 1864, at Washington, of typhoid fever.

Private George F. Morton, Feb. 28, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
" Wentworth Nason, Nov. 6, 1862, at Camp Stetson, of typhoid fever.
" Henry Pooler, Jan. 29, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa., of pneumonia.
" Oliver Porter, March 31, 1865, at Old Town, Me.

Company K.

Sergeant John T. Ward, March 10, 1865, at Eastport, Me., of diarrhœa.
Corporal Abner S. Farrow, Oct. 8, 1862, at Washington.
" Thomas McLaughlin, April 27, 1864, at Battery Cameron, suddenly.
Private Henry E. Archer, Jan. 26, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of small-pox.
" William Cone, Feb. 15, 1864, at Battery Cameron.
" Benjamin L. Crowell, Jan. 28, 1864, at Washington, of small-pox.
" Daniel Kennedy, July 15, 1864, at Division Hospital.
" Asa McFea, Sept. 16, 1864, at Fort Jefferson, Fla.
" George L. Motz, Nov. 23, 1862, at Washington.
" Patrick Murphy, March 14, 1863, at Battery Cameron, of typhoid fever.
" Warren L. Piper, April 20, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of pneumonia.
" William A. Smith, April 12, 1865, at Washington.
" Alfred M. Sprague, Jan. 28, 1864, at Washington, of small-pox.
" Albion K. Tripp, Dec. 22, 1864, at Washington.

Company L.

Sergeant George B. Derby, March 12, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of congestion of lungs.
Corporal James P. Newell, Aug. 1, 1864, in Andersonville prison.
" Joseph A. Pitcher, Feb. 21, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
Private John J. Bragdon, July 25, 1864, at New York, of lung fever.
" Benjamin L. Bridges, Aug. 28, 1864, at Augusta, Me., of fever.
" Charles H. Carson, April 19, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of consumption.
" Erastus B. Clements, Aug. 31, 1864, at Annapolis, Md., of typhoid fever.

Private Austin P. Griffin, May 31, 1864, at Washington, of pneumonia.
" David B. Hamor, May 8, 1865, at City Point, Va.
" Russell L. Knight, July 10, 1865, at Fort Baker, D. C.
" Charles H. Nason, Aug. 1, 1864, at Washington, of typhoid fever.
" David Owen, Feb. 23, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
" Joseph V. Rackliff, July 1, 1864, at City Point, Va., of typhoid fever.
" Freeman C. Sawyer, April 8, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
" Daniel Smith, March 1, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
" John W. Young, Feb. 22, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.

Company M.

Artificer Samuel R. Cromwell, Jan. 27, 1865, in Andersonville prison.
Private George B. Brastow, June 21, 1864, at City Point, Va., of typhoid fever.
" Thomas B. Drysdale, Aug. 13, 1864, in Andersonville prison.
" John H. Haskell, March 2, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of measles.
" Charles H. Johnson, Oct. 6, 1864, at Washington, of diarrhœa.
" Phineas P. Jones, Sept. 7, 1865, at Fort Foote, Md.
" Ebenezer B. Ordway, May 1, 1864, at Fort Sumner, of congestion of lungs.

RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff	3
Company A	22
" B	17
" C	25
" D	16
" E	17
" F	15
" G	24
" H	32
" I	8
" K	14
" L	16
" M	7
Total	216

CASUALTIES OF BATTLE.

Our total losses in battle, including the siege of Petersburg, amounted to 441 killed in action or died of wounds; 923 wounded who recovered, and 64 prisoners of whom 27 died in prison; or a total in killed and wounded of 1,364, and with the 64 prisoners added, a total of 1,428. These losses occurred in eighteen different actions. The regiment took part in two other considerable battles, those of the First Deep Bottom late in July, 1864, and the action at Hatcher's Run early in February, 1865, where they suffered no loss. The loss in killed and wounded in this regiment far exceeds that in any other regiment in the Union armies during the Civil War.

Our total loss in killed and died of wounds was 441, against 361 in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery which was second in the list. Our loss at Petersburg was the largest of any regiment in a single action, the killed and died of wounds being 242, against 207 in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery at Cold Harbor, while our loss at Spottsylvania of 155 in killed and died of wounds was the third heaviest regimental loss in a single action during the war.

The loss to the regiment during one thirty days, from May 19 to June 18, 1864, inclusive, was 404 killed and died of wounds, 790 wounded, and 15 prisoners, making a total loss of 1,209.

During the three days' battle of Petersburg, the Second Army Corps, composed of 84 regiments and 14 batteries, lost 59 commissioned officers in killed and died of wounds, 14 of whom, or almost 24 per cent, were officers of the First Maine Heavy Artillery.

The number of men in the regiment who went into action at Spottsylvania was approximately 1,600, and our loss of 530 in killed and wounded in that action was practically one third of the number engaged, although probably 50 of the slightly wounded did not leave the command, and many of them were either killed or wounded on June 18th.

The number of men who participated in the Petersburg charge of June 18th was somewhat less than 900, and our loss of 614 in killed and wounded was more than two thirds of those engaged. The loss at Petersburg was reported at the time as 604 killed and wounded and 28 missing, a total of 632. In compiling these records it has been found that most of those reported missing on the monthly return of

June, 1864, were killed or died of wounds on the field. It was impossible at that time for the few survivors to account for all the men. Many fell in the onward rush or the retreat unnoticed by their comrades, and, as we did not get possession of the field for many weeks, their fate could not be made certain until time proved that they were dead.

It is believed that the record here given, as far as it relates to the killed and died of wounds and to the prisoners, is full and substantially correct, but doubtless quite a number of the slightly wounded have been omitted for lack of record of the facts. The records in the Adjutant-General's office are very deficient in specifying the wounded, and the reports published at the time in the newspapers, more or less so. Such report of our casualties at the battle of Petersburg omitted one whole company except the commissioned officers and was very deficient in other companies.

The location of the wounds are here given as they were specified in the newspapers or have since been ascertained or verified by other records. The reports of the United States Pension Office and the papers on file in the State Pension Office, giving the location of pensionable wounds, have been of great assistance in getting at the facts.

In the following lists of killed and died of wounds no date is given in individual cases where the soldier died on the field or on the day of battle, otherwise the date of death is given.

This appalling list of casualties, all occurring between May 19, 1864, and April 7, 1865, inclusive, a period of only ten and one half months, probably cannot be paralleled in the history of civilized warfare.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, MAY 19, 1864.

Company A — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Corporal Daniel W Snow, color guard.
Private John O. Hughes, died May 26.
" Bealy Runnels, died August 9
" George F. Stanwood, died June 25.
" Adelbert Witham, died July 21.

Wounded.

Second Lieut. Prince A. Gatchell, spent ball, shin.
Sergeant Luther Clay, spent ball, breast.
" Benjamin Berry, gunshot, finger amputated.

Corporal Martin Scott, gunshot, hand.
Private Michael Boucher, shell wound, left leg, severe.
" Marcellus L. Fisher, gunshot, left hand and wrist.
" Amos Holt, gunshot, left arm amputated.
" Charles M. Lovejoy, gunshot, right hand amputated.
" William Mansell, spent ball, right shoulder.
" John R. Morrill, gunshot, right side just under arm.
" Hugh A. Morrison, gunshot, both thighs.
" Horace L. Peasley, gunshot, right thigh.
" William Pendleton, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Benjamin Richardson, gunshot, hip, slight.
" John R. Towle, gunshot, right knee.
" Frederic H. Tucker, gunshot, finger.
" Augustus M. Turner, gunshot, thigh.
" James Warren, gunshot, left thigh, slight.

Company B — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Sergeant Addison C. Percival.
" Samuel M. Bolton, died June 25.
" Gustavus A. Watson, died September 7.
Private Warren M. Brown.
" James M. Call, died May 20.
" Jethro W Clark.
" Rosalvin P. Cowan.
" John C. Erskine.
" Austin Q. French.
" Herbert T Gibbs.
" Nathan A. Hopkins.
" Henry C. Hutchinson, died June 3.
" Amaziah Langley, died May 27
" James McGrath.
" Charles H. McKenney, died May 20.
" Thornton M. Pierce, died May 31.
" George B. Robinson.
" Henry W. Rider, died May 22.
" Lemuel B. Whitney.

Wounded.

Second Lieut. Isaac N. Morgan, gunshot, eye destroyed.
Sergeant Henry L. Thomas, gunshot, left leg.

Corporal Herbert Leadbetter, gunshot, scrotum and groin, slight.
" Willard E. Emery, gunshot, leg, slight.
" Sylvander G. Elliott, gunshot, right thigh.
" Ezra McGray, gunshot, right index finger amputated.
" Isaiah B. Bolton, gunshot, leg.
Private Benjamin F. Adams, gunshot, right thigh, severe.
" Joseph H. Barnes, gunshot, left wrist and back.
" Jeremiah T Bowden, gunshot, right hand.
" Artemas Butterfield, gunshot, right thigh.
" Benjamin F Buzzell, gunshot, right thigh.
" James A. Courtney, gunshot, hand amputated.
" Andrew M. Davis, gunshot, right lung.
" George Delany, gunshot, right leg.
" Isaac Duff, gunshot, head.
" George Emerson, gunshot, side, slight.
" Alphonzo Fletcher, gunshot, slight.
" John Fraser, gunshot, leg, slight.
" George S. Gates, gunshot, left cheek bone.
" Benjamin Jackson, shell wound, right arm, and gunshot, right hand, thumb and forefinger amputated.
" Charles W Johnson, gunshot, leg.
" Thomas Loran, gunshot, hand.
" Patrick McCue, gunshot, right lower leg.
" William W Pomroy, gunshot, hand, slight.
" James B. Robbins, gunshot, left shin bone shattered.
" John Speed, gunshot, left hand.
" Charles H. Stewart, gunshot, right side and right hand, thumb and two fingers amputated.
" Peter Tibdo, gunshot, left foot.
" Charles T. Twombly, gunshot, left thigh, very severe.

Company C — Killed and Died of Wounds.

First Lieut. George W Grant, died May 27.
Sergeant Elliot J. Salsbury, died June 1
Wagoner John Lynch, died Nov. 28.
Private George W Burns.
" James Cain, died June 21.
" William H. Campbell.
" Edward E. Emery.

Private Sidney S. Eldridge, died May 21.
" Harrison Fogg.
" Eben W. Foster.
" John P. Higgins.
" Francis G. Knowlton, died June 1.
" Christopher Münch.
" Edwin G. Marceys.
" George Morrill.
" George A. Smith.
" Isaac C. Staples.
" Elijah H. Wasgatt.

Wounded.

Captain Zemro A. Smith, gunshot, thigh.
Sergeant Mark T Richardson, gunshot, left leg.
Corporal William F. Emerson, gunshot, right arm.
" Benjamin Frazier, gunshot, both hips.
" Stillman Gray, gunshot, face.
" Cushman E. Harden, gunshot, right leg.
" John J. Scott, gunshot, left ankle and thigh.
Private Francis A. Blanchard, gunshot, face.
" Smith C. Beverly, gunshot, leg.
" Joseph S. Bonzey, gunshot, over right eye.
" Sylvester Bowden, gunshot, hand.
" Edwin G. Brimmer, gunshot, left lower leg.
" Benjamin S. Campbell, gunshot, left foot.
" William B. Campbell, gunshot, right thigh amputated.
" Levi Chapman, gunshot.
" John Douglass, gunshot, hand.
" Maurice Downey, gunshot, right arm.
" John L. Emery, gunshot, shoulder.
" William H Fox, gunshot, chest.
" Alden H. Frazier, gunshot, foot.
" Newell Garland, gunshot, right arm.
" Ezra P. Gray, gunshot, right hand.
" James H. Grover, gunshot, testicle.
" Jeremiah Harrington, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Sewall F. Haskell, gunshot, left hand.
" Richard Higgins, gunshot, elbow

Private Charles W Jellison, gunshot, right foot amputated.
" Peter McCabe, gunshot, shoulder and leg.
" Llewellyn McGown, gunshot, leg.
" John Murphy, gunshot.
" John Royal, gunshot, leg.
" Luther M. Royal, gunshot, both legs.
" Abraham Sargent, Jr., gunshot, left leg.
" Arthur L. Salsbury, gunshot, thigh.
" William P Squire, gunshot, left arm.
" James R. Sutherland, gunshot, left knee.
" Edwin F. Smith, gunshot, left leg.
" Henry G. Smith, gunshot, left ankle.
" William Smith, gunshot.
" William H. U. Staten, gunshot, left hand.
" William H. Stanley, gunshot, right shoulder and left foot.
" Wellington Stratton, gunshot, chest.
" Ambrose H. Wasgatt, gunshot, right shoulder.

Company D — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Corporal Charles W. Smith, color guard, died May 22.

Wounded.

First Lieut. George Rollins, gunshot, left thigh, severe.
Corporal Lorenzo D. Hoyt, gunshot, ankle.
Private Isaac Dunning, gunshot, nose, and spent ball on left arm.

Company E — Killed and Died of Wounds.

First Lieut. John F. Knowles.
Sergeant Charles M. Parshley.
Corporal Everett M. Delano, died May 26.
" Eben W. Bean, died June 17.
" Cyrus S. Labree.
" Henry O. Smiley, color guard, died June 10.
Private Emerson Bartlett.
" John Bradford, died May 20.
" Joseph F Brown.
" Joshua L. Brown, died July 9.
" Seth H. Brown.
" Albert Chadbourne.

Private Wilson G. Cole.
" Samuel Flanders, died June 15.
" Cyrus B. Hayes, died June 6.
" Charles W. Hanson.
" Flavil B. Jackson.
" Francis D. Lindsey.
" Leander Maxim.
" Almon C. Morton, died May 29.
" Alfred B. Shea, died June 26.
" Orrin A. Sidelinker, died June 10.
" Royal H. Strout, died June 7.

Wounded.

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Rollins, gunshot, left arm.
Commissary Sergeant Jeremiah Daine, gunshot, right shoulder.
Sergeant Charles H. Gatchell, gunshot, left foot amputated.
Private Thomas Arnold, gunshot, right breast.
" Benjamin D. Averill, gunshot, ankle.
" James A. Barnes, gunshot, head.
" William Bartlett, gunshot, arm.
" George H. Brown, gunshot, right hand.
" William H. Brown, gunshot, right side and shoulder.
" Elisha H. Broad, gunshot, penis and groin.
" Ervin Chamberlain, gunshot, left forearm.
" Lucian H. Chase, gunshot, left thigh and left lower leg.
" Henry A. Evans, gunshot, fingers.
" Alton P. Fassett, gunshot.
" James Fish, gunshot, left heel and ankle.
" Albion K. Fletcher, gunshot, left leg.
" Charles Fogg, gunshot, left forearm.
" George W Greenough, gunshot, wrist.
" Gustavus B. Hiscock, gunshot, left thigh, very severe.
" Charles J House, gunshot, neck, and spent ball, right shin.
" Aaron W Jackson, spent ball, right shin.
" Bradish B. Jackson, gunshot, right side of head.
" George P. Leighton, gunshot, left hand.
" Charles P. Lindsey, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Francis J. Lord, gunshot, slight.
" Henry H. Lufkin, gunshot, side.

Private Benjamin C. Lyford, gunshot, right arm.
" Andrew W. McFarland, gunshot, right leg.
" Harrison P. McIntire, gunshot, left forearm.
" Delvin B. Merrill, gunshot, left thigh.
" Randall C. Noyes, gunshot, left shoulder.
" Amos D. Orne, gunshot, left leg.
" James R. Orne, gunshot, right arm, slight.
" James W Overlock, gunshot, right shoulder.
" David Palmer, gunshot, arm.
" David O. Pollard, gunshot, thigh.
" William S. Randlett, gunshot, head.
" Andrew J. Reaves, gunshot, right forefinger amputated
" John P. Roberts, left shoulder and breast, slight.
" William L. Sampson, gunshot, right lung.
" George Smith, gunshot, right arm.
" Wentworth Staples, gunshot, arm.
" Henry W Stearns, gunshot.
" Domingo C. Thompson, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Leonard H. Washburn, gunshot over left eye.
" Osborn Weeman, gunshot, hand.
" Charles E. Weld, gunshot, right lower leg.

Prisoner.

Private David J. Whitney, exchanged November 19, 1864.

Company F — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Sergeant William M. Stevenson, died June 23.
Artificer Sylvester Drew, died May 28.
Private Franklin C. Barwise.
" Darius G. Brown.
" Alvah M. Chick.
" Charles R. Clark.
" Jacob B. Holmes, died June 7.
" Charles W. Jones, died May 28.
" Levi K. Mayo, died July 1.
" Thomas L. May
" Harrison L. Mitchell.
" Andrew Patterson.
" Alphonso Smith, died May 20.

Private Samuel Snow
" Henry F. Stubbs, died July 19.
" Rodney J. Taylor, died June 5.
" Frank Voyer
" David B. Wiggin, died June 8.
" Abijah T. Young, died May 20.

Wounded.

Capt. Roscoe F. Hersey, gunshot, foot.
First Lieut. Horace H. Shaw, gunshot, left foot.
Second Lieut. Gardiner H. Ruggles, gunshot, slight.
First Sergeant James A. Dole, gunshot, breast, slight.
Sergeant Luther K. Patten, gunshot, arm.
" John W. Blake, gunshot, right thigh.
" Edward C. Tuttle, gunshot, left wrist.
" George E. Gilman, gunshot, shoulder.
Corporal Edwin K. Stuart, gunshot, right hand and right shoulder.
" Bradley W. Abbott, gunshot, shoulder.
" Daniel R. Stevenson, gunshot, left thigh.
" Allison Blackden, gunshot, right shoulder.
Wagoner Lafayette Brown, spent ball, leg.
Private David W. Barrett, gunshot, left thigh.
" Joseph Carter, gunshot, right thigh.
" Frederic L. Clark, gunshot, left hand and left groin.
" Robert C. Dunaff, gunshot, elbow, slight.
" Aaron W. Edgerly, gunshot, left leg.
" Otis W. Ellis, gunshot, abdomen.
" Isaac W. Grant, gunshot, left thigh.
" Orrington Gowen, gunshot, right thigh.
" Amos E. Hardy, gunshot, right thigh, and buckshot in right breast.
" Orrin Houston, gunshot, right leg.
" Francis E. Joy, gunshot, arm.
" Andrew S. Knight, gunshot, left ring finger amputated.
" David A. Legro, gunshot, left thigh.
" Broadstreet Mason, gunshot, right foot.
" Charles H. Maddocks, gunshot.
" Ambrose Nason, gunshot, left thigh.
" Peter Patterson, gunshot, right side

Private Nathaniel D. Philbrook, gunshot, head.
" Henry W. Pomroy, gunshot, right knee.
" Selden Rogers, gunshot, head.
" John W. Shaw, gunshot, left leg.
" Charles B. Smith, gunshot, leg.
" John W Smith, gunshot, right leg and left hip.
" Lowell M. Stevenson, gunshot, foot.
" Melvin S. Stevenson, gunshot, right breast and left thigh.
" James Turner, Jr., gunshot, left thigh.
" James E. Wentworth, gunshot, left wrist.
" Charles P. Wheeler, gunshot.
" Hezekiah Whitcomb, gunshot, left arm.
" Oliver Wiley, gunshot, head.
" George A. York, gunshot, face.

Company G — Killed and Died of Wounds.

First Sergeant Sewall T. Douglass, died Sept. 26.
Private Timothy C. Atkinson, died May 30.
" George A. Bonsey.
" Charles W Gray.
" Charles Prue.
" Clinton D. Saunders.

Wounded.

Sergeant James A. Ripley, gunshot, left shoulder.
Corporal Woodman C. Huntoon, gunshot, right forearm.
" John E. Ginn, gunshot, right wrist and shoulder.
Private Asa Batchelder, gunshot, arm, slight.
" Henry W. Casey, gunshot, arm.
" Joseph M. Currier, gunshot, skull.
" David L. Dodge, gunshot, right shoulder and lung.
" Charles H. Frazier, gunshot, leg.
" Floriman D. Furbish, gunshot, right forearm.
" Obed Leach, gunshot, right leg.
" John McLaughlin, gunshot, face.
" John Murphy, gunshot, left groin.
" Thornton E. Peavey, gunshot, hand.
" Gilman Pike, gunshot, knee.
" Nathaniel Spaulding, gunshot, neck.

Private Willard E. Suckforth, gunshot, left hand.
" Elias Webber, Jr., shell, right breast and left foot.

Prisoner.

Private Kenney Depray. Never heard from.

Company H — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Corporal Philander D. Low, died June 28.
Private Joseph L. Downes.
" Granville Dunham, died June 28.
" Alexander Parker.
" Edmund Perry.

Wounded.

Corporal Michael Cunningham, gunshot, left hand, left arm and right shoulder.
Private Arthur D. Bumps, gunshot, arm.
" James H. Brazzle, gunshot, left hand.
" Hanson Cole, gunshot, arm.
" George L. Fitzgerald, spent balls, left knee and left side.
" Benjamin H. Foss, gunshot, left thigh and arm.
" George W. Low, gunshot, slight.
" Sherman L. Tucker, gunshot, left arm.
" Thomas Williamson, gunshot, left arm.

Company I — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Sergeant Ithamar D. Morton.
Corporal John F. Hodgkins, died May 20.
Private Ira Chapman, died June 28.
" George W. Derocher, died Feb. 20, 1865.
" Oval Derocher, died June 10.
" Henry H. Doane, died June 1.
" Levi Doane, died Aug. 29.
" Richard Dowdell.
" William Grover, died June 2.
" David Lord, died May 23.
" Whitefield Mills.
" Jerome Mitchell, died July 9.

Private Isaiah Randall, died Aug. 2.
" Frank St. Pierre.
" Benjamin D. Soule.
" John A. Trickey, died June 8.
" True W Wedgwood.

Wounded.

Captain Andrew J. Jaquith, gunshot, shoulder, slight.
First Lieut. Richard V. Moore, gunshot, right leg.
Sergeant Charles M. Weymouth, gunshot, foot.
" Adelbert F. Sproule, gunshot, slight.
" Isaac Q. Freeze, gunshot.
Corporal John A. Cousins, gunshot, left foot amputated.
" John B. Curtis, gunshot.
" Edwin F. Lord, gunshot.
" James M. Moore, gunshot, abdomen.
" Edmund C. Parsons, gunshot.
Artificer George F. Springer, gunshot, left leg.
Private Eli Andrews, gunshot, right thigh.
" William S. Averill, gunshot, right tibia.
" Charles W. Bosworth, gunshot, thigh amputated May 24, 1864, and Jan. 8, 1868.
" Ephraim L. Brawn, gunshot, left arm, right shoulder, and right side.
" Charles A. Burgess, gunshot, left leg.
" Joshua L. Clark, gunshot.
" Elijah K. Cleaveland, gunshot, left leg, wrist, and shoulder.
" Joseph W. Cottle, gunshot, right leg.
" William H. Doughty, gunshot, right thigh.
" John A. Dowst, gunshot, face.
" Ithamar Emerson, gunshot.
" Daniel J. Flanders, gunshot.
" Alverdo W Ford, gunshot, right foot.
" James F. Getchell, gunshot, left thigh.
" Thomas Gilbert, gunshot.
" John Gilpatrick, gunshot, right leg, and buckshot in right wrist.
" Theodore H. Graffam, gunshot, right chest and right elbow.
" Selden Hancock, gunshot, right arm amputated.
" Charles H. Hardy, gunshot, left thigh.

Private Nicholas Harris, gunshot, right jaw and neck.
" Rollins Hammon, gunshot, right forefinger amputated.
" William L. Holmes, gunshot, right foot amputated.
" Upham A. Hoyt, gunshot, groin.
" Justin M. Leavitt, gunshot, left leg.
" Henry Pooler, gunshot.
" John L. Rollins, gunshot, head, right eye destroyed.
" Henry Rowe, gunshot.
" Leander Russell, gunshot, right lower leg.
" Arthur G. Sawyer, gunshot, right hip and ankle and left leg.
" Gilman J. Shaw, gunshot, both feet.
" George H. Smith, gunshot.
" George E. Tibbetss, gunshot, right leg.
" Lorenzo Warren, gunshot.
" George C. Waters, gunshot, left leg.
" Daniel W Winchester, gunshot, left thigh.
" Thomas B Worcester, gunshot, left index finger amputated.
" Leander R. Young, gunshot.

Company K — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Captain William R. Pattangall.
First Lieut. Gershom C. Bibber.
Sergeant Charles H. Moore, died May 24.
Corporal Ambrose A. Huntley.
" Jeremiah Loring.
" Henry W Motz.
Private George E. Bradbury.
" Samuel Collier.
" John J. Dority, died May 25.
" Reuben C. Fickett.
" James T Mack.
" George P. Potter, died May 25.
" Nathaniel Treadwell, Jr.
" Brazilla F. Whiting.
" Franklin York.

Wounded.

Sergeant Robert Smith, gunshot, very slight.
" Edward B. Kilby, gunshot, wrist.

Sergeant Enoch L. Hanscom, gunshot, slight flesh wound.
" John T. Ward, gunshot, very slight.
Corporal Edward J. Gilligan, gunshot, right thigh.
" Hiram Smith, gunshot, hand.
" Robert C. Clark, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Andrew Hall, gunshot, foot.
" Abijah Ayer, gunshot, very slight.
" Christopher C. Huntley, gunshot, left shoulder and right arm.
Artificer Isaiah L. Lincoln, gunshot, foot.
Private Philander C. Brawn, gunshot, left index finger amputated.
" John Cambridge, gunshot.
" Arthur S. Chickering, gunshot.
" Parrion W. Cook, gunshot, head.
" Samuel J. Crosby, gunshot, left chest.
" Ezra Dean, gunshot, slight.
" James Finn, gunshot, left side.
" Andrew J. Harmon, gunshot, left foot.
" George H. Hayward, gunshot, neck and down through back.
" Horace Howes, gunshot, left thigh.
" Charles T. Huntley, gunshot, left lower leg.
" George W. Jewell, shell, left foot.
" William B. Kief, gunshot, left leg, severe.
" Taylor Larrabee, gunshot, dangerous.
" Daniel Littlefield, gunshot.
" Nehemiah Littlefield, run over by team, badly hurt.
" Reubin Lyon, gunshot, left forearm.
" Barnard McDavit, gunshot, head.
" Francis McLaughlin, gunshot, hand.
" John D. Maller, gunshot, right lung.
" Elbridge G. Nelson, gunshot, left leg.
" Walter Owen, gunshot, slight.
" David Page, spent ball, stomach.
" Henry Pomroy, gunshot.
" Josiah T. Potter, gunshot, right leg.
" John W. Presley, gunshot, right side.
" Charles W. Robbins, gunshot, right leg.
" J. F. William Richter, gunshot, left thigh.
" Isaac Shaw, gunshot, thigh.

Private Stephen M. Smith, gunshot, right leg.
" John P. Sprague, gunshot, leg.
" Ephraim W. Stewart, gunshot, right leg.
" Isaac Watson, gunshot, severe.
" George E. Wilder, gunshot, left hand and breast.

Company L — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Captain William T. Parker.
Second Lieut. Wilmot T. Vickery, died May 26.
Corporal Fields Baston.
Private George W. Beede, died July 30.
" Webster Brown.
" Ephraim Bowley, died May 28.
" Edward P Chaplin.
" Franklin Chapman, died June 25.
" John L. Crooker, died June 24.
" Nelson W. Edwards, died June 23.
" Hiram S. Emerson, died May 31.
" Charles S. George, died June 16.
" Daniel W. Kilbourne, died June 2.
" Henry H. Newman.
" Irad Walker, Jr.

Wounded.

First Sergeant George E. Dodge, gunshot, breast, slight.
Sergeant Cassius C. Roberts, gunshot, hand, slight.
" Joseph A. Burlingame, gunshot, head, slight.
Corporal David F. Gilman, gunshot, head.
" James R. Creasey, gunshot, right breast.
" Daniel O. Bowen, gunshot, right thigh.
" Charles H. Noyes, gunshot, left shoulder.
" David A. Chase, gunshot.
Artificer John M. Hamlin, gunshot.
Private George M. Brown, gunshot.
" Virgil D. Bowley, gunshot.
" Charles Call, gunshot, both thighs.
" Heman Case, gunshot.
" Charles Downes, gunshot, right side.
" Levi W. French, gunshot, both arms, resection left forearm.

Private Hiram J. Grant, gunshot, left arm and right lumbar region.
" Daniel Green, gunshot, left hand.
" Henry A. Higgins, gunshot, head.
" Elisha James, Jr., gunshot, left hand.
" William W. Kilbourne, gunshot through abdomen.
" William King, gunshot.
" Stephen O. Lilley, gunshot, right thigh amputated.
" Joseph C. Love, gunshot, right leg.
" Herrick Lufkin, gunshot, left arm.
" George W. Luce, gunshot, left side.
" George W Maddox, gunshot, neck and back.
" John V Maxfield, gunshot, left arm.
" Joseph R. Mears, gunshot, left arm.
" Henry S. Moulton, shell and splinters, right side, ribs fractured.
" Loomis T. Nickerson, gunshot.
" Nathan E. Nickerson, gunshot, left leg.
" Albert J. Osgood, gunshot.
" John H. Quimby, gunshot, left shoulder and left side of head.
" William H. Richmond, gunshot, left hand, two fingers amputated.
" John C. Rogers, gunshot, left side and left lung.
" James H. Stinson, gunshot, face.
" Benjamin C. Studley, gunshot, right hand.
" William H. Talbot, gunshot, right arm.
" Benson L. Trundy, gunshot, left shoulder
" James H. Towle, gunshot, right arm.
" Horace C. Webber, gunshot, left thigh broken, leg shortened.

Company M — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Corporal Isaac A. Billington, died Aug. 16, 1865.
Private Orrin W Brann, died July 11.
" William H. DeWolf, died June 11.
" Alfred J. Douglass, died June 11
" Isaac H. Davis.
" Horace C. Griffin.
" Charles McMann.
" James Merrill.
" Henry H. Mitchell.

Private Ira B. Robbins.
" Charles E. Smiley.
" Timothy Spencer.

Wounded.

Captain Frederic A. Cummings, gunshot, left breast, slight, watch demolished.
Sergeant David A. Knowles, gunshot, left forearm.
Corporal John S. Foster, gunshot, hand.
" Edward Lyford, gunshot, leg.
" William W. Pratt, gunshot, left lung and shoulder.
" William C. Bridge, gunshot, shoulder.
" Henry A. Ramsdell, gunshot, neck.
Private Henry G. Barlow, gunshot, hand.
" Hiram Batchelder, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Andrew Clendennin, gunshot, left thigh and ankle.
" Hartley B. Cox, gunshot, left thigh.
" William B. Cox, gunshot, leg.
" George A. Freeman, gunshot, right hand and foot.
" Daniel B. Friend, gunshot, right foot.
" Charles G. Herrin, gunshot, head.
" Mark P. Kelley, gunshot, left thigh.
" Alvah B. Knight, gunshot, head.
" Benjamin Leach, gunshot, right thigh.
" Hezekiah C. Moore, gunshot, right hand, two fingers amputated.
" David M. Morgan, gunshot, leg.
" Starling Mower, gunshot, right arm.
" Timothy Nichols, gunshot, right shoulder, arm useless.
" William H. Over, gunshot, left leg.
" Charles D. Robbins, gunshot, foot and shoulder.
" George W. Speed, gunshot, both knees and right side.
" Charles M. Staples, gunshot, wrist, slight.
" Virgil D. Sweetland, gunshot, left side, rib broken.
" Smith A. Symonds, gunshot, left groin.
" Oscar Tracey, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Josiah M. Whittier, gunshot, head.

RECAPITULATION.

		Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company	A.	5	18	–	23
"	B.	19	30	–	49
"	C.	18	43	–	61
"	D.	1	3	–	4
"	E.	23	47	1	71
"	F.	19	44	–	63
"	G.	6	17	1	24
"	H.	5	9	–	14
"	I.	17	48	–	65
"	K.	15	45	–	60
"	L.	15	41	–	56
"	M.	12	30	–	42
	Total	155	375	2	532

MILFORD STATION, MAY 21, 1864.

Company D — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Alberti J. Dunbar.

Prisoner

Private George A. Haskell, died in prison.

Company I — Prisoner.

Private Augustus Goodwin, died in prison, August 28.

RECAPITULATION.

		Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company	D	1	–	1	2
"	I	–	–	1	1
Total		1	–	2	3

NORTH ANNA, MAY 23–26, 1864.

Company A — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Thomas H. Griffin, died June 22.

Company B — Wounded.

Private Samuel Gibson, shell wound, right thigh.
" Charles Speed, gunshot, hand, little finger amputated.

Company D — Wounded.

Private David Ames, gunshot, right hand.

Company H — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Lafayette Murray, died July 5.

Wounded.

Private Wilmot N. Burk, gunshot, right hand, two fingers amputated.
" Andrew J. Lombard, gunshot, foot.
" Albert C. Phinney, gunshot, right forefinger amputated.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company A	1	–	–	1
" B	–	2	–	2
" D	–	1	–	1
" H	1	3	–	4
Total	2	6	–	8

HANOVERTOWN AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 28–31, 1864.

Company A — Wounded.

Private Benjamin Dow, gunshot, leg.

Company B — Wounded.

Private William M. Erskine, gunshot, left foot amputated.

Company C — Wounded.

Private Bloomfield T Richardson, gunshot, leg.

Company D — Wounded.

Private Ebenezer D. Harlow, gunshot, lower jaw.

Company G — Prisoners.

Private Charles D. Tirrell, exchanged Nov. 20.
Roscoe Trevitt, died in Florida in Rebel prison.

Company H — Killed.

Sergeant Fernando C Plummer.

Wounded.

Sergeant Charles Emerson, shell wound, left arm.
Private Ezra C. Gray, left thigh and scrotum.

Company K — Killed.

Private Richard Sears.

Wounded.

Corporal Cornelius Nickerson, shell wound, leg amputated.
" William H. Wilder, shell wound, right shoulder.
Private Hiram Farley, shell wound, slight.

Company L — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Franklin Campbell, killed on picket.

Prisoner.

Corporal James P. Newell, died in prison about August 1.

Company M — Wounded.

Private Orlando Moore, gunshot, back.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company A	—	1	—	1
" B	—	1	—	1
" C	—	1	—	1
" D	—	1	—	1
" G	—	—	2	2
" H	1	2	—	3
" K	1	3	—	4
" L	1	—	1	2
" M	—	1	—	1
Total	3	10	3	16

COLD HARBOR, JUNE 2–13, 1864.

Company A — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Andrew J. Dill, hit on picket June 12, died July 21.

Wounded.

Private Nathan C. Cole, gunshot, left hand.
" Levi D. Curtis, gunshot, left leg.
" John Fleming, gunshot, left hand.
" William J. Smith, gunshot, right hand amputated.

Prisoners.

Private Isaac E. Bowley, died Jan. 11, 1865, in Andersonville prison.
" Addison C. Keen, died Aug. 9 in prison at Richmond.
" Francis L. Philbrook, died Aug. 3 in Andersonville prison.
" Frederick Philbrook, died Nov. 16 in Andersonville prison.
" Eri Rowe, died Aug. 10 in prison at Richmond.

Company C — Wounded.

Private Ezra N. Curtis, gunshot.

Company D — Wounded.

Private Roscoe G. Johnson, gunshot, hit twice, slight.
" Nathan Knowlton, gunshot.
" Edward K. Moulton, gunshot, hit twice, slight.
" Theodore C. Stevens, gunshot, foot.

Company E — Wounded.

Corporal Leonard E. Howard, gunshot, left foot.
Private Albert Hayes, grape-shot, right shoulder, slight.
" Henry W. Stearns, eye injured by exploding shell, resulting later in loss of eye.

Company F — Wounded.

Corporal Fred A. Chamberlain, gunshot, back.

Company G — Wounded.

Private Edwin P. Hill, gunshot, ankle, slight.

Company H — Wounded.

Private William L. Allen, gunshot, left arm and left side.
" Phineas S. Bennett, gunshot.

Prisoners.

Private Nathaniel W Pinkham, died in prison July 17.
" Enos Sawyer, died in prison Aug. 2.

Company I — Wounded.

Private George B. Stinson, gunshot.

Company L — Wounded.

Sergeant George H. Oakes, gunshot, foot.
Private Hiram S. James, gunshot, left foot.
" Willard Page, gunshot, shoulder.

Company M — Wounded.

Wagoner Joel A. Dorr, gunshot.
Private Isaiah L. Jones, gunshot.
" William H. Merrill, gunshot, right hand, two fingers amputated.
" Ferdinand Palmer, gunshot.
" Rufus H. Rooks, gunshot, left thigh.
" Frederick Stanhope, gunshot.
" John G. Tibbetts, gunshot, left foot amputated.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded..	Prisoners.	Total.
Company A	1	4	5	10
" C	–	1	–	1
" D	–	4	–	4
" E	–	3	–	3
" F	–	1	–	1
" G	–	1	–	1
" H	–	2	2	4
" I	–	1	–	1
" L	–	3	–	3
" M	–	7	–	7
Total	1	27	7	35

PETERSBURG, JUNE 16–18, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Killed and Died of Wounds.

Major George W. Sabine, died May 26, 1865.

Wounded.

Major Russell B. Shepherd, gunshot, stomach, saved by belt buckle.
" Christopher V. Crossman, gunshot, severe.
Sergeant Major Nathan M. Mills, gunshot, arm amputated.

Company A — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Sergeant Jonathan Clay, Jr.
" Moses P. Wing, died July 12.
Corporal Amasa S. Flagg.
" Daniel Fitzpatrick.
Private Scribner H. Davis.
" George Duren, died April 10, 1865.
" Henry W Howard.
" Cyrus A. Lord.
" Daniel McCurdy.
" John Murphy.
" Joseph Pooler, died July 14.
" John C. Ritchie, died June 24.
" Andrew J. Rowe, died July 29.
" John B. Scott, died June 19.

Wounded.

Capt. Charles W Nute, gunshot, ankle.
First Lieut. Samuel E. Burnham, gunshot, ankle.
" Charles Merrill, gunshot, slight.
Sergeant Arthur P Budge, gunshot, left hand.
" John H. Taylor, gunshot, leg.
Corporal Benjamin M. Griffin, gunshot, left hand, finger amputated.
" William Harmon, gunshot, left leg.
Artificer Herod Robinson, gunshot, left hip.
" Jonathan G. Rideout, gunshot through hips.
Wagoner Lyman H. Dolley, shell wound, chin.

Private Jeremiah S. Bartlett, gunshot, right knee.
" Manley S. Brown, gunshot, hip.
" Otis H. Bruce, gunshot, left thigh.
" Charles W Carson, shell wound, left hand, two fingers amputated.
" John P Crowley, gunshot.
" John A. Davis, gunshot, right chest.
" Simon Devou, gunshot, right arm amputated.
" Charles H. Dill, gunshot, left thigh and forehead.
" George W Hooper, gunshot, face and neck.
" Edward Jenness, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Nathaniel Ladd, gunshot, left arm and chest.
" Charles H. Lancaster, gunshot, left foot.
" Thomas G. Libby, gunshot, left hand, two fingers amputated.
" Charles H. Morrison, gunshot, left lung.
" Horatio Nelson, gunshot, right arm and breast.
" Isaac L. Olmstead, gunshot, right ankle.
" Hiram D. Raymond. gunshot, left side and through face.
" George W Sprague, gunshot, both lower legs, right knee and left thigh.
" Charles W. Stewart, gunshot, thigh.
" William H. Stewart, gunshot, finger amputated.
" Thomas Sullivan, gunshot, right thigh.
" Thomas B. Walker, gunshot, both thighs and left shouleer.
" James Warren, shell wound, right leg.
" William L. Warren, gunshot, left ankle.

Company B — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Captain Samuel W Daggett, died July 1.
Second Lieut. Albert G. Abbott.
Sergeant Charles H. Whittier, died June 28.
Corporal Herbert Leadbetter.
" Calvin R. Billington, died in Dedham, Me. (unknown date).
" George F. Marquis.
" Charles H. Daggett, died June 30.
Private William Alexander
" William Allen. died June 20.
" William Bartlett, died July 6.
" Lysander Bragg, died June 21.

Private John Coffin.
" James A. Cole, died June 21
" Charles A. Colomy.
" Leander F Elliott, died June 21.
" John Fraser.
" Edward W Gorham.
" James A. Grant.
" Charles N. Leavitt, died July 12.
" Alphonzo Miller, died June 25.
" David R. Mills, died July 9.
" Jacob Mudgett, died June 20.
" Hoyt R. Parks, died July 25.
" Franklin S. Playze.
" William W. Pomroy, died June 28.
" Thomas Savage, died June 25.
" John S. Smith, died July 3.
" Moses H. Stewart, died June 25.
" Joseph O. Ward, died Sept. 24.
" William White.

Wounded.

First Lieut. Andrew J Hilton, left thigh.
First Sergeant Heman P Smith, shell wound, left thigh.
Sergeant William A. Webster, both legs, one leg amputated.
" Freeman D. Gove, shell wound, right hip, gunshot left foot and left thigh.
" William K. Nason, gunshot, head, breast and leg, very severe.
Corporal Simeon A. Hapworth, gunshot, both thighs.
" George H. Robbins, gunshot, left hand, finger amputated.
" Marion F. Tyler, gunshot, left foot.
Wagoner Charles W Jones, gunshot, right ear.
Private Harvey A. Blanchard, chest.
" David Brailey.
" Nehemiah Brawn, right arm amputed.
" Amos Burgess, gunshot, left leg.
" Ferdinand C. Burr, gunshot, left knee.
" Henry Curtis, gunshot, hips.
" Charles E. Dodge, both arms.
" George Emerson, foot.

Private Alphonzo Fletcher, hip and hand.
" John H. Furbish, gunshot, left foot.
" Andrew E. Gates, fingers.
" Henry W. Hutchinson, right leg and shoulder.
" George Inman, shell wounds, left shoulder and right ankle.
" Charles W Johnson, leg.
" John Keating, June 16, wrist, deep cut by splinter.
" John Keating, June 18, gunshot, right foot.
" Joseph R. Langley, thigh.
" Joseph LeBelle, gunshot, back, severe.
" Charles E. Lovell, left thigh.
" Henry A. Severance, gunshot, right leg.
" Charles Stade, hand.
" William W Tibbetts, left hand.

Prisoner.

Private Elias K. Porter, died in Andersonville prison in 1864.

Company C — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Second Lieut. Edward S. Foster, died July 14.
Sergeant Milton S. Beckwith.
Corporal George Kittredge.
" Arthur P Hinkley, died Aug. 12.
Artificer James M. Parker.
Private Charles W Allen, died Aug. 1.
" Nathan Brazier, died July 13.
" Charles T Clare.
" James S. Emerson, died June 30.
" Isaiah Garland, died Aug. 16.
" Reuben Gragg, Jr., died Sept. 30.
" Michael Lee.
" John M. Liscomb, died Aug. 4.
" Charles H. Long, died July 15.
" William T. Lunt, died June 23.
" Algernon Morgan.
" Franklin Morrill.
" Joseph W Mason.
" Lemuel A. Smith, died Aug. 1.
" Stillman Smith, died June 20.

Private Daniel O. Sullivan.
" James Williams.

Wounded.

Sergeant Carlton M. Austin, shell wound, head.
" James M. Smith, color bearer, gunshot, right leg.
" Hervey L. Hastings, gunshot, right middle finger amputated.
" Frank J. Sergeant, thigh.
Corporal Eben F. Burns, canister shot, right elbow.
Private William S. Butler, head.
" Henry A. Carter.
" John H. Douglass, gunshot, left shoulder.
" John M. Fogg, gunshot, right leg.
" George G. Henries, foot.
" Walter Jordan, gunshot, right ankle, and grape, shoulder.
" Henry L. Lunt, side.
" William L. Miles, chest.
" Nahum Murch, gunshot, left foot.
" David Pottle, gunshot, right thigh.
" John A. Rodick.
" Asa Smith, gunshot, both thighs, left index and right little fingers.
" John A. Smith, hips.
" William Smith, flesh wound, thigh.
" Wellington Stratton, gunshot, head.

Company D — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Second Lieut. Thomas S. Drummond.
Sergeant Frank S. Robinson.
Corporal John Jackson, died June 25.
" Horace W. Burleigh, died July 16.
" Josiah E. Hurd.
" Sumner Tibbetts, died July 30.
" Albert C. Ellis.
Artificer Matthew Waters.
Private Charles H. Austin.
" Gustavus W. Bean.
" David Bishop.
" Charles F. Broad.

Private George Brown.
" William C Chamberlain, died July 11.
" Jeremiah Cook, died July 16.
" Horatio B. Downer.
" Adrian R. Drew, died July 16.
" Otis Dunbar, died June 19.
" William E. Dutton.
" Thomas Hatch, died July 13.
" Llewellyn Knowlton, died June 24.
" John S. Libby.
" Charles E. Parkhurst, died July 18.
" Frank S. Powers, died Aug. 8.
" Harvey H. Reed, died June 27.
" Reuben W Seavey.
" Frank W. Whittier.

Wounded.

First Lieut. Henry E. Sellers, gunshot, right arm.
Second Lieut. William A. Beckford, arm.
Sergeant Jonathan C. Lane, leg, slight.
" William A. Howe, arm.
" Albert Haskell, neck, slight.
" Henry M Howe, both legs.
Corporal Walter S. Gilman, leg and arm.
" George E. Johnson, left elbow.
" James F. Robinson, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Coryden Ireland, side, slight.
Private John Bowen, canister shot, foot and knee.
" George H. Crosby, gunshot, buttock.
" Thomas Donohue, gunshot, left wrist.
" William Dixon, gunshot, right instep.
" Hiram Dulac, gunshot, left lung.
" James W Dutton, gunshot, right side.
" Sylvester Eaton, gunshot, hand.
" Albion K. P Grant, toes.
" John W Hanscom, gunshot, right shin.
" Edward K. Moulton, gunshot, slight.
" William Knowlton, Jr., thigh.
" Aaron Nason, ball and two buck shots, left thigh

Private Charles H. Reed, left arm.
" Charles N. Smith, gunshot through right thigh.
" Horace A. Smith, leg, slight.
" William Wallace, gunshot, left groin.

Company E — Killed and Died of Wounds.

First Lieut. James W Clark, died July 24.
First Sergeant Samuel T Hiscock, died July 5.
Private William H. Buck.
" Henry N. Cole.
" Willard G. Delano.
" Robert Higgins.
" William R. Kennerson, died Aug. 9.
" Francis J. Lord, died July 31.
" Lewis Lord, died June 25.
" James R. Orne, died June 20.
" Holman Staples, died Aug. 10.
" Lewis A. Sturtevant, died June 23.
" George G. Thompson.
" Amos A. Withee.
" George S. Woodbury, died Aug. 30.

Wounded.

Captain Whiting S. Clark, gunshot, right side and left arm.
Sergeant Albert W. Chapin, gunshot, hip and left foot.
" Dexter Goodwin, buckshot, leg, slight.
" Thomas O. Eaton, gunshot, right leg.
Corporal William A. Fenlason, gunshot, right breast and left thumb.
" Samuel F. Tasker, gunshot, left arm.
" Charles J. House, gunshot, head and right ear.
Private Levi L. Curtis, grape-shot, right shin, severe.
" John Fitzgerald, spent ball, groin.
" David V Fogg, gunshot, left side.
" William W. P. Foster, gunshot, hand.
" Charles A. Gates, gunshot, small of back.
" James H. Gerrish, gunshot, shoulder.
" Joshua Grinnell, shell wound, right foot.
" Stephen F Harriman, gunshot, left thigh.
" Albert Hayes, gunshot, neck.

Private Atwood Hillard, gunshot, left chest, three ribs broken.
" Amos K. Hodgdon, gunshot, thigh.
" William T Newbit, gunshot, right forefinger.
" William G. Page, gunshot, right arm and left thigh.
" Charles L. Patten, gunshot, forearm.
" Richard P. Raynes, gunshot, face, slight.
" Henry W. Stearns, gunshot, left ankle.
" Cleaves C. Tracy, gunshot, right arm and hips.

Company F — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Second Lieut. Gardner H. Ruggles.
Sergeant Mark T. Emerson, died July 5.
" James C. Gray.
Private Eugene Burrill.
" Augustus H. Corliss, died Aug. 1.
" Ransom C. Dodge, died June 29.
" John F. Drew, died July 7.
" Harrison R. Friend, died Aug. 9.
" Nathan D. Hanson.
" Edmund Jefferds, died at City Point, 1864.
" Charles Larrabee, died July 8.
" Eugene Lord, died June 23.
" Samuel H. Nason, died July 4.
" Selden Rogers, died Aug. 6.
" Josiah Staples.

Wounded.

First Lieut. George R. Fernald, gunshot, left foot.
First Sergeant James A. Dole, gunshot, left wrist, slight.
Sergeant Stephen G. Waldon, gunshot, right foot.
" Asa T Wing, grape-shot, right shoulder.
" James Goodell, Jr., gunshot, left lower thigh.
Corporal Alonzo A. Orr, gunshot, left forearm.
" Simeon C. Whitcomb, gunshot, left hand.
" Arunah Tracy, gunshot, right arm amputated.
" Stephen S. Sawyer, gunshot, right shin.
" James F. McKellar, gunshot, face and right hand.
Private Corydon C. Blackden, gunshot, leg.
" Goff M. Blackden, gunshot, right thigh and arm.

Private Peleg Bradford, Jr., gunshot, right leg amputated.
" Lorenzo T. Davis, hip,
" Orville J. Dorman, gunshot, right chest.
" Ephraim K. Drew.
" Robert C. Dunaff, gunshot, left thigh.
" Michael Ford, gunshot, skull fractured.
" Cyrus Heard, gunshot, right forearm.
" Isaac M. Lawry, gunshot, right leg.
" Henry Lord, arm.
" John F. Montgomery, gunshot, right forearm.
" Joseph Morse, gunshot, left arm.
" George J. Nickerson, right thigh.
" Ezra Pattee, arm.
" Samuel E. Pray, gunshot, abdomen.
" Daniel P. Raymond, hip.
" Charles F. Read, right thigh.
" James J Reeves, left leg amputated.
" John L. Robinson, gunshot, left shoulder.
" Charles E. Sawtelle, right forearm.
" Dennis Sherburn, body bruise.
" John W Smith.
" Francis H. Snow, left arm amputated.
" George F. Stevens, right wrist, slight.
" Martin V Tripp, right breast.
" Thomas Wentworth, gunshot, neck and right shoulder.
" Altheus O. Wing, left leg amputated.

Company G—Killed and Died of Wounds.

Captain Frederic C. Howes.
Second Lieut. James E. Hall.
Sergeant George W Carr, died July 10.
" Albert Leach.
" Joel K. Grant.
Corporal George L. Stover.
Artificer Lyman Carley.
Wagoner John B. McCaslin, died June 22.
Private Simeon E. Allen, died July 31.
" William H. Betts.
" Jacob L. Cain, Jr., died Aug. 6

Private John C. Chandler, died July 1.
" Asa Dore.
" Franklin Ellis.
" William C. Green.
" Nathan E. Gross.
" John F. Haynes, died June 22.
" William H. Heagan.
" William H. Jipson, died July 30.
" Francis N. Leach, died June 26.
" Aaron Saunders, died June 26.
" Addison J. Strout, died Aug. 5.
" Moses B. Tolman, died July 31
" Joseph Uhr.

Wounded.

First Lieut. James A. Godfrey, gunshot, finger amputated.
Sergeant Rufus P Peaks, gunshot, right foot.
" Isaac J Dunham.
" Lewis M. Page.
" Hudson Sawyer, right side.
Corporal Lorenzo D. Perkins.
" Thomas E. Dodge, gunshot, right arm.
" Charles L. Heywood.
Private Daniel Austin, gunshot, right leg, shoulder, side and back.
" Asa Batchelder.
" Joseph M. Batchelder, left arm amputated, gunshot, right leg.
" Charles E. Bonsey, gunshot, right foot.
" Norman S. Brown, right knee and side.
" Rufus N. Brown, gunshot, wrist, slight.
" Nathan E. Burton, gunshot, left shoulder.
" George P. Clark, gunshot, left middle finger amputated.
" John B. Craig, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Greenleaf P Curtis, gunshot, right elbow, and shell wound in back.
" Daniel Davis, gunshot, left arm amputated.
" Edmund N Davis, gunshot, right thigh.
" Samuel T Davis, arm.
" Ezra H. Dodge, gunshot, thigh.
" Everett Dodge, right arm amputated.

Private Frank B. Dore, gunshot, right shoulder, arm and chest and left leg.
" James E. Fulton, gunshot, head, shell wound, left side.
" Floriman D. Furbish.
" Charles B. Gilley, gunshot, wrist, slight.
" Howard M. Gilley, side.
" Isaac B. Goodwin, gunshot, right hip and right thigh.
" Edwin W. Gould, right hip.
" Josiah M. Gowdy, gunshot, right testicle and face.
" George P Hooper.
" John M. Houston.
" Irving C. Jackson.
" George W. Joy, thigh.
" Seneca E. Keen, gunshot, right hand, finger amputated.
" George W. Kenney, gunshot, left wrist.
" Edwin L. Ladd, right eye destroyed by exploding shell.
" Alonzo Libby, gunshot, right foot.
" James W. Lunt, thigh.
" Gilbert L. Lurvey, right arm.
" John Marsh, gunshot, right leg.
" Cornelius Meehan, gunshot, right forearm.
" Ivory Otis, forearm.
" Gilman Pike.
" Henry H. Sleeper, foot.
" Stephen Thurston, right thigh.
" Jesse Tibbetts.
" Minot Tolman, right arm amputated.
" Aaron E. Williams, gunshot, arm.

Company H — Killed and Died of Wounds.

First Lieut. William R. Newenham, died July 9.
Second Lieut. Allen E. Barry.
Sergeant Alvin C. Casey.
Corporal Samuel H. Bussell.
" Horatio P. Nash.
" Benjamin N. Tucker.
Private Andrew F. Blyther, died June 20,
" George W. Burk, died June 30.
" William H. Cates.

Private Richard Cannon, died Sept. 21.
" Hillman Foss.
" Henry W. Grant.
" Jeremiah Gray, died July 5.
" Warren L. Hall.
" Samuel Hart.
" Calvin P. Holway, died June 19.
" William G. Jackson, died Aug. 26.
" Leonard W. Lee.
" James A. Nash, died July 6.
" John F. Norton, died July 4.
" Howard M. Stratton, died July 2.
" George W. Tuesley, died June 30.
" Benjamin Weaver.
" Austin W. Whittier, died Aug. 30.

Wounded.

Captain Harrison G. Smith, head and arm.
Second Lieut John A. Lancy, gunshot, both arms and right leg.
Sergeant Jonathan Pineo, right leg.
" George H. Coffin, gunshot, left leg and right hip.
" Joseph W. Worster, right shoulder.
Corporal Charles H. Sawyer, gunshot, left foot.
" Leverett C. Bridgham, gunshot, right thigh.
" Calvin Farnsworth, leg and side, rib broken.
" Elias Griffin, right thigh.
" Aaron W. Kelley, left leg amputated.
Private Justis Adams, gunshot, right shoulder and left leg.
" Moses N. H. Baker, gunshot, left thigh and left shoulder.
" Daniel S. Bunker, gunshot, left shoulder.
" Elijah C. Clark, hand.
" Benjamin Cousins, both shoulders, left arm, neck, hip and groin.
" Everett W. Davis.
" William Dobbins, Jr., right knee.
" Edward J. Donald, gunshot, right elbow
" Everett W. Drisco, gunshot, head, above right ear.
" Jeremiah Durgan, 3d, gunshot, right elbow.
" George A. Estes, arm.

Private George L. Fitzgerald, gunshot, left forearm and forehead.
" Benjamin T. Genthner, left thigh.
" Benjamin M. Gilman, hand and leg.
" Jason Leighton, gunshot, left foot.
" Rufus S. Sinclair, nose.
" Converse Thomas, gunshot, wrist.
" Samuel A. Thomas, gunshot, left arm.
" Joseph F. Wakefield, chest.
" William W Warren, gunshot, left arm.
" Nathan B. Watson, left hand.
" George M. Willey, hip.

Company I — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Captain Andrew J Jaquith, died July 1.
Second Lieut. Samuel W Crowell, died June 27.
Sergeant Adelbert F. Sproul, died June 24.
Corporal Rufus Gross.
Private Charles S. Bunker, died June 25.
" Benjamin F. Cilley, died Aug. 8.
" Frank L. Dearborn, died June 26.
" George W. Doe, died June 19.
" James G. Dudley.
" Stillman Guppy, died in Corinth, 1864.
" James H. Harrison.
" James A. Hathaway.
" Job Kelley, died July 11.
" Walter S. Malbon.
" Joseph H. Meader, died July 1.
" Anson C. Merrill, died July 4.
" Zina Michael, Jr., died June 27.
" Thomas Neddo.
" Ira Scott, died June 19.
" Albert Tucker.
" Daniel W Tucker.
" Alexander Veancou, died July 11.
" Elisha Whittaker.

Wounded.

First Lieut. Samuel J Oakes, slight.
Sergeant Benjamin M. Foss, right arm amputated.

Sergeant Alphonzo A. Tozier, gunshot, right shoulder.
" Albert Guppy, gunshot, right arm amputated.
Corporal Charles W Southard, gunshot, left ankle.
" Edward J. Milton, gunshot, right wrist.
" Chesley L. Metcalf, right arm amputated.
Wagoner Charles Mercer, right lung.
Private Alvin S. Archer, gunshot, left leg and arm.
" Ephraim L. Brawn, gunshot, left arm.
" John D. Cole, gunshot, arm, slight.
" William Doane, shell, right foot.
" Calvin Douglass, right thigh and left leg.
" Edmund M. Erskine, gunshot, left thigh.
" James A. Farrar, gunshot, neck and left side.
" Calvin F. Hutchins, chest.
" James S. Jewett.
" Alvin Overlock, gunshot, right forearm.
" William T Partridge, gunshot, right arm.
" Winthrop Shirland, left arm amputated, gunshot, throat and leg.
" Llewellyn H. Smith, gunshot, left arm and shoulder.
" Horatio Tibbetts, gunshot, left leg.

Company K — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Corporal John Johnson, died July 19.
Private Israel P Benner, died June 25.
" John Byrne, died March 6, 1865.
" Timothy Collins, died July 9.
" Edward Crowell, died June 30.
" Sylvanus G. Lincoln, died July 25.
" Samuel G. McCullough, died Aug. 30.
" Frederic W. Patterson, died June 20.
" James Sears, died Aug. 4.
" Thomas Walton.

Wounded.

First Lieut. Hugh F. Porter, right arm amputated.
Second Lieut. Lucius B. Gibson, foot.
" " Hiram F. Swett, arm.
Sergeant Calvin R. Gardner, slight.
" Enoch L. Hanscomb, left arm.

Sergeant John T Ward, side
Corporal Edgar M. Johnson, arm.
" Jacob Henry
" Abijah Ayer, body and side.
" James W Huntley gunshot, foot.
Artificer George W Howe left leg.
Private John W Bugbee, right side.
" Elias Brewster, gunshot, right foot.
" Jesse Brown, left shoulder.
" Alonzo L. W S. Cook, foot.
" John E. Corbet.
" Moses P Corson, gunshot, left leg.
" Enoch S. Crosby, arm.
" John H. Dearborn, both legs.
" Horace E. Ellis, gunshot, left arm amputated.
" John Fisher, gunshot, left arm.
" Horace W Getchell, left thigh amputated.
" Robert H. Gibson, slight.
" Hiram Farley, gunshot, right eye destroyed.
" George Hunter, gunshot, right thigh.
" Barnett N. Jewell, gunshot, head, severe.
" David S. Jewell, gunshot, stomach, bowels, shoulder, and ankle.
" Edward J Kernin, shoulder.
" Patrick McCarty, right eye and left knee.
" Gustavus Malmquist, leg.
" Ezekiel Merrithew, gunshot, left foot.
" Joseph Moholland, left leg.
" James C. Motz, gunshot, right thigh.
" Raymond P Motz, gunshot, head and right side.
" Patrick O'Neil, leg.
" John Robinson, back.
" James Rogers, gunshot, left leg.
" Ephraim W Steward, leg.
" Thomas Toohey, gunshot, left forearm.
" John G. Wilder, thigh.

Company L.—Killed and Died of Wounds.

First Lieut. Horatio N. P Spooner, died July 10.
Sergeant Charles C Morse, died June 19.

Corporal George C. Cross.
" Richard B. Creasey.
Private John H. Booker, died Jan. 9, 1865.
" Kingsbury W. Bowley, died July 16.
" Otis B. Boynton, died July 10.
" Daniel G. Foster, died July 7.
" Edward Hamor.
" Stephen Harris.
" William King.
" Winslow H. McIntire.
" Willard Merriam, died July 24.
" Loomis T. Nickerson.
" Albert J. Osgood.
" Alfred P. Patterson.
" Henry A. Patterson.
" Charles E. Prescott.
" William F Rideout.
" Emery O. Runnels, died July 18.
" Charles W. Sanderson.
" Omar Shaw, died July 9.
" Nathan S. Stanley.
" Isaac E. Stevens.
" Oscar Storer, died July 18.
" George A. Tibbetts, died July 1.

Wounded.

First Lieut. Thomas Foster, gunshot, right breast and shoulder.
Second Lieut. George J. Brewer, gunshot, breast, right arm amputated.
First Sergeant George E. Dodge, gunshot, right shoulder, slight.
Sergeant Abiathar J. Knowles, gunshot, right side and left leg.
" Aurelius H. Patterson.
Corporal John H. Brown, leg.
" William D. Dixon, hip.
" Robert A. Martin, side and shoulder.
Private Willard Andrews, left wrist and left side.
" Alvah Babbidge.
" William Berry, gunshot, left eye to ear.
" John F. Boynton, right knee.
" Charles F Cowan.

Private James S. Crooker, gunshot, right hip.
" William Dilling.
" John D. Edes, pick wound, right ankle.
" James W. Hall.
" David B. Hamor.
" Moses G. Howard, gunshot, left hand and right leg.
" Thornton McD. Howard, right leg amputated, left leg and skull fractured, gunshot, left hand, buckshot, neck.
" William Judkins, body.
" Russell L. Knight, gunshot, skull.
" Frank G. Lancaster, gunshot, shoulder.
" Rufus E. Patterson, gunshot, left hand, knee, foot and right arm.
" Alfred K. Paul, left wrist.
" John E. Potter, gunshot, left side, slight.
" Nathan N. Pratt, gunshot, right foot.
" James H. Stinson.
" Horace Tibbetts, gunshot, right hand, index finger amputated.
" Charles Wiley, gunshot, head.

Company M — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Sergeant Sewall D. Ramsdell.
" Edward E. Jennison, died June 25.
Corporal John C. Grover, died July 16.
" Andrew J. Knowles, died July 18.
Private Silas S. Bennett.
" Thomas J. Bickmore.
" Levi Glidden.
" Nathan Higgins, Jr., died Oct. 1.
" Edwin G. Minot, died Sept. 17.
" John A. Poor, died 1864.
" Edwin Stanton.

Wounded.

First Lieut. Cyrus K. Bridges, shell wound, right forearm.
Second Lieut. Albert P. Eastman, gunshot, neck and hand.
First Sergeant Daniel W. Pettengill, gunshot, lower jaw and leg.
Sergeant Dallas Knowlton, shell, left foot, four toes amputated.
Private Erastus Adams, gunshot, left ankle and frontal bone.

Private Josiah P. Bradbury, gunshot, right knee.
" William F. Butters, shell wound, back.
" Charles Green, gunshot, left hand.
" Thomas S. Henderson, gunshot, right thigh and left knee.
" Phineas P Jones.
" Philip C. Keith, gunshot, left foot.
" Franklin R. Knowlton.
" Thomas Leighton, thigh.
" George W. Loyd, thigh.
" Alexander H. Maddocks, gunshot, left foot, two toes amputated.
" John E. Mitchell, gunshot, left hand.
" Frederick Ordway, gunshot, left leg.
" Luther F Rolf, gunshot, left leg, thigh amputated June 30, 1866.
" Charles F. Runnels.
" Hosea H. Sherburn, arm.
" Charles M. Staples, shoulder.
" Edwin E. White, gunshot, right forearm and shoulder.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Field and staff	1	3	–	4
Company A	14	34	–	48
" B	30	31	1	62
" C	22	20	–	42
" D	27	26	–	53
" E	15	24	–	39
" F	15	38	–	53
" G	24	50	–	74
" H	24	32	–	56
" I	23	22	–	45
" K	10	40	–	50
" L	26	30	–	56
" M	11	22	–	33
Totals	242	372	1	615

JERUSALEM PLANK ROAD, JUNE 22, 1864.

Company A — Wounded.

Private Philander W Rowell, gunshot, left foot.
" Albert Spearen, gunshot, ankle.
" George W. Tucker, gunshot, left hand, finger amputated.

Prisoners.

Private Noah Cross, died in Andersonville, Aug. 9.
" Arthur F. Howard, exchanged, Feb. 6. 1865.

Company B — Wounded.

Private Richard McGrath.
" John A. Whittier, gunshot, left lower leg.

Prisoner.

Private Ezra R. Reed, enlisted into rebel army.

Company C — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Alanson Bennett, also prisoner, died Aug. 23.

Wounded.

Private Oscar Kimball.

Prisoners.

Corporal John G. Remick, exchanged Nov. 22.
Private Alanson Bennett (see above).
" Sewall A. Bunker, died Aug. 15.
" James M. Stratton, died Aug. 20.

Company D — Prisoners.

Private Charles A. Peavey, paroled Jan. 20, 1865.
" Hosea B. Perkins, paroled Jan. 20, 1865.

Company E — Wounded.

Sergeant George W. Labree, gunshot, right thigh and right leg.

Prisoners.

Private Joseph S. Church, died in Andersonville, 1864.
" William S. Randlett, exchanged Nov. 22.

Company F — Wounded.

Private Joseph Appleton, shell wound, left arm.

Company G — Wounded.

Private Charles B. Gilley, gunshot, left arm.

Prisoners.

Corporal John Ames, color bearer, exchanged Feb. 27, 1865.
" Charles A. Jackson, exchanged Nov. 25.
Private Eben W. Johnson, exchanged Nov. 25.
" Uriah B. Leach, exchanged Nov. 25.

Company K — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Sergeant Robert Smith, left in hands of the enemy.

Wounded.

Private John Barrell, thumb.
" Archibald McKenzie, left thumb.

Company L — Wounded.

First Sergeant George E. Dodge, shell wound, right leg, three buck shot in right side, contusion of elbow.

Prisoners.

Sergeant Joseph A. Burlingame, paroled.
Private Marcus M. Alley, paroled.

Company M — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Stephen N. Barker, also prisoner, died in prison, Sept. 15.
" Edward P. Clary, died July 11, at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

Wounded.

Sergeant Byron W. Murphy, gunshot, head.
Private Philonas K. Martin.
" Charles H. Philbrick.

Prisoners.

Artificer Samuel R. Cromwell, died Jan. 7, 1865.
Private Stephen N. Barker (see above).

Private Thomas B. Drysdale, died Aug. 13.
" Franklin Ware, exchanged.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total
Company A	–	3	2	5
" B	–	2	1	3
" C	1	1	4	6
" D	–	–	2	2
" E	–	1	2	3
" F	–	1	–	1
" G	–	1	4	5
" K	1	2	–	3
" L	–	1	2	3
" M	2	3	4	9
Totals	4	15	21	40

MINE EXPLOSION, JULY 30, 1864.

Company B — Wounded.

Private Charles W. Jones, gunshot, left hand, right leg and head.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company B	–	1	–	1
Total	–	1	–	1

DEEP BOTTOM, AUG. 16–19, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Killed and Died of Wounds.

Colonel Daniel Chaplin, died Aug. 20.

Company D — Wounded.

Private Archibald McDougald, gunshot, left arm and hand.

Company E — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private David O. Pollard.

Wounded.

Sergeant Dexter Goodwin, shell wound, left hand, slight.
Private George E. Ball, shell wound, right hip, severe.
" Sullivan Ellis, gunshot, right leg.

Company F — Wounded.

Corporal John H. Kelley, hand.
" Stephen S. Sawyer, arm.
" Samuel E. Pray, ankle.
Private John Heard, shoulder.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Field and staff	1	–	–	1
Company D	–	1	–	1
" E	1	3	–	4
" F	–	4	–	4
Totals	2	8	–	10

THE CHIMNEYS, FRONT OF FORT HELL, SEPT. 9, 1864.

Company A — Prisoners.

Corporal Randall M. Davis, exchanged.

Company G — Prisoners.

Private Asa Batchelder, exchanged March 19, 1865.
" James A. Smith, died March 2, 1865, at Richmond, in prison.

Company H — Prisoners.

Corporal Warren T Small, died Dec. 16.

Company K — Prisoners.

Sergeant Edward Kilby, exchanged Feb. 10, 1865.

Company M — Prisoners.

Wagoner Joel A. Dorr, exchanged.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company A	—	—	1	1
" G	—	—	2	2
" H	—	—	1	1
" K	—	—	1	1
" M	—	—	1	1
	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	6	6

SQUIRREL LEVEL ROAD, OCT. 2, 1864.

Company C — Killed and Died of Wounds

Private James H. Grover.

Company D — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Rodolphus A. Tufts.

Wounded.

Private John Potter, head, slight.

Prisoner

Private Charles A. Jones, exchanged Oct. 8.

Company F — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Owen D. Bradford.
" Charles H. Maddocks, died Oct. 27.

Wounded.

Corporal Fred A. Chamberlain, shell wound, head, slight.
Private Amos E. Hardy, shell wound, right arm ampututed.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company C	1	–	–	1
" D	1	1	1	3
" F	2	2	–	4
Totals	4	3	1	8

BOYDTON PLANK ROAD, OCT. 27, 1864.

Company A — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Rodger Connoley, wound, severe, also prisoner; died, date unknown.

Wounded.

First Lieut. Warren A. Huntress, gunshot, head, slight.
Sergeant Thomas B. Gifford, gunshot, leg, also prisoner, exchanged.
" Joseph W Knights, gunshot, left hand, two fingers amputated.

Prisoners.

Sergeant Thomas B. Gifford (see above).
Private Rodger Connoley (see above).

Company B — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Leander Vickery.

Wounded.

Sergeant Freeman D. Gove, gunshot, scrotum, slight.
Private William H. Welch, foot, slight.

Company C — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Luther Kingman, died Nov. 18.

Wounded.

Second Lieut. Carlton M. Austin, shoulder.
Sergeant Frank J. Sargent, side.
Private Sewall F. Haskell, gunshot and gravel, left eye destroyed.
" Owen O'Neil, also prisoner, gunshot, leg.

Prisoner.

Private Owen O'Neil (see preceding page).

Company D — Wounded.

Artificer Amaziah Billings, also prisoner, gunshot, right lower leg.
Private Benjamin W Hinton, gunshot,left leg.

Prisoners.

Artificer Amaziah Billings, paroled March 1, 1865 (see above).
Private Hiram G. Bolton, paroled March 25, 1865.

Company E — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Peter Pelkie, severely wounded and prisoner, date of death unknown.

Wounded.

Second Lieut. Frank A. Clark, gunshot, left arm.
Private Benjamin W Rollins, gunshot, left middle finger amputated.
" Osborn Weeman, shell wound, neck, slight.

Prisoner.

Private Peter Pelkie (see above)

Company F — Wounded.

Private Sanford Annis, gunshot, left chest and shoulder.

Prisoner.

Private Oliver P Hodgdon, exchanged Feb. 25, 1865.

Company G — Killed and Died of Wounds.

First Sergeant Lorenzo D. Perkins.
Private Freeman S. Hancock

Company H — Wounded.

Second Lieut. Ira M Bowers, gunshot, right shoulder.
Private George Bush, gunshot, slight.

Private Benjamin T. Genthner, gunshot, right ankle.
" Converse Thomas, gunshot, left hand.

Company I — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Lorenzo Warren, also prisoner, died Nov. 1.

Wounded.

Private Francis M Archer, also prisoner, gunshot, leg.
" George E. Tibbetts, gunshot, right hand.

Prisoners.

Private Francis M Archer (see above), paroled Feb. 5, 1865.
" Lorenzo Warren (see above).

Company K — Wounded.

Sergeant David Wilbur, also prisoner, right leg amputated.
Private Ezra Dean, also prisoner, gunshot, left leg.

Prisoners.

Sergeant David Wilbur (see above), exchanged Feb. 10, 1865.
Private Ezra Dean (see above), exchanged.

Company L — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Corporal George C. Knowles.
" Virgil D. Bowley.

Company M — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Elias Chick, died Nov 20.

Wounded.

Private Charles Conery, left foot, four toes amputated.
" Josiah M. Whittier, also prisoner, gunshot, right thigh.

Prisoner.

Private Josiah M. Whittier (see above), exchanged February, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company A	1	3	2	6
" B	1	2	–	3
" C	1	4	1	6
" D	–	2	2	4
" E	1	3	1	5
" F	–	1	1	2
" G	2	–	–	2
" H	–	4	–	4
" I	1	2	2	5
" K	–	2	2	4
" L	2	–	–	2
" M	1	2	1	4
Totals	10	25	12	47

WELDON RAID, DEC. 6–12, 1864.

Company F — Prisoner.

First Sergeant Luther K. Patten, paroled Jan. 8, 1865.

Company H — Prisoner.

Sergeant Augustus P. Nash, exchanged.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company F	–	–	1	1
" H	–	–	1	1
Totals	–	–	2	2

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG, JUNE 23, 1864, TO MARCH 29, 1865.

Company A — Wounded.

Corporal Thomas H. Stanwood, date unknown, gunshot, leg.
Private Joseph C. Dunn, June 27, Petersburg lines, gunshot.

Private Andrew Hooper, Sept. 30, Fort Hell, gunshot, left thigh.
" John R. Morrill, September, spent ball, left foot, Fort Hell.
" Hiram F. Savage, Aug. 25, Fort Hell, gunshot, left leg amputated.
" Francis A. Sullivan, Oct. 7, Fort Hell, gunshot.

Company B — Wounded.

Private George M Furbish, July, Petersburg, shell wound, right hand.
" James McKeen, date and place unknown, gunshot, left fore-arm.

Company C — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Daniel Jellison, Oct. 24, Fort Hell, shell, died Oct. 30.

Wounded.

Private Willard O. Fogg, Oct. 18, Fort Hell, gunshot, left side.
" William H. Stanley, Jan. 2, 1865, in camp, gunshot, right leg.

Company D — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Emery W Hatch, Sept. 10, Fort Hell.

Wounded.

Corporal Calvin Kirk, Nov. 4, Fort Hell, gunshot, left arm, severe.
" Frank R. Leach, Sept. 10, Fort Hell, right arm amputated.

Company E — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private James A. Barnes, Oct. 13, Fort Hell, died Nov. 27.

Wounded.

Private Elisha H. Adams, Oct. 17, Fort Hell, gunshot, left shoulder.
" Elbridge G. Frost, Sept. 27, Fort Hell picket, gunshot, right arm.
" Henry H. Lufkin, October, Fort Hell picket, shell, slight.
" Osborn Weeman, Nov. 27, rear of Fort Hell, gunshot, arm.

Company F — Wounded.

Private Charles H. Fitzgerald, date and place unknown, gunshot, knee.

Company G — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private James W Lunt, Sept. 28, Fort Hell picket.

Company H — Wounded

Private John Q. A. Foss, Oct. 20, Fort Hell, spent ball, elbow
" Charles T Haskell, October, Fort Hell, spent ball, pit of stomach.

Company I — Wounded.

Private Joel F. Brown, June 24, near Petersburg, gunshot, hand.

Company K — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private John Cambridge, Nov. 28, Fort Hell picket.
" Thomas H. Woodman, Sept. 24, Fort Hell picket.

Wounded.

First Sergeant Fred O. Talbot, November, Fort Hell, spent ball, right breast.
Private John E. Corbet, September, Fort Hell, gunshot, shoulder.

Company L — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Corporal David A. Chase, Sept. 18, Fort Hell, died Sept 21.
Private Isaac Adams, Sept. 24, Fort Hell, died Sept. 28.

Wounded.

Private John Bigelow, Sept. 29, Fort Hell picket, gunshot, left heel.
" Heman Case, Aug. 28, Fort Hell picket, shell wound, head.
" John V Maxfield, Sept. 24, Fort Hell picket, gunshot, left shoulder.

Company M — Wounded.

Private Alfred Hoyt, Aug. 20, Fort Hell.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and Died of Wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company A	–	6	–	6
" B	–	2	–	2
" C	1	2	–	3
" D	1	2	–	3
" E	1	4	–	5
" F	–	1	–	1
" G	1	–	–	1
" H	–	2	–	2
" I	–	1	–	1
" K	2	2	–	4
" L	2	3	–	5
" M	–	1	–	1
Totals	8	26	–	34

ADVANCE ON PETERSBURG LINES, MARCH 25, 1865.

Company A — Wounded.

Private John Miller, gunshot, arm.
" James Warren, gunshot, arm.

Company B — Wounded.

Private Joseph Jordan, gunshot, hand.

Company C — Wounded.

Private Jeremiah Harrington, gunshot, temple.

Company D — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private James Morrill.

Wounded.

Corporal Charles H. Calef, gunshot, head, slight.
Private Robert A. Webster, gunshot, left cheek and left arm.

Prisoner.

Private Henry H. Frost, paroled March 29.

Company E — Wounded.

Private John Saul, gunshot, left hip.

Company F — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Loomis J. Felker.

Wounded.

Corporal Orrin Houston, gunshot, left breast.
Private Martin V Tripp.

Company G — Wounded.

Private Wilbur H. Eldridge, right leg.

Company H — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Newell Davis, died in August at home.

Wounded.

Private Israel Sweet, right arm.

Company I — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Capt. Samuel J Oakes.
Private Moses Davis, also prisoner, died April 1.

Wounded.

Sergeant Newton E. Bonney, arm.

Prisoners.

Private Moses Davis (see above).
" James Davis, paroled March 29.
" Erastus F. Emery, paroled March 29.
" William Harlow, Jr., paroled March 29.
" Samuel P Soule, paroled March 29.
" Augustus Young, paroled March 29.

Company L — Wounded.

Private Charles R. Brown, hip.
" Charles F Cowan, wrist.

Company M — Wounded.

Private William F Butters, right leg.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company A	—	2	—	2
" B	—	1	—	1
" C	—	1	—	1
" D	1	2	1	4
" E	—	1	—	1
" F	1	2	—	3
" G	—	1	—	1
" H	1	1	—	2
" I	2	1	6	9
" L	—	2	—	2
" M	—	1	—	1
Totals	5	15	7	27

HATCHER'S RUN, MARCH 31, 1865.

Company A — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private John M. Steward.

Company E — Wounded.

Private Elijah Dow, shell wound, cheek.
" Edward B. West, gunshot, left foot.

Company H — Wounded.

Private Richard W. Willey, shell wound, wrist.

Company L — Wounded.

Private Manley S. Tyler, concussion, shell.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company A	1	—	—	1
" E	—	2	—	2
" H	—	1	—	1
" L	—	1	—	1
Totals	1	4	—	5

DEATONSVILLE AND SAILORS CREEK, APRIL 6, 1865.

Company A — Wounded.

Corporal William Harmon, gunshot.
" Frederic H. Tucker, bruise from shell.
" William W. Scott, gunshot, left arm amputated.
Private Benjamin G. Grover, gunshot, right hand.

Company B — Wounded.

Captain Frederic C. Low, gunshot, shoulder.
Private Albert Clements, gunshot, hand.
" Francis McKenna, shoulder.
" William H. Welch, shoulder.

Company C — Wounded.

Private John L. Emery, shell wound, arm.
" James F. Osgood, shell wound, right foot.
" Calvin J Sargent, shell wound, right arm amputated.

Company D — Wounded.

Private Stephen M. Bickford, shell wound, face.

Company E — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Henry A. Evans, died April 11.

Wounded.

Sergeant Alpheus Rowell, shell wound, face.
Corporal David W Adams, gunshot, left forearm.
Private David V Fogg, shell wound, foot.
" Francis O. Nichols, shell wound, right heel.

Company F — Wounded.

First Lieut. John N. Batchelder, gunshot, right arm.
Sergeant James E. Wentworth, shell wound, right hip.
Private Herbert E. Arey, gunshot, neck and face.
" David A. Legrow, gunshot, left thigh from hip to knee.

Company G — Wounded.

Private John B. Craig, spent ball.
" Charles Hendrickson, gunshot, slight.

Company H — Wounded.

Private James H. Brazzell, left knee.
" Arthur D. Bumps, leg.
" Timothy Cunningham, gunshot, left ankle.
" Rufus S. Sinclair, left shoulder.

Company I — Wounded.

Corporal Edmund C. Parsons.
Private George B. McKechnie, hand.
" Michael Ryan, breast.

Company K — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Alonzo J. W. S. Cook.

Wounded.

Private John P. Sprague, gunshot, left arm.

Company M — Killed and Died of Wounds.

Private Ferdinand Palmer

Wounded.

Second Lieut. Arthur P. Budge, right arm.
Private Oliver W. Bates, shell wound, right leg amputated.
" James W. Bryant.
" John Noyes, gunshot, head.
" Charles M. Staples, gunshot, groin.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company A	–	4	–	4
" B	–	4	–	4
" C	–	3	–	3
" D	–	1	–	1
" E	1	4	–	5
" F	–	4	–	4
" G	–	2	–	2
" H	–	4	–	4
" I	–	3	–	3
" K	1	1	–	2
" M	1	5	–	6
Totals	3	35	–	38

FARMVILLE, APRIL 7, 1865.

Company G — Wounded.

Corporal John Murphy, gunshot, left wrist.

Company H — Wounded.

Private Robert Goodwin.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Company G	–	1	–	1
" H	–	1	–	1
Totals	–	2	–	2

RECAPITULATION.

Battle.	Date.	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Spottsylvania,	May 19, 1864,	155	375	2	532
Milford Station,	May 21, 1864,	1	–	2	3
North Anna,	May 23–26, 1864,	2	6	–	8
Totopotomoy,	May 28–31, 1864,	3	10	3	16
Cold Harbor,	June 2–13, 1864,	1	27	7	35
Petersburg,	June 16–18, 1864,	242	372	1	615
Jerusalem Plank Road,	June 22, 1864,	4	15	21	40
Mine Explosion,	July 30, 1864,	–	1	–	1
Deep Bottom,	Aug. 16–19, 1864,	2	8	–	10
The Chimneys,	Sept. 9, 1864,	–	–	6	6
Squirrel Level Road,	Oct. 2, 1864,	4	3	1	8
Boydton Road,	Oct. 27, 1864,	10	25	12	47
Weldon Raid,	Dec. 7–13, 1864,	–	–	2	2
Siege of Petersburg,	June, 1864 to April, 1865,	8	26	–	34
Advance on Petersburg Lines,	March 25, 1865,	5	15	7	27
Hatcher's Run,	March 31, 1865,	1	3	–	4
Deatonsville and Sailors Creek,	April 6, 1865,	3	35	–	38
Farmville,	April 7, 1865,	–	2	–	2
Totals,		441	923	64	1,428

ACCIDENTS.

Injuries to men in the army do not all occur in battle, neither are all deaths the result of battle and disease. Accidents sometimes play quite an important part in disabling men in the service. The rough character of army life tends to accidents, but, of course, all are not recorded. During the progress of this compilation the following accidents have been noted, and their recital may not be the most uninteresting part of our history: —

At Fort Sumner, Michael Boucher, of Company A, fell in a fit across a fire and was badly burned about the arms, which laid him up for a long time.

In a letter from Colonel Chaplin, dated Sept. 10, 1862, on file in the Adjutant-General's office at Augusta, he mentions the fact that five men of the regiment had been badly cut with axes during the few days the regiment had then been felling trees, and added that he believed the work in which the men were then engaged was more dangerous than service at the front.

Sometime during the fall of 1862, Henry S. Hall had his leg broken while felling trees, injuring him so badly that he never returned to the regiment, but was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

On June 26, 1864, in front of Petersburg, William W Lander, of Company M, was badly injured on the head and right side by a falling tree.

Benjamin Varnum, of Company C, was also injured by a falling tree, but the date does not appear.

Josiah M. Jordan, of Company I, was quite badly injured by a falling tree in the fall of 1862.

Orrin A. Sidelinker, of Company E, in the summer of 1863, cut his foot with a broadaxe while hewing timber, which required several stitches to close the wound.

William H. Kent, of Company B, cut off two fingers with a hatchet while splitting kindling, on the morning of May 16, 1864.

Charles E. Dunn, of Company M, cut off one of his toes while chopping, on July 21, 1864.

Sergeant Joseph M. Currier, of Company G, met with a peculiar accident as the company was coming in from drill on the double quick at Fort Sumner. His foot striking some obstruction, he stumbled, but

kept his feet for several paces, and in trying to preserve his balance he threw his hand back, striking the end of his bayonet scabbard, reversing it. The bayonet slipped from the scabbard, striking the ground point upward, upon which he fell, the point piercing his knee, inflicting a painful, though not dangerous wound.

While some of our men were engaged in digging a well in front of Petersburg, in the summer of 1864, as Charles O. Smith, of Company F, was being lowered down, the rope broke, precipitating him to the bottom, giving him a bad shaking up and several bruises.

On Aug. 21, 1863, while celebrating the first anniversary of our muster into United States service, during the mule race, Charles Eaton, of Company E, was thrown from a mule, receiving a sprained ankle which laid him up for several weeks.

In the fall of 1862, John Gerald, of Company B, was reported in hospital under treatment for a sprained ankle.

During the engagement of our brigade on March 25, 1865, Capt. Hudson Sawyer, then on Gen. De Trobriand's staff, was riding over the field with orders to some of the regiments. His horse stumbled as he leaped a line of breastwork, both being thrown to the ground. The Captain, although he would hardly own that he was hurt at the time, suffered for months from the effects of the fall.

In the spring of 1864, while unloading rations at Fort Sumner, a barrel of pork fell from the wagon, striking Axel Woodbury, of Company M, knocking him down and severely injuring his hip, from the effects of which he never fully recovered.

In the mix-up at the wagon train, on May 19, 1864, Nehemiah Littlefield, of Company K, was run over by a wagon. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained until discharged about a year later.

On the night of April 23, 1865, Sergt. Augustus P. Nash, of Company H, and John Hall, of Company F, were drowned in the collision of the steamers "Massachusetts" and "Black Diamond."

Sergt-Major Nathan M. Mills, who had lost an arm at Petersburg, was drowned in the Penobscot River, between Old Town and Bradley, by the upsetting of a boat.

On the night of June 16, 1864, in front of Petersburg, while working in the darkness building breastworks, a pick in the hands of one of the men was driven through the heel of John D. Edes, of Company L. This was a very bad wound, and used him up for further field service.

Corporal Robert Grindle, of Company C, had his leg very badly in-

jured by a heavy pine log rolling back on him while building breastworks at Cold Harbor. He was never able to return to the company.

Robert L. Willey, of Company H, while on furlough at Cherryfield, on April 10, 1865, in firing a salute in honor of Lee's surrender, had his right arm torn off the premature discharge of a cannon.

While on the Weldon raid, in December, 1864, Josiah Davis, of Company M, slipped and fell from a sleety log, receiving injuries which kept him in hospital for four months.

James B. Erskine, of Company B, received an injury to his ankle, for which he was discharged in May, 1863.

In January, 1864, while on picket near Fort Sumner, Russell Trundy, of Company B, was hit in the ankle by a piece of shell fired from the fort in target practice. He received his discharge a few weeks later.

While on guard at our Barracks on Seventh Street in Washington, in the spring of 1864, James F. Osgood, of Company C, was wounded in the leg by a minié ball from the gun of another of the guard who slipped and fell on the icy sidewalk, striking the hammer of his gun on the bricks with sufficient force to explode it.

Within a few days of the time of Osgood's injury, Thomas Matthews, of Company C, had come off guard, and he with the rest of the squad were discharging their pieces into a gravel bank. Some of the gravel flew and struck Matthews in the eyes, injuring them to such an extent that he was discharged a few months later. Through the carelessness of the officers his name was never reported on the company roll He later applied for a United States pension, but his case was rejected as his name could not be found. He tried for a state pension with similar results. In the meantime he had become entirely blind and finally died without getting any assistance from his government or state. In compiling for this history the facts were discovered on a monthly return, but it was too late. He had gone where a pension would be of no use.

As in the case of Matthews the name of George P. Potter, of Company K, who was mortally wounded May 19, 1864, was never reported on the roll of that company, but the facts were obtained from a monthly return. We have never heard anything from this latter case and do not know whether or not his widow was able to obtain a pension.

In November, 1864, a member of Company D, who had been on picket through a rain storm, was at work cleaning his gun. He found that some mud had got into the gun and seemed to stick about midway

of the barrel, which he found difficult to remove. Abel Brooks, of that company, took the gun, remarking that he could remove the mud. Holding the gun over his head he fired, but that gun did no more service- neither did Brooks for several days or until a long scalp wound, made by a sliver of steel from the shattered gun, had time to heal. Fortunately no one else was hit by the flying fragments.

The following may not be strictly classed as an accident, but it shows one of the freaks to which minié balls are liable. When Andrew Hooper, of Company A, was wounded through the thigh in Fort Hell on Sept. 30, 1864, he was hanging out his wash, his clothes pole being several feet below the top of the fort and where everybody felt perfectly safe from the fire of small-arms. It was a mystery how Hooper could get hit under existing conditions until someone discovered the mark of the ball as it struck the top of the embankment. It had hit a sand bag, and in passing, the course of the ball had been turned downward.

PART IV

A REGIMENT OF RECRUITS.

CHAPTER XIX.

A REGIMENT OF GREEN RECRUITS.

Twelve companies, 150 men each, 1,800 men, 65 commissioned officers. Take one company. Here they are. Fall in: Tallest on right, 6 feet 2, shortest on left, 5 feet 2, graded down, no two heads, faces, bodies, or limbs alike, ages 16 years to 45. They stand as unlike as trees in the forest. They walk 150 different gaits. Some are quick and snappy, others slow and draggy, every variation between. Their mental make-up is as different as the homes and occupations from which they have come. Here are farmers and their boys, carpenters, shipbuilders, blacksmiths, lumbermen, river drivers, masons, tailors, barbers, clerks, cooks, laundry men, engineers, printers, shoemakers, boat builders, boiler makers, watchmakers, gunsmiths, harness makers, carriage builders, and schoolmasters, and several boys who have done no work, who have never even learned to care for their own things, but have been followed by mothers and sisters to keep them in order at home. They must now be made straight, setting up in military parlance, get their heads up, bodies straight, fitted to uniforms, shoes, and hats, and taught to walk and run alike, to move together as one unit — a company in the regiment. They must learn obedience and promptness.

How long will it take to teach some of these men and boys to get up quickly at reveille and to be punctual at every call of the bugle? Then how to camp, to bivouac, to endure a hard, heavy march in fair or stormy days or nights, and to conserve their powers and preserve health? How to approach an enemy or prevent his approach? How to use arms on march, in line of battle, or on skirmish or picket line, how to shoot and avoid getting shot? How to carry, cook, and conserve their food and ammunition, to keep their arms and themselves always ready for action? All these things they must learn. All the trades they brought with them will be wanted, for soldiers must do many things besides marching, camping, and fighting. They must build and destroy buildings, forts, magazines, bridges, roads, railroads, boats, dams, and rifle pits. All the trades

of civil life will be called for in time to come, so we must have the schoolmasters who can learn quickly and impart their knowledge to men. We must make teachers of the sergeants and corporals, and they must be busy a long time. The military instruction in time of war is the practical kind of teaching by doing. What cannot time and patience do with these 150 new recruits? We have remarked elsewhere what marvelous soldiers, what generals, these recruits had become by March 29, 1865, and how invincible they were in the last campaign which so gloriously ended the great Civil War in America. If the writer could convey to the reader an illustration of the skill of these veterans of 1865 in crawling up to attacking or getting away from the lines of a watchful foe, the interest of the book would be complete. How well, under direction of an experienced officer, they could use every tree, stump, knoll, hillock, hollow ravine, wall, or ditch to keep some obstacle between them and the watchful foe! How they could disappear from view and be seen no more till the puffs of smoke along the face of the enemy showed that they were in their holes where there were no holes! How well they could hold on against the enemy's attempts to dislodge them! We would gladly extend this work to give pictures of these private soldiers and the individual work they each did, if we had the facts and the pictures. We give all we have obtained and some sketches.

EPHRAIM K. DREW.

Ephraim K. Drew, private Company F, one of two brothers in this Company, both excellent soldiers, loyal, faithful, and competent anywhere. Ephraim served as Wagoner part of the time, and had his courage severely tested on many occasions. He accompanied Lieutenant Dole and the writer in an attempt to rescue some of the wounded on the morning following the charge of June 18, 1864. Had there ever been a question as to his courage before, there never could have been afterward. He not only showed his bravery, but his loyalty to his comrades and his skill as a veteran soldier. Since the war he has been a useful and faithful minister of the gospel.

FRED A. EDWARDS.

JAMES B. PARSONS.

Fred A. Edwards, our admirable band leader, now a good citizen of Lincoln, Maine. He tried the horn for us at the reunion at Lincoln, but he could not wind it as in 1863.

James B. Parsons, Colonel of Militia. Postmaster and prominent citizen of Pontiac, Illinois. One of the best of soldiers.

We give a picture of Thomas G. Libby as recruit in Company A, age fourteen, dependent on mother to pick up after him, and again in 1864 as veteran on picket at Cold Harbor. His contribution will tell of the development of such a soldier. He is now a prominent business man at Vinalhaven and a great helper in maintaining the First Maine Organization. We give a cut of him as he appears to-day.

THOMAS G. LIBBY RECRUIT.

THOMAS G. LIBBY, VETERAN.

A SKETCH FROM THE RANKS.

By Thomas G. Libby.

I enlisted in the spring of 1862, Company A, at the age of fourteen years, weighed 102 pounds, height 5 feet 3 inches, being one inch less than the required height, secured mother's consent, father, Thomas S. Libby, having enlisted in the spring of 1861, Company C 7th Maine. After receiving advice and assurance from Dr. Wilson, our family physician, that I would not be accepted, mother gave her consent. After having her sign her name to the Government papers I put my age down as sixteen years. I had never been away from home, had never seen a sailing vessel, steamboat, or train of cars. Having an understanding with Capt. W C. Clark, the time soon arrived when he took me to Bangor with the Company, where we went into camp, waiting for the Regiment to be finally made up and mustered in. Imagine my surprise and wonderment on reaching Bangor to behold such a large city with its vast fleet of vessels, steamers, and cars: everything that my eyes beheld was a continual panorama of a new life. The day soon arrived for us to be examined and mustered into the United States service. In the meantime Captain Clark had new papers made out with my age down at eighteen with mother's name signed by myself. In the afternoon, about 2 P. M., on the day our Company was examined, my name was called. With face aglow I marched into

the doctor's tent, where I found Captain Clark who was to intercede for me and try and get me through. In order to make my height good I secured from mother's quilt a large quantity of cotton batting to put in the heels of my boots. I had all that I could get in when I entered the tent. Imagine my surprise when I was asked to

THOMAS G. LIBBY

remove my boots, then coat and vest, until I was revealed in Nature's garb; a match could have been lit on any part of my body. All fear vanished and my heart beat with joy when I soon learned that I had been accepted. Soon I received my first suit of blue and equipments. The suit, although the smallest made, was large enough for two boys, but proud I was as I marched to the daguerreotype saloon, then on wheels near the camp, and had my picture taken and sent it home to mother, that she might see how her young soldier boy looked. This was found long years after among her treasures, when she had passed beyond to her haven of rest. I had taken in well the wonderful sights about Bangor and was anxious to move on to see the more glorious scenes yet to be revealed, and to meet my father, where at Washington I thought the soldiers all met together, where they went out and fought the rebels and back at night. Last of August our Regiment was off for Washington. I shall never forget the reception received in Boston and Philadelphia. The ladies made us feel more than proud of ourselves as Lincoln soldiers. Many was the time I was grabbed and kissed and asked if mother knew I was out, and where her apron string was; if I were going to drive the cows home; grease well the upper lip (the fuzz was starting); how I would like to take you home. What wonder that I was overjoyed to be a soldier with the continual changing of the scenes of a new life.

Arriving in Washington we soon commenced a soldier's life in earnest. Drilling, building forts, falling trees, picket and guard duty was our daily life. Spring and summer of 1863 I was with the Company on Mason's Island guarding conscripts. Returned to Fort Sumner and remained there fall and winter of 1863 and 1864. With five other comrades we built a small log hut where we lived until ordered to the front, spring of 1864,—a band of boys who were ever on the lookout for all the good things that might come within our grasp. We made a false cellar, the trapdoor of which came under our lower bunk. It was here we stored all of our drawings, which together or separately we were expected to keep a surplus on hand: milk taken from the cows early in the morning, eggs, potatoes, apples, and cabbage, all from Lodge and his neighbors about camp; pies, cakes, fruit, etc., from our sutlers; supplies of beef, sugar, molasses, pork, hard-bread, and candies at Commis-

sary Department, whenever one of our number was on guard at the Department. While we were never caught in our work, we never missed bringing in what we went after but once. This occurred upon one dark night in February, 1864. Four of us started for a plantation about two miles from camp to secure a beehive with its contents of bees and honey, having located the place and laid our plans the day before. Arriving at the place we selected our hive, plugged up the holes and started across the field for a ravine a mile away. We had not proceeded more than a dozen rods when the planter's dogs sent up a terrible howl; but on we went until we found the owner with two others with more dogs was in hot pursuit, closing on us as we neared the ravine. Feeling there was no chance to get away with the hive we finally gave it a toss in a clump of shrubbery and put for camp. No one ever knew who tried to get away with the beehive.

The order May, 1864, to join the Army of the Potomac for active service was gladly received. Camp and fatigue life had become monotonous. We had not up to this time realized what actual war was. But soon after passing through Washington on review we found ourselves at Spottsylvania, where upon the altar of Liberty many of our comrades' lives were sacrificed, one of whom was of our camp number, who was by my side when he fell. On, on, I went with my Company and Regiment to do what I could to help weld together in the fiery furnace of war a crown of glory for the old First Maine. During our campaign we often foraged on our own account; whenever pigs, hens, cattle, or smoked hams came within our reach they were appropriated to our wants. While at Cold Harbor I was out on picket; inside of our lines and not far away a large plantation was located, and while inspecting the place for water to fill our canteens I heard the welcome sound of a squeal from pigs. Soon locating the pigs, I went in with the others to secure one. Imagine the broad smile on the faces of the boys of my post when I walked in with a small pig under the breast of my coat. What a feast! After skinning, we cooked the pig in an old coffeepot, without salt.

Leaving Cold Harbor we finally brought up before Petersburg, where I was wounded. Finally reaching our division hospital, located near a large plantation about six miles in the rear of where

our boys made the fearful charge, a few days over one month found our little band of six who left Washington with such high hopes with only one still left in the ranks; five had been killed, wounded, or fallen by the wayside on the long, weary marches. The second day after arriving at division hospital my wounds were dressed. During the five days I was detained there, thousands of wounded soldiers were brought from the field every day, among whom were hundreds of the Regiment, many of my Company, including boys of my happy schooldays. Every day found me administering to the wants of my comrades who were more severely wounded, a number of whom gave up their lives and were consigned to the soldier s grave. On June 23d arrived at City Point, there waited a week for a transport, from there was taken to New York, thence to Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Hospital, which was carried on by contract, prisoners of war faring better than our sick and wounded soldiers who were there. On July 28th a favorable opportunity was given me to get beyond the guard and escape, which I improved. Finally getting aboard of the 3 P. M. train for Boston, with a hospital pair of drawers and shirt received at City Point, with a long gray gown given me by the visiting ladies of the Sanitary Commission, with no shoes or cap, and weighing but ninety pounds, without a cent, I was overjoyed to get started for nearer home. Arrived in Bangor the second day, found that I could not report there. Started for Augusta, where I reported at Coney Hospital. Our boys were well taken care of here and I soon received a full suit of blue. When upon the following day I called upon the Governor, who kindly received me and listened with pleasure to my story of escape from the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, with many kind wishes he pressed in my hand a five-dollar note and stated I should receive a thirty days' furlough, which I did, and for home to see the loved ones I was glad to go. At the expiration of the thirty days returned to Augusta, where I remained until April, 1865, when I received my discharge on account of my wounds.

DRAWING CLOTHING AND RATIONS.

Drawing clothing or uniforms for a regiment of green recruits would certainly be an interesting performance for lookers-on. The question of color does not have to be considered. Coat and pants were of the regulation blue, so were the little caps with the straight

visors which we wore and usually disliked. It had some merits, however. The straight visor was often a great protection from a whack in the forehead from the handling of a gun in another recruit's hands. The construction of the back part and top did not prevent our lying down flat on our backs with all clothing, caps, and boots on. There was no argument about the style of our shoes. One shape and one width had to do for all. They had the merit of being smooth inside, wide at the ball and low in the instep. As they tied over the instep, a man with a low instep could make them do, while the high-instep, fleshly-footed man could cut them open at the top. The uniform dress coat was not so easy to fit. These coats were all made by one pattern in four sizes. If a company drew a hundred coats, as the selection went on under care of the orderly sergeant, some little fellow like Tom Libby generally had a big coat, while Josh Jellerson, the tallest man in the Regiment, would be left with a little coat scarcely long enough for Libby, a pair of short pants, and number seven shoes. His regulation size for shoes was number fifteen. However, swapping around, sending for special sizes, and some making over by the tailor in the company, soon made of all well-dressed soldiers. Our frocks, our flannel blouses for working purposes, our shirts, drawers, and stockings, our excellent blankets and well-designed rubber blankets, made on the whole an excellent outfit for all kinds of weather. Four soldiers messing together and having with them the regular outfit of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and drawing the regular rations, could make themselves comfortable and be well fed under most any circumstances and in most any kind of weather.

Issuing rations for a regiment of men is done by the brigade commissary in bulk. For instance, the commissary sergeant of the regiment receives bread, beans, pork, beef, sugar, coffee, salt, soap, and candles, in camp usually three days' rations at a time dealt out to the companies in bulk. Some sergeant of each company, acting as commissary sergeant, receives the rations for his company in bulk. He divides it up to each mess if in camp, and to each man if campaigning. The reader will perceive that it would frequently fall to the lot of some mess or of some man to get the soup bones the last, or the broken part of the hard-bread, the bottom part of the sugar barrel, the dust of the coffee, or the gravelly portion of the

beans. When this luck fell to the growler of the company, he would generally appear at the orderly sergeant's quarters demanding redress and retribution for the "damn commissary" who had stolen his rations and given him dirt. Every mess and every man sometimes received a portion of this bottom luck. The thrifty orderly sergeant's mess usually lived well the three days following the drawing of the big soup bones. They kept the kettle slowly boiling, had excellent beef stew with dumplings, Scotch broths, meat pie with a crust, good enough for kings, and had plenty left for any growler who called for redress. Our beans baked in the ground were so good, neighboring regiments, who had never learned to cook beans, would sometimes dig them up in the night and so cheat us of our breakfast.

LIEUT. GEORGE ROLLINS, Company D.

An excellent officer and a great Orderly. His picture and whereabouts could not be obtained by the author until his Company was in print. He was never late before.

SURVIVORS OF THE FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY CALLING
Comrades will recognize many familiar faces here

LLINGTON HORACE H. SHAW, AT HIS RESIDENCE IN PORTLAND, 1885.

here. The empty sleeves and trousers legs tell the story;

CHAPTER XX.

A REGIMENT OF GREEN OFFICERS — HIGHLY ESTEEMED FRIENDS OF THE FIRST MAINE.

With the exception of the colonel, quartermaster, and sergeant major, our officers had seen no real service, so the lieutenant colonel, major, ten original captains, and all the lieutenants were entirely new to military service or training. They had come from the same varied walks of life as did the green recruits. Here was the ambitious citizen, who had been a selectman, town clerk, or representative to the legislature, forty-five or fifty years of age, who now appeared as captain of a company. He was six feet three, or under-size perhaps, awkward in manners, bent in every direction, slow to learn, with hands and body following the motion of his mind some seconds afterward. He despised the pomp, exactness, and obedience required by military law. The exactions of training soldiers were held in small esteem by him. Reports, returns, muster rolls, requisitions, minute accounting for every article however small, keeping exact records of himself and his company were all called red tape by this formidable-looking captain. He did not understand these ways, did not want to. He had come out to fight. He really believed this himself, until one of the privates, having no more respect for military discipline than did the captain, challenged the captain to a fisticuff, in which the soldier would evidently have the best of it. The captain desired to be respected and to have his orders obeyed. Respect did not always follow. The soldiers sometimes debated his orders in an evening town meeting.

Then we had the smart captain. He really could learn rapidly. He understood well, he read the army regulations and acquired the tactics in short order. He tried to discipline his company like a company of regulars. He tried to be peremptory and do as he had seen the captain of regulars do, but his excellent recruits objected to such impertinence and had a town meeting.

We had every grade of captain and lieutenant between these two. Some of these young lieutenants certainly gave promise of

being what they afterward became, magnificent soldiers. Generals at twenty! bold, dashing, discreet, skillful warriors. You have seen their faces looking as they did in '65 with their companies. What boys! what men! what soldiers! these young officers were.

Yours Truly
A Hamlin

Of course the very nature of things in military life would have the effect to either send the old man home or take his life before he ever reached a battle. The boy would become acclimated, accustom himself to the exposures and hardships of camping and campaigning, while usually the older man gave out before he learned.

The limits of these pages forbid going into details. The comrades will well understand them. Those who have been born since the trying days of the Civil War can only imagine what a grinding up, polishing up, and smashing up was this process of developing a regiment from green officers and green recruits.

Among the good friends of the First Maine was a man who, though occupying the important office of Vice President of the United States and presiding over the deliberations of the Senate, was never too busy to prevent him from looking after the interests of any young man or soldier of this Regiment, or of any other Maine regiment.

We had another excellent friend who spent some time with us and became much beloved by all of us, General Samuel F. Hersey, the honored father of Roscoe F Hersey, of Company F. We give herewith a cut of the Vice President.

We also insert the pictures of the two sons of the foregoing, Generals Charles and Cyrus Hamlin, the former our highly esteemed Major.

BVT. BRIG. GEN. CHARLES HAMLIN.

BVT. MAJ. GEN. CYRUS HAMLIN.

In mentioning our friends we must not forget the kindly attentions of Senator William Pitt Fessenden, nor of our Representatives in Congress from the State of Maine, all of whom gave us several visits and much friendly attention.

Sergeant Mark T Emerson and his little daughter Lizzie. Little Lizzie and her dolls were frequent and welcome visitors and friends of the author in his winter quarters, 1863. The cheer this happy little face brought has never been forgotten.

SOME SKETCHES OF HORACE H. SHAW BY COMRADES WHO KNEW HIM BEST, ADDED TO HIS WORK BY COMMITTEE.

Sketch by G. R. Fernald, Captain Co. F First Maine Heavy Artillery.

Capt. Horace H. Shaw was born in Hampden, Maine. His boyhood days were spent working on the farm at home, attending school a part of the time. Just the place to develop a strong constitution, firm health, and a strong, clear brain. All these Horace Shaw possessed when the writer of this article first met him, as he came from Hampden Academy to join Company F as a private soldier and take the chances of war with all that it meant in those days.

His ability was recognized from the first and he was made First Sergeant of his Company. He filled the position with such ability

that at the first vacancy, which occurred February 28, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and took a place acting as Adjutant of the Regiment and Aid-de-camp on Brigade Staff soon after. He also occupied other places of trust which he filled with such fidelity that he was again promoted, January 25, 1864, to the rank of First Lieutenant. In this grade he was Aid-de-camp on Brigade Staff, first brigade, fourth division, and later Acting Chief Quartermaster of the third division of the second army corps.

I will narrate one incident which will illustrate Captain Shaw's generosity and nobleness of character. Shaw and myself were promoted to grade of First Lieutenant at nearly the same time. Later two vacancies for captaincy occurred; Shaw was commissioned for Company F and I for Company C. He learned that I preferred to remain in Company F and, unknown to myself at the time, he declined to be mustered, so that I might have the Company that I preferred. Such friendship I valued above all price.

Captain Shaw's great executive ability and general manner did much to place our Regiment in the front rank of that great army which crushed out the Rebellion.

He was mustered out of the service September 22, 1865, declining at the time a commission as Captain in the Regular Army. During the years since he left the army he has been honored by the citizens where he lives.

He has been a member of Portland City Government and of the Maine House of Representatives, also Presidential Elector at Large, was a delegate to the Ecumenical Council at Washington, D. C., in 1891. All these places he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

We comrades of the old First Maine appreciate what Captain Shaw has done in placing a monument on the field where so many of our brave boys fell, and also in pushing to completion our Regimental History. We all realize a feeling of pleasure when we meet him and his good wife at our reunions, and wish for them many years in their pleasant home by the sea and in sight of those grand and beautiful mountains, behind whose lofty peaks, when their sun goes down for the last time, may it set in peace and bliss.

Sketch of H. H. Shaw by James A. Dole.

Hampden Academy has sent out many talented and loyal men, but none more so than Capt. Horace H. Shaw, who left his studies in response to Lincoln s call of June, 1862.

His lot was cast with Company F, First Maine Heavy Artillery, and owing to his peculiar fitness he was appointed Orderly Sergeant, and it was his duty to keep order among the 100 men of Company F, which greatly to his credit finally developed into one of the best Companies of the Regiment and certainly the most attractive Company when the Regiment was recruited to its full strength.

The office of orderly sergeant is the hardest of any in the company for he has to maintain discipline and at the same time win and hold the respect of the men, if he is to advance the company. This Sergeant Shaw did, and when the first vacancy occurred among the commissioned officers he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and owing to his ability was assigned to the brigade staff and did duty at brigade headquarters. His services were so valuable on staff duty he was never permitted to return to his Company, but was constantly advanced, and when we were ordered to the front in May, 1864, he was made Quartermaster of the Regiment, doing this service in addition to his duty as Aid. The "boys" little realized how much they were indebted to him, riding all day and working all night that we might be served. A soldier considered it was right to grumble, but there was no grumbling about Quartermaster Shaw. He was kind, courteous, generous, brave, and cool in the presence of the enemy, and the Regiment was fortunate in having him to serve them. If he rode by us while on the weary march we had a cheering word, not thinking of self in being fortunate in having a horse, but sorry that we were tired and wishing he could furnish us a horse, also a good bed when we bivouacked.

At the first dawn of the day following the fatal charge, he requested me and Comrade E. K. Drew to go with him, under cover of a dense fog, in search of his friend, Lieutenant Ruggles, and some others of Company F believed to be badly wounded on the field and unable to get off. We followed him over the breastworks and far toward the enemy's works near where the foremost had fallen. The fog lifted, and the enemy seeing us fired a volley which cut the grass all around him. Still he kept on, the leaden mes-

sengers singing about him, until drawing a third and heavier volley convinced us that we must cover ourselves in the ditches and crawl off or be laid with our dead comrades. With a sad heart the brave Quartermaster had to return, leaving his dear comrades to be blanketed only by the clouds of heaven.

His splendid services soon called him to higher positions and he was Acting Chief Quartermaster of the third divison, second corps, declining in the meantime to be mustered as Captain of Company F, to which he had been commissioned, preferring staff duty in order that Captain Fernald might be mustered to the position, thus showing unselfishness and true friendly courtesy.

After the surrender of Lee, the Regiment being ordered into the defenses of Washington, he served as Brigade Quartermaster until the last of the Regiment was ordered to Maine, where he with them was discharged.

Since the war he has been a captain of industry. While being a very busy man he has found time to serve in the Portland City Government, Maine House of Representatives, Presidential Elector, Delegate to Ecumenical Conference at Washington, 1891, President Maine Wesleyan Board of Education; thus through all these giving of his best to help his fellow-man, and make his country, for which he periled his life, proud of him.

GENERAL RUSSELL B. SHEPHERD.

Our last Colonel, as prominent citizen of Maine, captain of industry banker, and tireless worker.

Monument Erected in Memory of 632 Brave Men of the First Maine Ba

MAINE HEAV[illegible] GE OVER THIS FIELD JUNE 18, 1864

CHAPTER XXI.

CONCLUSION.

We have been recalling to our readers the small beginnings and marvelous growth of our country in territory, population, and power. We have seen the two principles of oppression and freedom developed by time and hurried on by self-interest until by the evolutions of their growth the institution of slavery was threshed out, abolished, and banished not from our country alone, but from all civilized nations. We have noted the political struggles and revolution which culminated in the Civil War. We have reviewed the great conflict of arms, particularly the operations of that army corps, division, and brigade in which we had a part, and our part as a Regiment in the great work. Now that the work has been done and forty years and one have gone since Rebellion's outbreak, it appears that this crime of humanity could never have ended in any other way. It was a blot upon human life for this people to wash out in blood, an infamous stain upon history to be blotted out in this large new land. We are a whole country now. General Barnard, a historian of the Confederacy, said in a speech at the dedication of the First Maine Monument that he believed he voiced the sentiment of the South when he said he was glad the war ended as it did. "Nothing but the last ditch, no other army than General Lee's army, no other General than General Lee could have pronounced their cause a lost cause and had it satisfactory to the South." Both now march together. He said they were now as loyal to the old flag as we were. They proved his words true in the Spanish War. At the second inaugural of President McKinley, General Wheeler, formerly a Confederate, now a Union, General, marching at the head of both Northern and Southern troops, received an ovation from the multitude little less than that given to the President. We who survive have lived to see the Union more perfectly cemented and both sections more prosperous than human wisdom could foresee. We have seen our country march on to heights of greatness we never even dreamed could be attained in our time. Our war with Spain

resulted in large acquisition of valuable territory and an importa increase in the variety of our products for domestic use and foreig trade. It has opened for the American nation immense possibilitie for our future commerce with the Orient and established our posse sions at the gateway of trade with countless millions of peopl Our prestige as a nation has been vastly enlarged.

Who shall say that God has not been using the slave trad self-interest, American slavery, our Civil War, our arms and bloo for his great purposes among men? He may be using our schoo and institutions for preparing a people, our African freemen, t whom our arms gave liberty, to convey the blessings of liberty an Christianity to the dark corners of the whole earth. So, as the tim for our departure to join our comrades yonder comes, let us giv thanks for all we have been permitted to do and see.

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ERRATA.

Page 85, seventeenth line, for Seventh Wisconsin, read Second.

Page 127, bottom of page, for George C. Meade, read George G. Meade.

Page 349, second line from bottom, for Adelbert Sproule, read Adelbert F. Sproule.

Page 424, fourth line, for William W. Pratt, read William H. Pratt.

Page 425, sixteenth line, for Albert C. Rider, read Albert B. Rider.

Page 432, nineteenth line, for Charles H. Johnson, read Charles H. Johnston.

Page 436, second line, for Willard E. Emery, read Willard B. Emery.

Page 447, second line, for John P. Sprague, read John T. Sprague.

Page 456, twenty-sixth line, for Willam L. Warren, read William C. Warren.

Page 458, third line from bottom, for Joseph W. Mason, read Joseph W. Nason.

Page 459, seventh line, for Frank J. Sergeant, read Frank J. Sargent.

Page 467, tenth line from bottom, for June 27, read July 27.

Page 468, fourteenth line, for Calvin F. Hutchins, read Calvin L. Hutchins.

Page 471, sixteenth line, for Nathan N. Pratt, read Nathaniel N. Pratt.

Page 473, tenth line, for Richard McGrath, read Richard P. McGrath.

Page 474, eighth line from bottom, for Edward P. Clary, read Edward R. Clarry.

Page 476, last line, for Edward Kilby, read Edward B. Kilby.

Page 485, eleventh line, for Newell Davis, read Newell W. Davis.

Page 487, fifth line from bottom, for Herbert E. Arey, read Herbert C. Arey.

Page 488, thirteenth line, for John P. Sprague, read John T. Sprague.